

PACIFIC LINGUISTICS  
Series C-99

# NYUNGAR ANEW

PHONOLOGY, TEXT SAMPLES

AND

ETYMOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL 1500-WORD VOCABULARY  
OF AN ARTIFICIALLY RE-CREATED ABORIGINAL LANGUAGE  
IN THE SOUTH-WEST OF AUSTRALIA

C.G. VON BRANDENSTEIN



Department of Linguistics  
Research School of Pacific Studies  
THE AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

PACIFIC LINGUISTICS is issued through the Linguistic Circle of Canberra and consists of four series:

**SERIES A** - Occasional Papers

**SERIES B** - Monographs

**SERIES C** - Books

**SERIES D** - Special Publications

**EDITOR:** S.A. Wurm

**ASSOCIATE EDITORS:** D.C. Laycock, C.L. Voorhoeve, D.T. Tryon, T.E. Dutton

**EDITORIAL ADVISERS:**

B.W. Bender

University of Hawaii

David Bradley

La Trobe University

Michael G. Clyne

Monash University

S.H. Elbert

University of Hawaii

K.J. Franklin

Summer Institute of Linguistics

W.W. Glover

Summer Institute of Linguistics

G.W. Grace

University of Hawaii

M.A.K. Halliday

University of Sydney

E. Haugen

Harvard University

A. Healey

Summer Institute of Linguistics

L.A. Hercus

Australian National University

John Lynch

University of Papua New Guinea

K.A. McElhanon

Summer Institute of Linguistics

H.P. McKaughan

University of Hawaii

P. Mühlhäusler

Linacre College, Oxford

G.N. O'Grady

University of Victoria, B.C.

A.K. Pawley

University of Auckland

K.L. Pike

Summer Institute of Linguistics

E.C. Polomé

University of Texas

Malcolm Ross

Australian National University

Gillian Sankoff

University of Pennsylvania

W.A.L. Stokhof

University of Leiden

B.K. T'sou

City Polytechnic of Hong Kong

E.M. Uhlenbeck

University of Leiden

J.W.M. Verhaar

Divine Word Institute, Madang

All correspondence concerning PACIFIC LINGUISTICS, including orders and subscriptions, should be addressed to:

PACIFIC LINGUISTICS

Department of Linguistics

Research School of Pacific Studies

The Australian National University

, Canberra, A.C.T. 2601

Australia

Copyright © The Author

Typeset by Sue Tys

Printed by A.N.U. Printing Service

First Published 1988

Bound by Adriatic Bookbinders Pty Ltd

The editors are indebted to the Australian National University for assistance in the production of this series

This publication was made possible by an initial grant from the Hunter Douglas Fund.

ISBN 0 85883 371 9

ISSN 0078-7558

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

For my efforts to study the languages and the social system of the Nyungar people I had, at various times, the financial support of, and am indebted to, the Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies, Canberra; the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (C.S.I.R.O.), Canberra; the Ethnological Institute of the University of Basel, Switzerland; and the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft, Bonn, West Germany.

I gratefully remember, but have missed, during the last three years, the cooperation of most of my earlier Nyungar friends. They did not live to see the completion of this work which I intended to dedicate to them and to the achievements of a great linguistic past.

I could think of no better reward for my efforts than to have gained new friends among those Nyungar people who feel an obligation to study and revive the best parts of their own tradition, including their Nyungar language, *qwaabitj qwaap!*

Finally, I wish to thank my wife Carola for tackling again the tedious task of maintaining, expanding, or excerpting our files; it is no minor job when so many historical vocabularies are involved.

Albany, W.A., June 1985, revised September 1986

Carl Georg von Brandenstein

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	iii
TABLE OF CONTENTS	iv
INTRODUCTION	v
PHONOLOGY	xi
NYUNGAR TEXT SAMPLES	xvi
ABBREVIATIONS	xxii
NOTES TO THE VOCABULARY	xxiii
NYUNGAR-ENGLISH	1
NYUNGAR-ENGLISH GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES	145
ENGLISH-NYUNGAR	151
BIRDS SCIENTIFIC NAMES	153
PLANTS SCIENTIFIC NAMES	166
REFERENCES	175



## INTRODUCTION

Of all the Aboriginal languages in Western Australia with which I became acquainted during ten years (1964-74) of linguistic studies, under the auspices of the Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies, Nyungar in the south-west held the greatest fascination for me. There was something strange about it, defeating descriptive methods of exploration. Unlike the agglutinating flow of consonant-vowel syllables, typical of all other languages in the north and east, Nyungar sounded clipped and terse by comparison and apparently possessed more vowels than did the rest.

I also found it disturbing that recordings by Europeans in the early colonial period should have produced so much ambiguous word material from the same area, e.g. from Perth, a fact which could not be attributed to recording errors.

Realising the waning wealth of words and the growing loss of Nyungar speakers I returned to the field in 1976 and 1984. Very few competent informants remained.

I had already discovered in 1970 Metathesis of Non-First Syllables (MNFS) as the decisive sound-rule for the changes to which the Older West Coast Dialects (OWCD) had been subjected during the last century. It took me a long time to gain a more detailed knowledge of Nyungar morphology. After checking variants in historical recordings against my own and working out the degree of their compliance with the MNFS-rules, I found enough evidence of a gradual transition from OWCD to MNFS Nyungar, progressing from east to west and north. Details of this process, and the question whether, and for how long, the dozen 'tribal' names in the south-west reported in early literature and shown, e.g. on N.B. Tindale's map (1974) refer to 'languages' or 'dialects' or just local groups of Aborigines, will be difficult to answer. There can be no doubt that British colonial policy, by uprooting the remnants of the Aboriginal population played an important part in the dispersion of MNFS Nyungar throughout the south-west.

As a result of my continued Nyungar studies, an etymological and historical vocabulary took shape which grew in the meantime to over 1500 entries. Many more words could possibly be added by further analysis of historical and more recent sources. Indeed, a supplement is planned if my enquiries continue producing results.

My main reason, however, for concluding the vocabulary at this stage and publishing it, is to furnish proof of my contention that Nyungar is an *artificial* language, produced by a number of clever men, if not by a single individual, as the result of a sociopolitical crisis, which took place some time before the arrival of the white man in Western Australia. The conversion of an ordinary south-western Aboriginal dialect to a new language of a type unknown anywhere else in Australia, accomplished through the rigid application of a sound-rule as simple as MNFS and carried westward by the Wudjaarri, i.e. 'Runaways' group of the Shell-People from the south coast near Esperance, to conquer the whole south-west during the last century, must be regarded as extraordinary and as unique, not only for Australia but for the world at large.

The first of the early explorers of south-western Australia to refer to its Aboriginal language was Captain Matthew Flinders, in his *Voyage to Terra Australis*, on his visit to King George Sound in January 1802. He gives a 16-word list, containing names of body parts and a word for 'sun', which is preceded by the following statement (1814:66):

Notwithstanding the similarity of person and manner to the inhabitants of Port Jackson, the language of these people is very different. We found their pronunciation difficult to be imitated; more so, indeed, than our language was to them. Several English words they pronounced perfectly; whilst of such where an f or an s entered, they could make but little: Finger, was pronounced bing-gah, ship, yip; and of King George, they made Ken Jag-ger.

The last part of Matthew's observation, unwittingly, offers a clue to the MNFS sound-rule mentioned above; in this case, it seems that the pronunciation of 'George' by the Englishmen of this period has been perceived by the Nyungar as \*Ja-reg. But, being used to conversion by MNFS they retained the first syllable as it was and transposed the second -reg > -gger, leading to Jag-ger.

MNFS is further illustrated in Matthew's own wordlist: In his transcription of the Nyungar words for 'head', 'leg' and 'foot' he used a stroke in kaāt, maāt and jaān to indicate clearly that they were two-syllabled words, transcribed in the vocabulary below as qaatt, maatt and tʷiān. After reconversion, they yield the original pre-MNFS forms kadda, madda, tʷina, which, indeed, occur in the early wordlists of the west coast dialects. There is certainly no 'dropping of endings' as suggested in early literature.

Certain historical events in the area east and west of Esperance have been reported by Tindale (1974:41,78,142,253-255,261), but I cannot follow his conclusions, which are based on his interpretation of the name Nyungar (his Njunga, nonga, nunga, nanga). The name does not mean 'man' as Tindale has it. Grey's translation (1840) "Eun-gar a brother, one of the same race, used to denote the natives generally", and "Yoong-ar people, a brother" is nearer the truth. The word is a derivative of the well attested verb for 'to join, bind together, be allied' and designates people who have joined others for whatever purpose. Tindale's conjecture that the Ngadjumaya called the southerners 'women', and that these countered by calling themselves 'man' is an ad hoc invention. In reality Nyungar (nʷuŋaɾ) is the MNFS version of the Ngadjumaya name Nyungurra (nʷuŋuɾa), a plural meaning 'allies', applied to a breakaway group of the Shell-People on the south coast.

Based on Tindale's and my own enquiries, the situation on the south coast between Bremer Bay and Israelite Bay prior to full annexation by the Whites can be assessed broadly as follows: as elsewhere in Australia, frequent clashes occurred between aggressive 'law' factions of the interior tribes and the more defensive and conservative non-circumcising tribes along the coast. During one of these clashes, most likely just prior to the outgoing 18th century, the circumcising northern Ngadjumaya succeeded in converting substantial numbers of young Shell-People to the law of the Western Desert people. Those who 'joined' were called 'allies' by the Ngadjumaya and accepted the new name Nyungurra.

Those, however, of the Shell-People who objected to the conversion of their kinsfolk and resented the alien rites, reacted by severing their ties with the Nyungurra and by moving to the west, joining their socially and culturally related neighbours west of the Young River and Fanny Cove. Again the Ngadjumaya provided a new name for them which they accepted: Wudjaarri (wudʷa-aɾi), the

'Runaways'. We may take it for granted that the westward movement of the Wudjaarri initiated a major migration. The last good Nyungar speaker from Esperance, Charlie Dab (tääp), told me that the Wudjaarri extended their territory from Cape Arid in the east to Ravensthorpe in the west. The original 'Runaways' must have moved farther to the west, partly as migrants and partly being taken away young from their homes, like those taken by Bishop Salvado to New Norcia. Some reached Goomalling, and one individual whose story is told by Tindale (1974:260) lived in exile in Halls Creek in the Kimberleys. He came from an area between Perth and Toodyay, carried the Nyungar name Ngepal and called himself still a Witja:ri (Tindale 1974:260) which is identical with Wudjaarri. Tindale's attempt to reconcile Witja:ri with Whadjuk, a name for the Perth tribe, is rather devious.

The Nyungurra Shell-People remaining east of Esperance and calling themselves Nyungar, after the final victory of MNFS, experienced another onslaught from the north some time later, when a dispute arose about their eastern boundary with the Ngadjumaya near Gegelup (Lat S.33°34', Long E.123°58'). Gegelup is MNFS *Tjürrt-yäälap* for *Tvirndu-yala-ba* 'White-earth-become', which went into Ngadjumaya as *Tvid'ilan'a*. The Nyungar name of the decisive border point at a waterhole was chosen as *Qäip-qiit'-aq-qiit'* (Tindale's *Kaapkidjakidj* 1974:78, 254), which is literally 'Water-spear-to-spear', i.e. the 'spear after spear water', thus indicating some heavy fighting there. The exact position of the waterhole was also disputed; the Nyungar placed it near Gegelup, the Ngadjumaya near Point Malcolm. But there can be no doubt about the disputed triangular portion of land from Point Malcolm to Mt Ragged and Point Gegelup being Shell-People's, now Nyungar's, land right and not Ngadjumaya's.

Having established a historical framework for the Shell-People, their division into Nyungurra and Wudjaarri, or into 'Allies' and 'Runaways', but being unable to fix dates for these events, I may now examine whether the creation of the Nyungar language by the MNFS system could be linked in any way with the historical situation, keeping in mind that MNFS is a morphophonological innovation imposed on the dialect once spoken by the Shell-People and on the dialects of the west coast.

Two questions may be asked with regard to the historical situation: why and how did the Nyungar language originate? Before attempting to answer these questions, I should give a definition of "linguistic creation". The creation of a language could be a slow and natural development taking effect over a longer period and without deliberation on the part of its speakers. It could also be a momentous, deliberate act of a few determined and gifted linguistic experts, or the intuitive work, a spontaneous invention, of one single individual.

Linguistic creation extending over a longer period usually results in two extremes. We find the flourish in the sphere of respect speech, now well known from the Pilbara (Brandenstein 1982b) and Queensland (Haviland 1979), and we find speech economy sought for various reasons in the ordinary or 'No'-speech (Brandenstein 1982b:37sq.). Unspecified changes setting languages apart from those surrounding them have been dealt with in the past, to mention only *Linngitigh* from northern Queensland (Hale 1966:176sq.) and *Mbabaram* (Dixon 1972:347sq.). In the latter case Dixon generalises (1972:350): "Sweeping linguistic changes frequently accompany cultural or social upheaval." These cases, however, seem to lack the momentous creative intention and the rigid consequence of a new pattern when compared with the Nyungar MNFS changes.

Unfortunately, very few Aboriginal languages had been investigated with regard to their history in early contact times, when more precise details could still

be obtained. Only one case stands out here; the work of the Reverend J.G. Reuther who spent 18 years with the Diari and their neighbours on Cooper Creek, east of Lake Eyre, studying their languages, culture and customs. The 13 volumes he has written are now translated from the German by P.A. Scherer (*The Diari* 1981). In his extensive dictionary, Reuther not only gave the names of the inventors of a great number of Diari words, he also recorded the special circumstances under which the invention took place. The importance of Reuther's work for the origin and formation of Aboriginal language in Australia has not yet been realised.

Neither flourish nor speech economy can be the purpose of MNFS. Though MNFS saves one syllable in each converted word, it is too cumbersome for the result; the saving could have been effected more easily by just dropping a final vowel, a feature of speech economy which is noticeable farther east in southern South Australia and Victoria, where inflectional endings drop a vowel. But apparent similarities, e.g. between Kugada and Nyungar, are deceptive: Kugada PAST -uŋ, PRES -inʷ compares with Nyungar PAST -aŋ, PRES -inʷ, cf. Kugada paluru kalli wannuŋ *he threw a boomerang* (Platt 1972:29); Nyungar paul qaill waannaŋ *he threw a boomerang*. Here, different principles at work achieve alike results.

As documented by the hundreds of entries in the vocabulary below, MNFS is too regular and rigid, and there are too many words preserved unconverted on the west coast from the same place and period, to place MNFS Nyungar among the naturally developing languages. Adding the historical background of the Nyungar people as sketched above, I came to the conclusion that the deep schism forced on the Shell-People was responsible for a momentous and intentional creation of MNFS Nyungar. Its true and only purpose was to assist the 'Runaway' group to maintain their social integrity in the face of blatant disloyalty of their Nyungurra kinsfolk, and to counter not only by 'running away', but by curtailing communication with the apostates in the east.

Linguistically, the main purpose of the creation of MNFS now appears to have been 'unintelligibility', not speech economy. It succeeded so well with this aim that Nyungar has defied proper analysis until today, though it is one of the oldest known Aboriginal languages in Australia. Nyungar cannot, and could not, be understood readily even by speakers of pure OWCD, a fact more prominent in speech than in the etymological transcription chosen for this work, considering equal speed but different rhythm and contours.

The latest possible date for the introduction of MNFS Nyungar is just prior to the early European contact period about 1800. After conversion, the new speech could have been established within two generations, after being taught and practised by the Wudjaarri; this is, of course, guesswork. The following westward diffusion was obviously triggered by their first move away from the Nyungurra and beyond the Young River. In a second stage, MNFS Nyungar might have conquered an area characterised by the occurrence of geographical names in -up (-ap). In a third stage, for which dates are difficult to fix, almost the whole south-west, including the area of the geographical names in -ing and -in, perhaps of Nyagi-nyagi origin, as well as the ground lost to the Nyungurra in the east, had accepted Nyungar MNFS speech.

Since the thirties of last century, however, a penetration of the old west coast dialects OWCD by MNFS Nyungar or Wudjaarri seems to have stalled, due to the growing interference of White settlement, which spread from Perth south and east just then. I am inclined to place in this period a 'back lash' to MNFS in the coastal dialects, naming it BLCD. Obviously, some dialects there had not been subjected to MNFS long enough to prevent its speakers from reverting back to the

old familiar habit of sounding the vowel endings. In any case, BLCD retained the newly accepted MNFS ruling for the interior word structure, but added, in the majority of cases, the vowel -a as word final. A comparison of OWCD, MNFS and BLCD word forms, in this order, reveals the history of linguistic development in the south-west, regardless of the survival of local vocabulary, but has nothing to do with the geography of indigenous dialectal groups. We can see timeless OWCD forms bowing to MNFS conquest and reverting back to BLCD:

	OWCD	MNFS	BLCD
<i>woman</i>	ya-gu	ya-uq (yoq)	ya-ug-a (yoga)
<i>river</i>	pi-lu	pi-ül (pel)	pi-ül-a (pela)
<i>brother</i> ERG	ɲu-ndu	ɲu-unt (ɲunt)	ɲu-und-a (ɲunda)
<i>sister</i>	tʷu-gu	tʷu-uq (tʷuq)	tʷu-ug-a (tʷuga)
	tʷu-ga	tʷu-aq (tʷoq)	tʷu-ag-a (tʷoga)
<i>I, my</i> ESS	ɲa-na-nʷi	ɲa-an-(i)nʷ (ɲanʷ)	ɲa-an-nʷ-a (ɲanʷa)

Contrary to assertions by speakers of surviving OWCD and BLCD, including the mixed-up dialect of Perth, that they speak Nyungar it has to be stated: in a strictly historical sense, only those south-western dialects which have implemented and completed MNFS rules in accordance with the original ingenious design and socio-religious purpose of Wudjaarri Nyungar from the east should be entitled to the name Nyungar. This Nyungar speech ceased to be viable after 150 years of the dominating influence of English. At present only a rudimentary knowledge of words and phrases remains, often contaminated by an Australian English accent.

But the creative spirit of language-making has not died out in the Nyungar people. Though only on a small scale, the Yeraka speech in the Great Southern is widely known and used among women and schoolgirls. Douglas (1976:12sq.) gives us the rules and examples: Yeraka is based on the principle of Pig Latin or the German 'Erbesen' (*pea*) language. The name 'yes' + raka or waka indicates the word formation. I quote from Douglas (1976:12): hawaka yuwaka gowaka?, i.e. 'How are you going?'; gowaka oraka!, i.e. 'Go on!'. Yeraka is a secret language of the Aborigines based on their now native Australian English.

With *Nyungar anew* the attempt has been made to reconstruct a dying language. Two factors combined to make this task possible and successful: the chance to compare the results of continuous inter se cross-reference of MNFS and OWCD forms from all material recorded between 1800 and 1985 with my own recordings of Nyungar language, made with a number of good Nyungar speakers. For reasons of clarity, all sources prior to *Nyungar anew* are regarded as historic and marked HIS below. I am grateful for the work of early explorers, in particular of men like Captain M. Flinders (1814), S. Nind (1831), R.M. Lyon (1833), F.F. Armstrong (prior to 1840), Captain G. Grey (1840), Fletcher Moore (1842), R. Salvado (1851), E.M. Curr and collaborators (1886), R. Helms (1896), to mention only sources published last century. None of these and later sources need to be lost to modern linguistic investigation since the ingenious Aboriginal designer(s) of Nyungar provided a two-pronged grip of MNFS and OWCD on the vocabulary for its exact structural analysis.

Unfortunately, I cannot provide a grammar sketch of Nyungar in this publication. I know, as yet, too little of Nyungar grammar, and, for wide stretches of it, nothing might ever be known. However, enough grammatical references to acquire a working knowledge of basic Nyungar are to be found in the abbreviations, the texts, and the entries in the vocabulary.

I admit that I personally derive the greatest pleasure from the semantic contents of the vocabulary. Here, we see in numerous cases light and life coming back to an otherwise dead foreign word with an insight into its semantic sphere. Thus, the whole vivid imagination of the Aboriginal mind becomes evident through its verbal expression and enables us to 'understand' and, often, to admire its power of observation. There is no longer, e.g. a 'leech' but a "sit on its face"; instead of the dull 'Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike' we can guess Aboriginal feeling when we see a "Dread-beard". The two mythological birds heading Aboriginal moieties are no longer the 'Little Corella' and the 'Raven' but, with much better sense, the "Manager" and the "Watcher", symbols for 'active' and 'passive'. One can recognise the 'Sea Eagle' by its name "Wing tips upward kept" and the 'Royal Spoonbill' from its name "Eyes on fire" because of its scarlet iris. The 'White-tailed Black Cockatoos' are "Little brothers-in-law", indicating that they belong to both moieties. I do not know why the 'Mudlark' (*Grallina cyano-leuca*) is a "heart-thief"; or why the Tammara Wallaby is a "Mouth-hand" or "Hand-mouth". But I can explain why the mullet can be an "Eyes-cataract-having"; or why the 'Hair Back Herring' is, for the Aborigines as well, a "Long head hair". Age-old human memories are revealed in the names for the Bottle-nosed Dolphin, for a once more, now less, purposeful porpoise: "Substituted/superseded dog", "Old/useless dog", "Dog-similar"; and more descriptive the "waving/rolling one". Plant names equally abound with picturesque epithets: we find a "Devil's leg", a "Devil's penis" (*Hakea recurva*), a "Little kidney" (*Platysace effusa*); the name of the Blackboy or grass tree is a lecture in sociology: "For the leaving alone/not touching" reflects the strange role of this useful plant as the only private property of single individuals in pre-contact Nyungar society; "Scratcher" seems quite fitting for the 'Coast Sword Sedge'; and looking closely at the maze of 'Coral Vine' (*Kennedia coccinea*) we realise from the shape and colour of its flowers why it was called "of lungs". I may leave it to the reader to discover for him or herself many more semantic gems in the vocabulary below and close with one last striking example: the Nyungar word for 'Carpet Snake, water snake, Rainbow Snake' is actually a compound noun, meaning "Spirit of fire" or "Breath of fire", a name anchored deeply in Nyungar mythology.

I should like to conclude this introduction by drawing the attention of various kinds of readers to *Nyungar anew*. Foremost I wish to address those among the young Nyungar themselves who are willing to search more deeply for links with their own past. They would at least be rewarded by taking pride in the forgotten achievements of their ancestors, splendid as they were linguistically. This could, perhaps, lead to a renaissance of Nyungar speech, further enriching Australia's polyglottism. Naturally, I wish to address also the linguists whose main interest is in more comparative word material, or in the improvement of linguistic methods applicable to Australian Aboriginal languages. The etymological and historical approach to Nyungar should offer them the unique chance of an insight into Aboriginal linguistic thinking. Hitherto thorny problems like, e.g. the questions of what, in the Aboriginal mind, constitutes a syllable, where and when consonant clusters separate, and how sound-harmony influences both sound-categories and creates umlaut, can now be solved.

I think, all students of *Nyungar anew* will agree that here we have an extraordinary linguistic case of an artificially recreated language which has spread over a fair portion of the continent and exceeded, at its peak, almost all other Aboriginal languages in size and number of speakers. As for its rigid MNFS system of innovation, Nyungar is most likely unique among the multitude of languages on our planet.

## PHONOLOGY

We are dealing with MNFS Nyungar, that is an Old West Coast Dialect = OWCD substratum subjected to Metathesis of Non-First Syllables.

We do not consider any further the Back Lash Coastal Dialects = BLCD mentioned above (pp.viii-ix).

MNFS changes the normal OWCD syllable structure CV-CV-CV to CV-VC-VC, leaving the first open syllable of each word as it is, or subject only to vowel-harmony, but transposing all following syllables with a minimum of exceptions.

MNFS causes vowel and consonant changes due to the rules of harmony.

MNFS does not affect the grammar of OWCD.

### MNFS vowels

MNFS, by its structural nature, affects vowels more than consonants, because the greatest point of impact during  $CV_1-CV_2-CV_3 > CV_1-V_2C-V_3C$  is the juncture of  $V_1-V_2$ .

MNFS does not change identical  $V_1$  and  $V_2$ ; they were originally and correctly pronounced separately. In modern and fast speech the two usually coalesce:

OWCD	MNFS	
ma-dda	ma-att (Fli Maāt)	<i>leg</i>
ka-dda	qa-att (Fli Kaāt)	<i>head</i>
ṅu-bu	ṅu-up	<i>blood</i>
pi-bi	pi-ip	<i>breast, milk</i>

MNFS changes non-identical  $V_1-V_2$  to form a diphthong or vowel cluster.

MNFS adds to the basic OWCD vowels a, i, u and i > e before r, the sound-harmonically conditioned umlaut ä and ü. The transcription of the umlaut ä and ü in preference to the phonetic signs [æ] and [y] is chosen here because they are graphically more indicative of quality and origin. Accordingly, the MNFS vowel inventory exhibits the six vowels a, ä, e, i, ü, u and the six di-clusters of equal vowels (no length!) aa, ää, ee, ii, üü, uu; of these ee is a secondary formation < iya, well known from NWL and, e.g. Ngiyampaa NSW (Donaldson 1984:41 note 37).

MNFS has theoretically 25 diphthongs, but only 20 occur in observed material. Like the diphthongs in the Germanic and Celtic languages, the MNFS diphthongs can be 'rising' or 'falling'. Rise and fall of a diphthong is indicative of either a simple or a compound word: falling (accent grave) in a simple noun, e.g. qūan *excrement*; rising (accent d'aigu) in the verb compound puām- < pu-ma- *down-make*; pronunciation: [qwan] and [pam-].

It may be the right place here to attempt an explanation of the fact that umlaut and diphthongs had not been recognised earlier. Only recently, Douglas (1976: 25) extended the Nyungar vowel range to a, i, u, o and e, and accepted long vowels like e: in 1-syllabled words; he says: "Phonemically, no vowel clusters occur" (1976:36). This is not so. The error rests on the quality of single English vowels which are actually gliding diphthongs themselves (a > äe, e > äi, o > ou). In Nyungar the same sounds are genuine di-clusters/diphthongs and not what the English-trained ear perceives as single vowels. Douglas' samples for

e are kept *water* and ɲetj *I ERG*; in reality, the diphthongs äi in qäip and aü in ɲaütʷ originate from the OWCD forms kabi *water* and ɲadʷu *I ERG*, the umlaut ü in the latter case due to the force of the palatal tʷ.

#### MNFS diphthong chart

(aa)	äa	--	ia	üa	úa
aä	(ää)	--	ïä	üä	üä
äe	äe	(ee)	ie	üe	ue
ai	äi	--	(ii)	üi	üi
aü	äü	--	ïü	(üü)	üü
au	äu	--	iú	üu	(uu)

MNFS diphthongs exemplified in chart order:

äe : qäer < kari *bitter*; maernbağart < marnbikarda *sea*; (MNFS < OWCD)

ai : maiyuř < mayiřu *nephew*.

äü : ɲäütʷ < ɲadʷu *ERG 1 pers.pron.*; mäuyer < mayuri < mařuri *liver*.

äu : ɲäurnt < ɲarndu *body hair, whiskers*; pàul < palu *that REL*.

äe : wäerniqʷ < warninqʷi *falling, dying*; yäert < yardi *chest, front*.

äi : qäip < kabi *water*; ɲäinqʷ < ɲanʷi *who?*

äü : päülʷ < palʷu *Yellow-throated Miner*; päüyin < payuni *Pigface*.

ia : qiadeeqq < kidal/řiŋga *at night*.

ïä : piän < pina *morning, daylight, tomorrow*; qiäyän < ki/ayana > qeen *NEG*.

ie : niern- < nirni- *to hide*; mualʷ-yiert < mulʷa-yirdi *nose-peg*.

ïü : piül < pilu *river*; piüř < piřu *bird game, meat*.

iú : niún < ninu *2 SG pers.pron.*, niúndul < nindulu *ERG*; ɲʷiuy < ɲʷiyu *elbow*.

üe : nùernt, nùertt < nurndi *tail*; -qüer < -kuri *around, in a circle*.

üi : pùitʷ < pudʷi *gravy, meat juice*.

üa : qüan < kuna *excrement*; püal < pula *much*.

úa : puám- < puma- *to beat, hit, kill*; yuán- < yuŋa- *to give*.

üä : ɲüäřaq < ɲuřaga *Western Ringtail Possum*.

üe : mùerditʷ < murdidʷi *fast, strong*; qüerl < kurli *Swamp Oak*.

üi : nùitʷ < nuidditʷ < nundidʷi *numb, dead*; püiy < puyi < puři *stone*.

üü : püüy < puyu *smoke*; qüüdʷaŋ < kudʷuŋa *already, yesterday*.

MNFS has theoretically produced a few triphthongs. Their pronunciation varies individually and regionally, but secondary interpolation of w or y reduces their occurrence.

Triphthongs containing three different vowels:

ïua : piual for piüla *on the river*.

uae : puaert for \*puardi < purdai *soon* (irregular).

uiä : quiäl for quila < kulia *name* (lit. *for the ear/hear*).



Triphthongs containing two equal and one other vowel:

äi : nʷiänäim < nʷina-mii-a *leech* (lit. *sit-face-on*)

auu : qauu- *to laugh*; ŋäilauuŋ < ŋaliakuŋugu 1 PL EXCL pers.pron. equal OBL.

aua : purdauan/purdauaŋ, purdauan-purdau *sooner or later* (partial MNFS).

iiä : miiäl < miila > miiyäl *eyes*; piiäq < piiga *fishing line* (*fish-for*).

uii : nuiitʷ < nuidditʷ < nundidʷi *numb, dead*.

uaa : pʷuaaq-qaart < puŋaga-karda *skin of female kangaroo* (*cloak-part*).

An odd four-vowel-cluster, often interpolated by w:

aaui : taauül < taawuül < taa-wulu *upper thigh*.

MNFS may use an unstressed vowel a/e/u > [ə] to bridge the gap between two parts of a compound, the first with a final, the second with an initial consonant: Qäip-Qäill *Esperance* n.g., also Qäip-e-Qäill; piert-e-yiäŋ *boss, senior*, lit. *upper line* (to avoid confusion with piidʷar *sleep*); puaŋ-e-puaŋ *Dusky Moorhen*. The grammatical role of this vowel reminds one of the Izafæt in modern Persian; cf. Qäip-e-Qäill and Persian Āb-e-Kamān, both meaning *Water-Bow*. The vowel occurs also in Victorian languages, but with the word order reversed: cf. eastern pab-e-manʷa *mother-of-hand* = *thumb*; liŋ-e-tʷine *nail-of-foot* = *toenail* with NYU maar-e-ŋaŋq *hand-mother* = *thumb*; tʷiän-piiŋ *toenail*.

## MNFS consonants

For most of the NYU consonants there is no need to go into phonetic detail, as they are the same in OWCD and other Aboriginal languages of Western Australia.

Whether originally OWCD or not, Nyungar has the tendency to distinguish between voiced and unvoiced stops according to the position in a word, being either medial, or initial and final. My transcription reflects these conditions by the use of distinct signs for the mediae and tenues:

Mediae: g, ġ, b, v, d, (d), dʷ in words or morphemes of more than two letters;

Tenues: q, p, t, (t), tʷ. An arbitrary and uniform use of these signs serves also to delimitate stems and affixes.

NYU consonants in alphabetical order: 24 (25)

b, d, d, dʷ, g, ġ, (k), l, lʷ, m, n, nʷ, ŋ, ŋʷ, p, q, q, r, ŋ, t, t, tʷ, v, w, y, of which 14 are 'phonemic': l, lʷ, m, n, nʷ, ŋ, p, q, r, ŋ, t, tʷ, w, y, and 10 are initials: m, n, nʷ/ŋʷ, ŋ, p, q, t/t, tʷ, w, y.

Compared with OWCD there are a few peculiarities in Wudjaarri which is MNFS NYU proper: the ordinary dorso-velar k/g of OWCD has been changed to the uvular q/ġ/g/ġ. The change is also reflected by the frequency of k and g as initials in eastern (marked s. or KGS) words in the vocabularies of Grey (1840) and Moore (1884). Grey has 55 entries for k and 11 for g; Moore has 30 for k and seven for g. Nind's vocabulary (1831) from Albany has no initial g whatsoever. There are three k-initialled words in Captain Flinders' (1814) short wordlist but no initial g.

MNFS consonants in detail (in alphabetical order of phonemes):

l

The apico-alveolar lateral occurs initially only once in the material known to me; it could be a loan from NGA: remmell < MNFS lăiřmaall *alone*.

rl is taken as a cluster, not as a digraph for the retroflex ɭ;

rl may also result from r, mostly in final position.

ll is taken as a geminate cluster, not as a digraph for ɭ; it occurs in a few cases, e.g. qaall < kalla where some writers would prefer a retroflex ɭ. But a retroflex is by no means proved. The word for *fire* kalla/kadla is widely diffused over the south and west of Australia. The geminate ll, originating from Cl, has a more domal point of articulation than ɭ.

l may result from ř, mostly in final position.

lʏ

The laminal lateral never occurs initially. Being a palatal, it can change a and u to the umlaut ä and ü progressively and regressively.

m

The cluster mb is derived from rnb in maernbağart < marnbi-karda > mambağart *sea*, lit. *mermaid/Bronzewing Pigeon-toward*.

m preceding q/g > mp, e.g. quumpaara < kumu-kara.

After initial m, final m is not tolerated but replaced by nn, e.g. maam < mama > maann *father*, as duplication of m as initial and final in a word is not appreciated.

n

A distinction between the apico-alveolar nasal n and the double laminal nh is not maintained in this work; there seem to be no critical cases.

nn is used where the dicluster rn cannot be proved to represent r + n.

nʏ

Representing only the genuine laminal nasal, not ni in the homophonous cluster in niun, niün 2 SG pers.pron., which is not \*nʏun, nʏün.

In some cases initial nʏ is reduced to ɣ, e.g. yuřařağ- < nʏuřařağ- *to tie up*.

ŋ

Pronounced as the nasal in 'singer'.

The dicluster ŋg, so common in NWL, WDL, is rarely tolerated in NYU, e.g.

quaya(a)ŋq-qaan > [qwaŋqan] *sand plain* (lit. *sand-on-shine*).

Stem-final ŋq seems to occur only in ɣaaŋq *mother* and ɣauŋq *uncle*, M.B. All

other final ŋq, pronounced [ŋq], is etymological nq, e.g. tuaanq = [twaŋq] *ear*.

OWCD rŋg and elsewhere in warŋga *talk* is reduced in NYU to rŋ: waar(a)ŋinʏ *talk-ing*, waarag-an-inʏ CONT *keeping talking*.

The LOC/INST ending -ŋga in WDL, NWL changes in OWCD to -gga, in NGA ALL/LOC to -gga, and in MNFS NYU to -aqg, but AD/OBL -aq.

ŋʏ

A palatalised ŋ > ŋʏ for the ordinary nʏ in PRES PART/ESS endings occurs when a 'dark' vowel dicluster + a consonant dicluster precede, e.g. qaarniŋʏ, ɣuarddiŋʏ, quarniŋʏ, taarliŋʏ, tiurndiŋʏ, the reason being full V and C harmony. Sometimes the preceding word is responsible: cf. tääert ɣaaniŋʏ *vulva eating*, but taatʏ ɣaaninʏ *meat eating*. Sometimes with preceding q + C geminate: qäinniŋʏ *dancing*, ɣʏiiddiŋʏ *cold*.

ŋʏ as initial is known to me in only three cases: ɣʏaaminʏ-ɣʏaaminʏ, ɣʏiiddiŋʏ,

and  $\eta^v iuy(a\eta)$  (*a plant, cold, elbow*).  
 $\eta^v$  and  $n^v$  are not critical.

#### p/b/v

p stands initially and finally, b, and rarely v, medially. There is no initial b in NYU!

v is a lenition of b when preceded by u and l<sup>v</sup>, e.g. n.g. *Yiinuvärt* < *Yini-purda*; *quuväř* < *qubuřa coastal sand hills*; *tuuwäl<sup>v</sup>-vaaraŋ drizzle-carrier* (wind).

#### q/ġ/g/ġ

q stands initially and finally, the medial g [c] frequently becomes the voiced allomorph ġ [ɣ]. Lenition also leads to the unvoiced allomorph of q [x], used by some WUD speakers, e.g. *puärt qülln<sup>v</sup>* [puæt xyl<sup>v</sup>] *soon moving*; *yuałl quułl!* *come here!*; *maal-qaar thunder, clouds* PL Gnowangerup (Dou 1976:32). Dialectal (?) -iq for -it<sup>v</sup>.

#### r

The lightly retroflexed rhotic does not occur initially. A final r often turns rł, depending on the initial of the following word. The change r > rł corresponds to the change ř > l.

Elision of r in medial position is not known to me.

The clusters rł and rn originate from the strong affinity of r to l and n.

#### ř

The trilled rhotic ř, when medial, can become zero and then be replaced by the glide y, e.g. *maüyer* < *mayuri* < *mařuri liver* deriv. of *maguřu dark* + PROF = *always*.

Final ř may change to l, e.g. *třuuř* = *třuwul* < *třuřu left side*.

ř near a and u causes umlaut ä and ü.

#### t/d

Initial and final t, medial d in NYU stand for WDL t<sup>v</sup> and for NWL t/d, at least in the word *taa* = *t<sup>v</sup>aa* = *taa mouth*; see t below.

tt/dd is regarded as geminate. There is definitely no initial d in NYU!

In a language which does not 'drop', only changes, its consonants one cannot accept the loss of a nasal in nasal + stop clusters without substitution. In NYU di- and tri-clusters nt/nd, rnt/rnd often lose their n. I regard such cases as gemination by assimilation, i.e. nt/nd > tt/dd, rnt/rnd > rtt/rdd, e.g. in OWCD *nundid<sup>v</sup>i* > MNFS *nuidid<sup>v</sup>* > *nuiit<sup>v</sup> numb, unconscious*; quant *nest: Waurld<sup>v</sup>i-quaddap* < *\*Waurld<sup>v</sup>i-kundaba Heavenly/Eagle-nest-become*; OWCD *gurnda-* > *quarnd-* > *quardd-* *to lie down*; OWCD/WDL *třirndu* > *třiurnt* > *třiurtt sunshine, white, fair, sand*.

Loss of the dental in an rnd cluster is rare. The verb *to smell* is in NGA *parndi-*, in NWL *parndi-*, in S.NWL *parddi-*, in OWCD *parndiŋa-*, in MNFS NYU *päernaŋ-*. I see another case of assimilation in the NYU word for *head* *qaatt*. My search for variants of *qaatt* < *kadda* produced Central Australian *akaputta*, (a)kapita, NSW *kapul*, kowat, Queensland *kapu*, katti. These forms could suggest \*kap<sup>i</sup>ta > katta/kadda, not kata/kada; an expected medial lenition \*kada nowhere appears. I have to admit, however, that a plain kata, as many writers prefer, would lend itself well to phonosemantic analysis, being simply ka-ta = *top-place*.

#### t

The lamino-dental t is frequently in use in OWCD, rendered by Arm,Fli,Moo dt, by Gre td, and in NWL and S.NWL, but rarely preserved in MNFS NYU: *taand-* *to*

*climb*, *taant dent*, *jagged* are more often pronounced *taand-*, *taant*. WDL influence has also replaced *t* by *tʷ*.

I do not remember any medial occurrence of *d*.

*tʷ*, *dʷ*

The palatal dental *tʷ* stands initially and finally, *dʷ* medially. This genuine palatal dental should not be confounded with the homophonous *tɪv* in words as, e.g. *tiurddaq*, *tiurndäp*, *Tiundäřap*, *tiurnday*, *tiurnt*, etc. *a* and *u* next to *tʷ/dʷ* turn umlaut *ä* and *ü*. For *-itʷ* dialectal (?) *-iq*.

*w*

*w* is mostly an initial, not a final, and rarely in medial position due to the tendency in NYU to vocalise and not insert glides: *taauül* for *taa-wuül* < *taa-wulu* *upper thigh*; *nuaal* [no:l] for *nuawal* < *nuwala* 2 PL pers.pron.; *Tu(uw)älv-paaraŋ-ap* = Mt Toolbrunup = *Drizzle-carrier*-GEO.

*y*

*y* can be an initial consonant; when followed by *i* it may become zero. As a final it is either vocalised to *i* or becomes zero: e.g. MNFS NYU *yiäy* < *yidya* > NGA *yiäi*.

*y* is often the reduced form of *dʷ*, e.g. *taayälaq* besides *taadʷälaq* *betrothed*, *promised*. *a* and *u* next to *y* turn umlaut *ä* and *ü*.

Finally concerning Nyungar phonology, it should be kept in mind that Nyungar people of today, with only a smattering of their own language left, go to school to be subjected to the Australian English concept of single vowels. These are by themselves vowel clusters, whereby *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u* are pronounced *äi*, *i*, *ai/oi*, *ou*, *yu*. English influence is liable to produce a lack of precision in rendering the vowels of traditional Nyungar, disregarding individual speech habits. Luckily, the existence of MNFS rules in connection with historical word material will ensure, from now on, the restoration and maintenance of correct Nyungar pronunciation and, where necessary, even the rectification of bad Nyungar speech habits.

## TEXT SAMPLES

### Dialogue

Charlie Tääp and Gordon Harris, Esperance, 6 November 1970

Diary XIX 194sqq., Tape 35-B-7.00

- (1) (Cha) *Yes*, *qaayaař*, *Muuniŋvāp* *qaall qwaap nviānaŋ* - *Piilvāřinv*,  
*Yes, certainly, Receding (Water)-GEO place good was* - *Pink Lake*,  
*Swamp 15 miles W. of Dalyup R.*

*niundulitʷ waaraŋ puärt.*  
*you-by-REL talk soon.*

- (2) (Gor) *ŋaütʷ quütʷ waaraŋinʷ*, *ŋaütʷ quütʷ qaattitʷinʷ taa-waaraŋanʷ*  
*I ERG a bit talking, I a bit listening word-sayer*

*Puaŋinarap*, *Taalvāraq-muuřuq* *Piilvāřap.*  
*(about) P., T. -back-at Pink Lake.*  
*12 miles NW., a farm W.*

- (3) (Cha) qaall qwaap niätʸ nʸiänaŋ Piilʸäřäp, puagitʸ Tyiurddiŋʸ-yäiř,  
*place good here been Pink Lake, over there Tyiuding-Cave*  
 Maun-yuaŋap, qaatt-paurn niätʸ.  
*Away-given-GEO, head-cut here.*
- (4) (Gor) Taalʸäraŋ-muufuq Piilʸařap.  
*Tallerack-back-at Pink Lake-GEO.*  
 farm W. of Pink Lake
- (5) (Cha) qaallaqitʸ qwaap, tuaanq pualitʸ, ŋaannʸ wuarar niätʸ  
*home-for which-is good, well known-which-is, I long way here*  
*lit. ear full-REL*  
 yuaŋan nʸiänaŋ.  
*all right been.*  
 for yuaŋan
- (6) (Gor) ŋaalaqq nʸiänitʸinʸ tuaangaqq qaattitʸinʸ, and yuaŋan nʸiäniŋʸ  
*ours-by he is causing ears-by listening, and all right being*  
 muufurt-puutt maarnaŋ.  
*relative-without east. (laughter, because Gordon has many children)*
- (7) (Cha) ŋaannʸ waarderitʸ muufurt quumpaarl. paulabinitʸ muufurt  
*I Ess aware of relatives plenty. Those who are relatives*  
 am also  
 ġuumpaarl, pauläbinʸ Qäip-e-qäill. ŋaannʸ wuarar nʸiänaŋ Piilʸäřäp.  
*plenty, they Esperance. I ESS long way been Pink Lake.*  
 are in have at  
 ŋaannʸ quurt-waara nʸiänaŋ.  
*I ESS heart-bad been.*
- (8) (Gor) ŋaütʸ qaautitʸ-pauminʸ wuarar yuaŋan nʸiänaŋ. nʸiälinʸ  
*I ERG laugh-cause and striking long way all right been. myself*  
 (laughing) It's ridiculous, you have been all right for ages. been  
 Piilʸäřäp-Piilʸäřäp qaallülitʸ - qaalül!  
*at this very Pink Lake verily at home!*  
 (duplication = confirmation)
- (9) (Cha) yuaŋan nʸiänaŋ, yuaŋan nʸiänaŋ ŋaannʸ, qaayaař, muuřaq  
*all right was, all right was I, sure, little ridge*  
 the DIM  
 puageditʸ qaur maařaq-wäernaŋ, maarnaŋ nʸiäniŋʸ Piilʸäřinʸ.  
*which is down there back north-west, east being the Pink.*  
 Lake
- (10) (Gor) ŋaannʸ tuaanga qaattitʸinʸ. ġäilül, niundul taa-waarginʸ  
*I ESS understand. when we two, when you word-saying*  
 ear-to listening. ERG ERG  
 ġäil tuaanq-tauwil: Piilʸäřäp-Piilʸäřäp waaraitʸ-waara, Tiurdd-i-yäiř  
*we two remember: Pink Lake really is bad really, T's Cave,*  
 lit. ear-always

Tiurdd-i-yäiř, Tiurdd-i-yäiř, tuaanq-qaattitv!  
*T's Cave, T's Cave, ear-listen!*

- (11) (Cha) Tiurdd-i-yiäř puagıtıv! tviurtt puagıtıv  
*T's Cave is over there! where the sand over there*  
 ƚai(ř)inıv. waaraitıv quaal quumpaär ƚaannıv waara yuaƚan nviänaƚ.  
*is lying. bad which name big I bad all right been.*  
 NGA-ism ƚaři- to lie! As a 'big name' is bad I also felt pretty bad.
- (12) (Gor) yuaƚan ƚaannıv nviän niundulaƚ, ƚäilül qaudıinıv maernbaƚart  
*all right I sit you-away from, we two only sea*  
*for nviäninıv ERG mermaid-toward*  
 tviän-naaƚinıv qaur ƚaardiy.  
*looking behind down south.*
- (13) (Cha) qaayaařitıv-qaayaař! qwaap yuaƚan nviänaƚ. tıyuaq-u-tıyuaq!  
*yes indeed! better all right to have been. sister, sister!*  
 maay waarƚ, ƚaannıv tuaangaƚıv qaattitıvinıv!  
*a word say, I = my ear-to-which can listen!*  
 (reference to Mrs Bra being present but silent)
- (14) (Gor) tuaanq-a-puutt yauq, maay qeen! niündaq, waarƚ! niündaq!  
*ear-less woman, word none! you-to/on, tell! you-to/on!*  
*silent is the woman, no word! It's on you to tell her!*
- (15) (Cha) ƚaannıv niätıv wuarar yuaƚan nviänaƚ, puaget wäernaƚ ƚaannıv  
*I here long way all right been, over there west I*  
 purdauaƚ quullinıv qaall yuaƚan.  
*soon going home directly.*
- (16) (Gor) qaall yuaƚan niundal quull wäernaƚ, quull wäernaƚ ƚaütıv muufurt  
*home directly you-if go west, go west I ERG relatives*  
 (-COM verbal)  
 quull tviän-naaƚinıv wäernaƚ, ƚaalilu yaalaq yuaƚan nviänaƚ.  
*go seeing west, us-for not yet all right been.*
- (17) (Cha) qwaabitıv-qwaap! maay quumpaaritıv ƚaalül. puaq  
*very good! word plenty-which will be from us all. there*  
*lit. what's good is good! (when meeting again)*  
 miinıviditıv puaget, naaƚilaarinıv waaraitıv,  
*the ants which are over there, are the little ones which are bad,*  
 PL ESS  
 puaget ƚaardiy tviurddaqq wauber.  
*over there down south sand-in play-er.*  
 -PROF
- (18) (Gor) tviurddaqq wauber? qüitıv tviän-naaƚan paulap.  
*sand-in play-er? (too) sharp looked they.*  
 (laughing)

## Devil song

Charlie Tääp, Bandy Creek, 18 November 1970

Diary XIX 205, Tape 35-B-11.30

"Dancing devil hand over head"

- (1) tʰánaq puagítʰ yǎǎ́aŋ qáaddaqq yǎǎ́aŋ  
*devil over there on top hill-on on top*  
 wúarar yuaǵán nʷiänaŋ láir̥maall qäinníŋʷ.  
*long way all right been alone dancing.*

Comment by Cha about his father's song:

- (2) maannitʰ-maann wuarar ɲaannʷ-u-wuarar nuap niätʰ yuaŋaŋ  
*my very father a long way I a long way boy here stood*  
 and as a
- (3) -- puäirt paulinʷ tuaangaq-qaattitʰinʷ -- ɲaannʷ yuaǵán nʷiänaŋ,  
 -- may be he is listening -- I ESS all right been,  
 piert-e-yǎǎ́!  
 boss!
- (4) ɲaannʷ waara taallinʷ waara. ɲaannʷ wuarar niätʰ nʷiänaŋ.  
 I bad tongue bad. I long here been.  
 I feel bad because of my bad tongue, been here too long.
- (5) purdauan purdau ɲaannʷ quaal qwaap qaattitʰinʷ purdau niündaqq-quarn.  
 sooner or later I/my name good listening later you-ERG-after.
- (6) qaayaaǎ, ɲaannʷ nʷiänaŋ waarŋinʷ maanninʷ, maambinʷ maann  
 yes, my ESS been talk-ESS as my father-ESS, father-PL my father  
 my talking was as my father's, when my father's fathers,  
 puagít ɲaardiy quullinʷ maarnaŋ wäernaŋ ɲaanaŋ quull.  
 there coast moving east west me-with came.  
 moving down the coast east and west, came back with me.

## Hut building song

Charlie Tääp, Bandy Creek, 24 November 1970

Diary XIX 219, Tape 37-F-5.40

- (Cha) täimänn -- wiürnaŋ täimänn:  
 my mother's father -- my great-grandfather:  
 on mother's side
- (1) qúandä-taalʷǎl yǎǎ́aŋítʰ-e-puamínʷ,  
 hut green twigs up put and knocking,
- (2) máay taalʷǎl yǎǎ́aŋítʰ-e-puamínʷ,  
 bed green leaves up put and knocking,
- (3) qúandä puamínʷ nʷiäláu wieránʷ,  
 hut knocking up myself over,

- (4) máay taalʷál yiäřaŋítʷ-e-puamínʷ,  
*bed green leaves up put and knocking,*
- (5) nřätʷ naadʷú wäiyänn řúartt? niätʷ naadʷú?  
*this here what-for afraid lie? this here what-for?*  
*she*

## Spears

Charlie Tääp, Esperance, 21 November 1970  
 Diary XIX 210

tʷiän-naaŋ paulavínʷ! qiitʷtʷaar! paaraġ-tiinʷ tʷiänaqq qaaraŋ-miidd-inʷ  
*watch them! spears! dragging foot-by anger-loaded-ESS*  
 paulínʷ tʷiän-naaŋ tʷiänaqq paaraġ-tiinʷ qiitʷ, paulínʷ qaattitʷinʷ muandaq.  
*he watched foot-by dragging spear, he listening bush.*  
 (pronounced tʷiyänaqq for contrast with preceding tʷiännaaŋ)

## Black pudding

Charlie Tääp, Esperance, 26 November 1970  
 Diary XIX 222, Tape 37-F-6.00

- (1) (Cha) qaayaař! řa(ü)tʷ yaunguř řaaŋq puaminʷ or řa(ü)tʷ yaungul  
*yes! I ERG kangaroo mother killing or I ERG kangaroo*  
 maam puaminʷ, tʷieraŋ tʷiän-naaŋanʷ, tʷieraŋpa puamitʷinʷ  
*father killing, fat looked for, fat-that which wrapping it round*  
*mixing it (CAUS)*  
 puamitʷinʷ tʷieraŋul.  
*mixing it fat-with.*
- (2) tʷieraŋülitʷ maüyer puamitʷinʷ, řaaŋq - quabüřäl tʷieraŋ  
*being the fat with which liver to mix, mother - tummy-in fat*  
*in the big guts the fat*  
 tʷaardaŋitʷaŋ.  
*inside-put-was.*  
*was put inside.*
- (3) purdalaan řa(ü)tʷ qaalla quull teegginʷ yaarŋinʷ  
*soon afterwards I ERG home-to gone am breaking it up chucking it down*  
*and*  
 puaalġaaġ nierninʷ.  
*deep into it hiding it.*  
 = the ashes



## Fishing I

Charlie Täöp, Esperance, 3 August 1970  
Diary XIX 72

- (1) (Cha) ḡaalaq quull, piüla Paarndiy quull, t'viän-naagan<sup>y</sup> paarndiy  
*all of us went, river-to Bandy went, looked for bream*  
 = Bream
- quumpaarity, tiärimmiit naagilaar.  
*plenty-which is, big small ones.*  
 ones
- (2) taat<sup>y</sup> ḡaann<sup>y</sup>.  
*meat I.*  
 = mine.
- (3) ḡaann<sup>y</sup> t'vuulaq quullin<sup>y</sup>.  
*I "spuds"-for going.*
- (4) "niundul qaall puuṛuḡ!" -- "qaayaaṛ!"  
*"you fire light!" -- "yes!"*
- (5) ḡaay qaall puuṛaan<sup>y</sup> paulabin<sup>y</sup> qwaap-aadaq.  
*I fire cooked they good-having.*  
 them till were well done.
- (6) mäiṛin<sup>y</sup> waara.  
*bread bad.*  
 the bread wasn't any good.

## Fishing II

Charlie Täöp, Norseman, 25 March 1976  
Diary 1976 p.15

- (1) (Cha) ḡaann<sup>y</sup> wautt quullin<sup>y</sup> quara(a) qiidaqq.  
*I off going long ago spear-with.*  
 < kuwara (fish spear)
- (2) ḡaüt<sup>y</sup> tu'urniḡ, qäibäl yuaḡin<sup>y</sup>.  
*I ERG was poisoning it, water-in standing.*  
 (for tugurniḡ)
- (3) qääyün ḡaut<sup>y</sup> paaraḡ tiärimmiitt.  
*one I ERG got big one.*
- (4) ḡaüt<sup>y</sup> qaallaqq puuṛuḡin<sup>y</sup>.  
*I ERG fire-in cooking it.*
- (5) puardu ḡaüt<sup>y</sup> ḡaanin<sup>y</sup>.  
*next I ERG eating it.*  
 (for puarduḡ)

- (6) nūernt tuaardaq ḡaütʷ yuaḡinʷ.  
*tail dog-to I ERG giving.*
- (7) ḡaannʷ wuaraḡ naugurt ḡuullinʷ.  
*I long way asleep going.*

## ABBREVIATIONS

Informants:	Alb	Albie Harris † (1969,1970)
	Cha	Charlie Tääp/Dab † (1969,1970,1976)
	Dic	Dick Donaldson † (1976)
	Gor	Gordon Harris (1970, 1984)
	Han	Mrs M. Hansen (1984)
	Nor	Norm Wicker † (1969,1970)
	Sam	Sam Tääp/Dab † (1969,1970)
	Tom	Tommy Bullen † (1970)
	Tri	Kathy Trimmer and informants (1985)
	†	= deceased prior to 1985
Literary Sources:	Abb	Ian Abbott (1983)
	Arm	F.F. Armstrong per C. Symmons (1841)
	Bat	Daisy Bates (since 1907)
	Bim	Tommy Bimbar (Dls 1916)
	Bra	C.G. von Brandenstein (1965,1970,1977,1980,1982a, 1982b)
	Cur	E.M. Curr (1886)
	Dav	Jack Davis (1969)
	Dls	Department of Lands and Surveys, Perth, W.A.
	Dou	W.H. Douglas (1976)
	Fli	Captain Matthew Flinders (1814)
	Gla	L. Glauert (1950, 1957)
	Gre	Captain G. Grey (1840)
	Has	Ethel Hassell (1936)
	Has-Dls	Ednie Hassell (Dls)
	Isa	Samuel Isaacs (1949?)
	Lyo	R.M. Lyon (1833)
	Moo	Fletcher Moore (1842/84)
	Nin	S. Nind (1831)
	Pal	R.K. Moir (1971)
	Pat	C.A. Paterson per R. Helms (1896)
	Rae	W.J. Rae (1913)
	Sal	R. Salvado (1851) per Th. Bérengier (1878)
	Ser	D. Serventy (1962)
	Tin	N.B. Tindale (1974)
	Tro	Ellis Troughton (1957)
	Vau	H. Vaughan (1982)
	Wai	Wainbret per R. Helms (1896)
	1900,1903	Sir John Forrest, <i>Science of Man</i>

Points of the Compass: E., N., N.E., N.W., S., S.E., S.W., W.

## Linguistic Items:

ABESS	abessive case	PART	participle
ABL	ablative case (GEN)	PERS	personal essive (article)
AD	aditive case (OBL)	PL	plural number
AUX	auxiliary, verbal	PRES	present tense
BLCD	Back Lash Coast Dialect	PROF	habitual/professional
C	consonant	Q	"Quick" moiety
CAUS	causative, verbal	REFL	reflexive, verbal
COM	comitative case	REL	relative clause (COP)
CONT	continuative, verbal	S	"Slow" moiety
COP	copula, often + REL	SG	singular number
D	dual number	S.NWL	Southern Pilbara languages
DIM	diminutive noun	TRANS	transitive, verbal
E	English loan	V	vowel
ERG	ergative case	VOC	vocative case
ESS	essive case	WDL	Western Desert language
EXCL	exclusive number	WUD	Wudjaarri dialect of Nyungar
GEN	genitive case, see ABL		
GEO	geographical	adj.	adjective
HIS	historical, history	adv.	adverb
IMP	imperative, verbal	dem.	demonstrative pronoun
INCH	inchoative AUX	deriv.	derivative
INCL	inclusive number	f.	female
INST	instrumental case	interr.	interrogative pronoun
INTR	intransitive, verbal	lit.	literally
KGS	Albany dialect	m.	male
LOC	locative case	n.g.	geographical name
MNFS	Metathesis of Non-First Syllables	n.p.	proper name
NEG	negative particle/verb	n.t.	tribal name
NGA	Ngadjumaya language	pers.	personal pronoun
NWL	Pilbara languages	pron.	pronoun
NYU	Nyungar language	rel.	relative pron.
OBL	oblique case	sp.	species
OWCD	Old West Coast Dialect	<	derived from
PAST	past tense	>	changed to

## NOTES TO THE VOCABULARY

## (1) Entries' layout:

The vocabulary is basically arranged in three parts: Nyungar-English, Nyungar-English geographical names, and English-Nyungar.

Nyungar-English is arranged for each page in three columns:

1st column from left contains: only MNFS compact words, usually nouns and adjectives; if hyphenated at the end: verbs; if hyphenated in front: affixes; if hyphenated medially: compounds.

2nd column contains the English equivalent in italics, always placed one line below the MNFS word, if necessary, spreading into the third column.

3rd column contains: in 1st line, first the same MNFS word syllabled by hyphens or plus signs, second the 'derived from' sign <, third the OWCD word syllabled by hyphens or plus sign; in second line, continuation of second column same line; other lines may follow with more MNFS samples; another line introduces historical

forms under HIS, which is sometimes divided into E. = eastern MNFS grouping, and W. = western OWCD or BLCD grouping.

(2) The 3-lettered sources signs in HIS are arranged in alphabetical order.

(3) All Nyungar sources prior to *Nyungar anew* are given in plain roman.

(4) Latin scientific names are in italics.

(5) Aboriginal words in Charles Symmons (1841) will be quoted as (Arm). Symmons in his Editorical Notice: "The materials have been furnished by the Native Interpreter, Mr Francis F. Armstrong; without whom we could have done nothing ...". Armstrong was also instrumental to the work of other authors, as G. Grey and Daisy Bates.

(6) Translations provided by Bishop Salvado (1851) are given, in the majority of cases, in the French of Th. Bérangier (1878).

(7) Not to overburden the vocabulary with asterisks, the \* sign is used only in geographical names where OWCD forms cannot be expected, and in unlikely and not recorded reconstructions.

(8) English-Nyungar is arranged alphabetically, except for the following sub-groups: Birds; Birds Scientific Names; Fishes; Marsupials; Plants; Plants Scientific Names; Relationship; Snakes; within these groups alphabetical order is maintained.

## NYUNGAR-ENGLISH

### A

+a+		a filler vowel, see +e+ and +i+.
-a	OBL	-a(q) < -(g)a, as in NGA (Bra 1980:49,52), e.g. pi-ül-a <i>to/in the river</i> (Cha), pu-iy-a ( <i>lying</i> ) <i>about the money</i> (Cha), ŋa-ay-a <i>to me, mine</i> (Sam), qa-all-a <i>home</i> (Cha), see -aq,
-aar	PL	-a-ar < -a-ra      see -qaar, -ŋaar, -tʷaar
-al, -äl	LOC	+al < +la (nouns) qä-ib-äl <i>in the water</i> (Cha), (adverbs) pu-ağ-al <i>down</i> (Cha), (verbs) qu-ull-al <i>after/in going</i> (Cha), (3-syll.) wu-urd-ağ-äl <i>in the shade</i> (Cha), (3-syll.) ya-aw-ard-al <i>on horseback</i> (Cha),
	INST	(E loans) HIS: boat-âl 'by boat' (Arm), (E loans) HIS: gun-âl '(killed) by a gun' (Arm), before initial ŋ: maurdal ŋuarnt- <i>to lie on back</i> .
ali	dem.pron.	ali, aliätʷ, aliinʷ distant, inferred from HIS: ali, alitj, alinj (Dou), alli, allija 'it, that is it' (Moo).
-agalaŋ		-ag+al-uŋ < -ga+la-ŋu <i>other side of, toward out of</i> (n.g. following), see -laŋ, -lauŋ.
-äğäp	PAST-INCH	+äğ+äp < -ga+ba wäernäğäp < warnigaba <i>he became dead</i> (Cha).
-ağart	-toward	+ağ-art < +ka-rda mambağart < marnbikarda <i>toward the mermaid = sea</i> .
-äğer	LOC+PROF	+äğ+er < +ga+ri <i>always in</i> qu-and+ağ+er <i>always in the house = policeman</i> (Cha), pu-adʷ-äř+ağ+er <i>always in the ground</i> (Cha).
-am-	AUX	-am- < -ma-      see maan- <i>to make</i> , see puam-, quulʷam-.

-an-, -än-	CONT	-an- < -na- also NGA (Bra 1980:57,85), waann-an- <i>keep dropping, sneak along</i> (Cha), waaraŋ-an-inʸ <i>keeping talking</i> (Cha), pii(ř)-än-inʸ <i>scratching, burying</i> (Cha).
-ann	my	-ann < -nna addressing relatives, see WDL pron.excl. -ŋa.
-aŋ	(1) GEN	-aŋ < -ŋa <i>from, of</i> miiyăq-aŋ <i>little face-from = moon from = moonlight</i> , inferred from HIS: me-kung 'moonlight' (Gre).
	(2) COM	<i>with</i> ŋaal-aŋ <i>with us</i> (Cha).
	(3) PAST = verbal	GEN/COM nʸiän-aŋ < nʸina-ŋa <i>sat down, was</i> (Cha,Gor,Sam), HIS: nginnaga 'sat down, was' (Arm,Moo).
-ap	(1) REL (2) GEO	-ap < -ba cf. -pa names in -ap (-up), identifies places 'related to' or 'having become' with an object, happening, or person, see n.g. list.
	(3) INCH	see -apinʸ.
-ap-	pron. PL	-ap- < -pa- paul SG, paulap PL <i>those who</i> (Cha), HIS: palap, polap 'they' (Dou).
-apinʸ	pron. PL+ESS	-ap-inʸ < -pa-nʸi paul-apinʸ <i>those who (are dealt with)</i> (Cha), HIS: palapinj 'they' (Dou).
-apinʸ	INCH	-ap-inʸ < -pa-nʸi <i>becoming, turning into</i> (Cha), mu-erd-itʸ+ap-inʸ <i>becoming stronger</i> , inferred from HIS: mutitjapinj (Dou), pu-udʸ-üř+ap-inʸ <i>turning to dust</i> , inferred from HIS: putjurapinj (Dou).
-aq/-uq	AD, OBL	-aq < -ga/-gu see -a, -u, cf. -aqq <i>to, for</i> paul-aq <i>to him who</i> (Cha), qäib-ăq taařbinʸ <i>entering the water</i> (Cha).
-aq	DIM	-aq < -ka as in NGA, see -ka DIM in NWL, WDL, tʸiřăq > tʸiyăq < tʸiřka <i>Wild Cherry</i> (Cha,Sam).
-aqq	LOC	-aqq < -gga < -ŋga cf. -aq/-uq as in NGA, S.NWL Thargari -ga, puiy-ăqq ( <i>a hole</i> ) <i>in the stone</i> (Cha), HIS: -ak (Dou),

INST tʷiän-äqq *by his feet* (Cha), but  
 LOC tʷiän-äqq *on the feet* (Alb),  
 INST qaill-äqq puaminʷ *hitting him with a boomerang* (Cha).

-aĩ- -aĩ- < -řa-  
*region, district, quarter, around*  
 qaag-aĩ < kaga-řa *east*, also WDL, NWL, frequent in  
 n.g. -aĩap.

-at -at < -da see ABESS (Bra 1965:656)  
 NEG, ABESS yua(w)át NEG of yuwa > \*yuaw 'yes', see NWL,  
 HIS: et (or det) 'a negative joined to verbs' (Gre).

## B

bara-good E  
*'very good'* = *flour*, inferred from  
 HIS: early name for flour (Bat 25/183).

-bi  
*and* (Cha), see -ibi *and*, also, S.NWL Thargari.

## E

+et a filler vowel, see +a+ and +i+.

-er -er < -ri  
 PROF maaĩ+waub+er *cloud player = aeroplane* (Cha),  
 quand-ağ+er *always in the house = policeman* (Cha).

## G

-gùap -gù+ap < -gu+ba see -ap, qùabuŋ  
*inhabitant of* HIS: goop 'affix for the name of a district implying  
 an inhabitant of it' (Gre), gup (Moo).

## I

+i+ a filler vowel, see +a+ and +et+.

-iil -i-il < -i-li  
*-like* qääll+iil *fire-like = bull ant* (Cha).

-iĩ- REFL  
 to do something for oneself,  
 qaag-iĩ- *want for oneself = to steal*.

-in- -in- < -ni-  
 CAUS to let it,  
 qaütʷ quull-in *I let him go, I send him* (Cha),

waarŋ-in(-inʷ) *letting him talk* (Cha),  
quum(p-pua)m-in-inʷ *knocking off urine* (Cha).

-inʷ	ESS	-inʷ < -nʷi as ŋaannʷ waarŋinʷ maanninʷ <i>my talking (was) as my father's</i> (Cha), ŋäütʷ yaunguŋinʷ tʷiännaŋpuutt = HIS: ngadjo yan-gor-in ngan-gow-bru (Arm) = 'I do not see the kangaroo'. ESS article Tyäilʷinʷ = Tyäilʷäp = Dalyup River.
-inʷ	PRES PART	-inʷ < -nʷi see Kugada E. -inʷ, HIS: -(w)in (Arm,Moo), -inj, -inje Gnowangerup (Dou).
-inʷuŋ	<i>belonging to</i>	-inʷ-uŋ < -nʷi-ŋu see marnda+nʷiŋu <i>mountain-belonging</i> NWL, tʷuutʷ+inʷuŋ ( <i>domesticated</i> ) cat (Cha), lit. <i>dog-belonging</i> , yiäy+inʷuŋ <i>new-belonging</i> = <i>young</i> .
-iř	PRES	Nyagi-Nyagi equivalent to NYU -inʷ.
-itʷ	REL clause	-itʷ < -dʷi yaungul paannaq wauber ŋäütʷ quüdʷaŋ-itʷ puamitʷwiin <i>kangaroo plain-on player I yesterday-which was killing -which was</i> = <i>It was yesterday that I killed a roo playing on the plain</i> (Cha). See -dʷi <i>which is</i> S.NWL. HIS: -itj 'meaning uncertain' (Dou).
-itʷ-	AUX CAUS	-itʷ- < -tʷi- <i>to put, set, let it.</i>
-itʷän	NEG	see -ulitʷän.
-itʷin	CAUS PRES	puam-itʷ-inʷ <i>letting it be hit</i> (Cha).
-itʷaŋ	CAUS PAST	tʷaardaŋ-itʷ-aŋ <i>put it through/inside</i> (Cha).
-iyař		-iy-ař see -yiy-ař < -yi-řa <i>edge, up, upright</i> (Cha), see yiäřa <i>on edge</i> .

## K

kaba, käiba  
*water*

BLCD, not MNFS cf. qääp, qäip  
(Nor), not WUD, NYU,  
HIS: gab-baitch Vasse (Gre).

Kardutʷaanap  
n.g.

for \*Kardutʷařanap  
Peak Charles and Peak Eleonora, lit. *The two spouses*-GEO,



Kardu-kardun<sup>ya</sup> NGA version of the Nyagi-Nyagi or NYU name with the same meaning,  
HIS: Carrojanup, recorded by A. Dempster 1865 (Rintoul 1967:26).

-kumminʷu, -kunminʷu      loan from NGA kun+minʷu  
community, familiar, family, same-age group (Bra),  
HIS: -koom-e-no '-family' (Gre), cf. -wauq.

kuulam-middi                      BLCD < qu-ul-aŋ+mi-itt < ku-lu-ŋa+mi-ddi,  
                     *lad*                      HIS: koo-lam-i-tee (Isa).

kurgundʷä̌i	loan
<i>sheep</i>	song word (Sam), NGA, WDL, NWL, HIS: kukuntjari 'meat' Moora, 'sheep' Brookton (Dou).

## L

-laŋ/-lauŋ                  -laŋ/-la-uŋ < -la-ŋu      see -agalaŋ  
out of                        mainly with n.g.

lǎiřmaall                      řä-iř+ma-all < l/řä-ři+ma-lla ?  
*alone*                              (Cha), loan (?) from remmell *alone* NGA.

## M

määity               mä-ä(y)ity < mä-äär-it'y < ma-(r̃)a-dyi     see miiřity  
     *string, rope*     see miřidyi *string, rope* NWL, inferred from  
     HIS: mad-ji 'string' (Arm viii), mud-je 'rope, string'  
     (Gre), madji (Moo).

maal                    ma-al < ma-la  
*Marl* or *Western Barred Bandicoot* (*Perameles myosura* Wagner) 1841 (Tro),  
 HIS: mal = dunnart 'mouse-like marsupial' (Dou), mala  
 'a species of mouse' (Gre).

maal-                      ma-al- < ma-aĩ- < ma-ĩa-                      see maar.

maalady-                    ma-al-ady- < ma-la-dya-  
     *to grow*                    inferred from  
                                  HIS: ma-la-jow 'to grow' (Gre), malaj, malajin PRES,  
                                  malajăqă PAST (Moo).

maala/uq                      ma-al-a/uq < ma-la-ga/u                      see muert  
plant  
(*Eucalyptus platypus* Hooker), inferred from  
HIS: maalok (Abb), marlock, ma-lock 'dense scrub found  
E. Albany' (Ser), also called muert *hard* (Has), cf.  
malga 'a sp. of spearwood found in the hills' (Moo).

ma-alʸ < ma-lʸa  
*brain* see Malʸ *secret language* Nyangumarda NWL,  
 HIS: mal-ya (Arm), malya (Moo).

maam	<i>father</i>	ma-am < ma-ma see maann (Cha a.o.), see mama <i>father</i> NWL, ḡaann <sup>y</sup> maam <i>my father</i> (Cha), maam tua(w)art <i>male dog</i> (Alb), tuaart-maann <i>dog father</i> (Cha), qäip-maam <i>water father</i> = <i>thunder</i> (Cha), HIS: E. maam (Bat), mam, marn (Cur), marm (Dav), mam KGS (Gre), māām (Nin), W. mamer (Cur), mam-mer (Gre), mamma (Pat), mam (Dou,Rae), mammau (Wai).
maamann	<i>my father</i>	ma-am+ann < ma-ma+nna see -ann inferred from HIS: mam-mân (Arm), mamman, mammon, mamum, maman (Cur), mam-mun (Gre), mamman (Moo), maman (Sal).
maamann piärdit <sup>y</sup>	<i>my father's eldest brother</i>	ma-am+ann pi-ärd-it <sup>y</sup> < ma-ma+nna pi-rda-d <sup>y</sup> i inferred from HIS: mamman battitch (Bat 14/87).
maaman <sup>y</sup>	<i>the father, God</i>	ma-am+an <sup>y</sup> < ma-ma-n <sup>y</sup> a inferred from HIS: mamanj 'one's own father, God' (Dou).
maamarap	<i>manly, man</i>	ma-am-aĩ-ap < ma-ma-ĩa-ba lit. <i>father-about-become</i> , inferred from HIS: mam-ma-rup (Gre), mammäräp (Moo).
maambin <sup>y</sup> maann	<i>my father's fathers</i>	ma-am+(a)b-in <sup>y</sup> ma-ann < ma-ma+pa-n <sup>y</sup> i ma-nna (Cha) PL ESS > <i>forefathers</i> .
maamqaar	<i>fathers PL</i>	ma-am+qa-ar < ma-ma-ka-ra <i>marriage-potential</i> (Cha).
-maan, -mään PL		-ma-an < -ma-na euphonic choice, with nouns ending in a vowel and in l, HIS: man (Bat 1914:68), -man (Dou), -mân (Arm ix).
maann	<i>my (?) father</i>	ma-ann < ma-(am)-ann < ma-(ma)-nna (Cha), see maamann.
maannqaar		see maamqaar.
maannap	<i>relationship:</i>	ma-ann-ap < ma-nna-ba <i>having become my fathers</i> (Cha).
maannit <sup>y</sup> maann	<i>my very father</i>	ma-ann+it <sup>y</sup> +ma-ann < ma-nna+d <sup>y</sup> i+ma-nna (?) = <i>what's my father it's my father</i> (Cha), confirmative and affectionate reduplication.
maann-yauq	<i>father's wife</i>	ma-ann+ya-uq < ma-(ma)-nna+ya-gu = <i>mother-in-law</i> (Cha), HIS: maan-yoq, maam yog 'mother-in-law, aunt' (Bat), mam yok 'auntie, father's sister' (Dou).

- maanäbitʷ                      ma-an+äb+itʷ < ma-na+ba+dʷi  
     *poor fellow*                      (Alb), lit. *who has become maan*, cf. maanu, maratʷunu, marayunu, maanu NWL.
- maan-                      ma-an- < ma-na-      see -am-  
     *to get it, keep making it, manage* CONT, see maanitʷ.
- maanar̃                      ma-an-añ < ma-na-řa      see maan-  
     *goanna sp.*                      *Lace Monitor (Varanus varius)*,  
     HIS: manar 'black goanna in forest country' (Dou),  
     man-ar KGS 'sp. of iguana' (Gre), manar (Moo), munnaar  
     'largest, lean, lank, fat in one season, deposits eggs  
     in an ant hill, which when sealed again by the ants  
     hatches the eggs 10-12, good eating' (Nin).
- maanitʷ                      ma-an-itʷ < ma-na-dʷi  
     *'getter', manager, which keeps making*, representative of the active  
     = quick or Q moiety (Bra 1977:82),  
     (1) *Little Corella* (long-bill race) (*Cacatua pastinator* Gould),  
     HIS: man-hyt, man-hyte (Arm, Gre), mannitch, mannaitch  
     (Bat), manatj (Dou), mun-nartch (Isa), manyt (Moo),  
     munnit (Nin), mannokk, munnikk (Rae).  
     (2) *policeman* (Han), HIS: manatj 'policeman' (Dou).
- Maanitʷ-maatt                      Ma-an-itʷ+ma-att < Ma-na-dʷi+ma-dda  
     *'Getter'-branch/member*, a member of the active or Q moiety, see the  
     subdivision Tiurndäřap and Tiidař-wauq.
- maandiy                      ma-and-iy < ma-nda-yi  
     *immature, vigorous, youthful*  
     HIS: mân-dig-gâ-ra 'a young woman, immature' (Arm),  
     maandee murnong 'young man' (Bat), manti 'youthful'  
     (Dou), man-dig-ga 'young girl (flapper)' (Isa).
- maandiy-puutt                      ma-and-iy+pu-utt < ma-nda-yi+pu-ddu  
     *tame, youthless*, said of a dog (Cha),  
     HIS: manti-put̃ 'tame' (Dou).
- maandiyin-quurdap                      ma-and-iy-in+qu-urd-ap < ma-nda-yi-ni+ku-rdu-ba  
     *youth on a bender, drunken youth*, inferred from  
     HIS: manjyngoordup 'a drunken native' (Bat 1913).
- maanqaart                      ma-an+qa-art < ma-na+ka-rda  
 mäinqaart (?)                      mää-in+qa-art < ma-ni+ka-rda      see määin  
     *plant*  
     *Jam*  
     (*Acacia acuminata* Benth.) (Abb), belongs to the passive  
     or S moiety (Bra 1977),  
     HIS: mangart, manjart (Abb), mungaitch 'Jamwood-tree'  
     (Bat), maḡat̃ 'jamwood and tree, the country in which  
     these trees grow' (Dou), man-gart 'the Greyiana; the  
     wood of this tree has a heart nearly black, which gives  
     out a most delicious perfume like raspberry jam, hence  
     called by the colonists the raspberry jam tree' (Gre),  
     mang-gart 'Raspberry jam wattle' (Moo), munert, mungat  
     (Rae), its edible resin määin.

- määntʷ                      mǎ-ǎntʷ < ma-ndʷa    see mǎüntʷ  
*an exchange, community fair*, inferred from  
 HIS: mant, mund-ja 'a sort of annual fair, which takes place in the spring of the year, when the natives of different districts meet for the purpose of exchanging various articles of utility with one another ...' (Gre), mandjar 'a sort of fair ...' (Moo).
- määntʷ-e-puam-              mǎ-ǎntʷ+e+pu-am- < ma-ndʷa+pu-ma-  
*to change, be exchanged*, inferred from  
 HIS: mandje bom 'to change' (Bat).
- määndʷǎř                    mǎ-ǎndʷ-ǎř < ma-ndʷa-řa    see mǎündʷǎř  
*an exchange, community fair about*, see määntʷ HIS,  
 HIS: mandjar 'a sort of fair ...', man-dy-ar Vasse 'a fair, or meeting of tribes ...' (Gre).
- Mǎndʷařa, Mǎndʷüřa        OWCD  
 n.g. Mandurah *a kind of fair held at Mandurah* (Gla 1950:85);  
 less likely: 'Marn-Jarraly burnt trees' (Dav).
- maar                          ma-ar < ma-ra > ma-ar-a BLCD    see maraq  
*hand, finger* (Cha a.o.),  
 HIS: E. mar (Bat), mahr, marr, mar (Cur), marr,  
 n.g. Morawa (Dav), mař, mayař (Dou), myre KGS (Gre),  
 maar (Has), marr (Nin), murring 'fingers', ma 'hand' (Rae), mar (Wai),  
 W. marh-ra (Arm,Moo), mara, marra, myrha (Cur), mařa (Dou), mara, myre-a (Gre), mar-ra BLCD (Isa), mara (Lyo), marraga (Pat), mara (Sal).
- maara-paaraq-              ma-ar-a+pa-ar-aŋ- < ma-ra-ga+pa-ra-ŋa-  
*to hold it in the hand*, inferred from  
 HIS: mara buřöŋ Swan (Bat 1914:79).
- maara-quabül                ma-ar-a+qu-ab-ül < ma-ra-a+ku-ba-lu  
*palm of hand* = *hand-on-belly*, inferred from  
 HIS: mara cobol (Sal).
- maar-nʷiindʷǎy              ma-ar+nʷi-indʷ+ǎy < ma-ra+nʷi-indʷi+ya  
 plant  
*Golden Wattles* (Gor) (*Acacia pycnantha* Benth.) (?), lit. *hand on whittled sticks* (Bra).
- maar-ŋaang                  ma-ar+ŋa-aŋq < ma-ra+ŋa-ŋga  
*thumb* = *hand-mother*, inferred from  
 HIS: marh-ra-ngan-ga (Arm), marh-ra-ngangan (Moo),  
 mar-ngank (Bat), ŋaŋkaŋ (Dou), ngank (Rae).
- maar-tʷiürtt                ma-ar+tʷi-ürtt < ma-ra+tʷi-rddu < ma-ra+tʷi-rndu  
 fish  
*White Shark* (*Carcharodon carcharias*) (Vau), lit. *white hand*,  
 HIS: martjit (Dou), martiat (Nin), see maatt-tʷiürtt  
*white leg*.
- maa(r)ul-paaraq-            ma-a(r)-ul+pa-ar-aŋ- < ma-ra-lu+pa-ra-ŋa-  
*to pull out/up* lit. *hand-by-get*, inferred from  
 HIS: maul-bar-rang 'pull up (or) out' (Arm xvi),  
 cf. paaraq-maarul-quull- *to drag along*.

- maarl                                      ma-arl < ma-rla      see maal
- (1) plant  
bush and berries (Cha) (*Gompholobium tomentosum* Labill.), field specimen No.33 (Bra),
- (2) marsupial  
Marl or Western Barred Bandicoot (*Perameles myosura* Wagner) 1841.
- maarlert                                      ma-arl-ert < ma-rla-rdi
- plant  
Brown Mallet (*Eucalyptus astringens* Maiden) (Maiden), inferred from HIS: mallat (Moo,Abb), cf. woonert 'Mallet bark' (Has-Dls), woonert 'Mallet tree' (Dav), wurnert 'mallet tree' (Rae).
- maarliy                                      ma-arl-iy < ma-rla-yi
- snake  
little sand snake (Cha), to passive or S moiety (Bra 1977).
- maarnaq                                      ma-arn-aq < ma-rna-na
- east  
(Cha), inferred from  
HIS: murnong (Bat), mannong (Wai).
- maarnin                                      ma-arn-in < ma-rna-ni
- plant  
small bush, berries stay green when ripe in October, the white inside eaten (Cha) (*Persoonia scabra* R.Br.), field specimen No.39 (Bra).
- maarngq                                      ma-arngq < ma-rnga
- tea, tea leaves (Cha), see maarnga tea leaves NGA,  
HIS: marnk 'tea' (Dav), maqk 'tea leaves' (Dou).
- maarngal<sup>y</sup>                                      ma-arngg-al<sup>y</sup> < ma-rnga-l<sup>ya</sup>
- leaves, limb of tree, branch, twig (Cha),  
maarngal<sup>y</sup>ul INST with leaves (Cha).
- maarngal<sup>y</sup>-u-waurläl                      ma-arngg-al<sup>y</sup>+u+wa-ur-läl < ma-rnga-l<sup>ya</sup>+wa-rlu-la
- limb in the sky (Cha), reflecting E 'out on a limb' = stranger,  
uncomfortable (Cha).
- maarngan<sup>y</sup>                                      ma-arngg-an<sup>y</sup> < ma-rnga-n<sup>ya</sup>
- snake  
Mulga Snake (*Pseudechis australis* Grey), to active or Q moiety (Bra 1977), death adder deadly in summer (Cha), yellow-belly tiger snake (Cha), see maarngan red-bellied coastal tiger snake NGA,  
HIS: mungan 'spotted yellow snake' (Bat).
- maarñ                                      ma-añ < ma-ña > maal-
- air, atmosphere, cloud, heaven, overcast sky, summer cloud, weather, wind (Cha a.o.),  
HIS: mar 'air, wind' (Arm), marr (Bat), mar, maar, mahr, marr, marl, marerr, marra Perth 'wind' (Cur), marri 'wind' (Dav), mar (Dou), maar-book 'the firmament ... also to denote air' (Lyo), mar 'a cloud, wind' (moo), mar (Pal), marr 'clouds, wind, heaven' (Pat),

	mar 'wind' (Sal), maal-quullin <sup>y</sup> -qaar <i>cloud-moving-PL = a few clouds</i> (Cha), maal qiänit <sup>y</sup> <i>there are no clouds</i> (Cha), maal quumpaarmiitt <i>loaded with plenty of clouds</i> (Cha), maal tiärimmiitt <i>a big cloud</i> (Cha), maař-wauber <i>cloud player = aeroplane</i> (Cha).
maalqaar	ma-al+qa-ar < ma-řa+ka-ra
(1) <i>clouds</i>	= <i>thunder</i> , not WUD, inferred from HIS: mal-gar (Arm), mulgar (Bat), malgar, molkar, mulligar, mullgara, mulgar, malga, moolkaar 'thunder' (Cur), mulgar (Dav), malkar, malar 'thunderstorm' metaphorically for 'witchdoctor' (Dou), mul-gar 'thunder, a storm, a sorcerer' (Gre), moolagar (Lyo), malgar 'thunder' (Moo), lit. <i>thunder</i> (Cha), maalqaar muerdit <sup>y</sup> <i>clever doctor</i> (Cha), maalqaarğaadaq from HIS: mulgarradock 'doctor' (Nin), lit. 'thunder-having/capable', HIS: malkar muřitj 'a very clever doctor' (Dou).
(2) <i>doctor</i>	
maalqaarit <sup>y</sup> -	ma-al+qa-ar+it <sup>y</sup> - < ma-řa+ka-ra+ti-
<i>to charm by a spell</i> , inferred from	
	HIS: mulgar eejin (Bat).
maalguaarn	ma-al+gu-arn < ma-řa+ku-rna
maalguaarn	ma-al+gu-ern < ma-řa+ku-rni
<i>cold</i>	= <i>weather-after</i> (Cha), HIS: melngurn (Bat), mulgan, mulgun 'cold' (Cur), malkin, malon 'cold, bleak' (Dou), mul-gan (Gre), mulgan (Moo), mulgan (Nin,Wai), mellgum (Rae).
maařaq	ma-ař-aq < ma-řa-ga
<i>north</i>	(Cha), deriv. of 'wind'? HIS: murrok, marruk (Bat), morruk (Wai).
maařa-qäinnin <sup>y</sup>	BLCD ma-ař-a+q/kä-inn-in <sup>y</sup> see qäinn-
<i>gale</i>	lit. <i>wind-stepping up</i> , inferred from HIS: ma-ra-gan-in (Isa).
maalyaann	ma-al+ya-ann < ma-ař+ya-ann < ma-řa+ya-na-na
<i>star(s)</i>	lit. <i>sky-move(r)</i> , inferred from HIS: mil-yarn 'the stars' (Gre,Moo), maljeř Gnowangerup 'star, stars' (Dou), maljinj Brookton 'stars' (Dou).
maatt	ma-att < ma-dda > ma-att-a BLCD
<i>lower leg, mate, member, shinbone, track</i> (Cha),	
	HIS: 'family, handle, kind, shank, species' (Gre), HIS: E. maat (Bat), mař (Dou), maät (Fli), māāt 'foot' (Nin), mat 'shinbone' (Rae), W. mat-ta (Arm,Moo), mata (Dou), mat-ta (Gre), mar-ta 'shin' (Isa), matta (Lyo), matta (Pat), mata (Sal), marta (Wai).
-maatt	Maanit <sup>y</sup> -maatt 'Getter'-member = <i>Long-billed Little Corella</i> , name of the active or Q moiety (Bra 1977),

		qaurt-maatt <i>wrong girl, sweetheart</i> (Cha), lit. <i>own family - lover</i> , tʷinaq-maatt <i>Devil's Leg</i> (Tom) ( <i>Olex phyllanthi</i> (Labill.) R.Br.), Waurdaq-maatt <i>Watching-member</i> = <i>Raven-species</i> name of the passive or S moiety (Bra 1977), yaungul-maatt <i>plant Kangaroo Paw</i> (Cha) ( <i>Anigozanthos manglesii</i> D.Don).
maatta-piitʷ		BLCD
maatta-piütʷ		
	fish	
	<i>Skipjack</i>	( <i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i> ), <i>Striped Tuna, Stripey</i> , lit. <i>shank which is a fish or dry shank</i> , inferred from HIS: ma-ta-bitch 'skipjack' (Isa).
maatt-tʷiürtt		ma-att+tʷi-ürtt < ma-dda+tʷi-rddu < maddatʷirndu
	<i>shark</i>	(Cha) = <i>White Leg</i> (Bra), <i>White Shark</i> ( <i>Carcharodon carcharias</i> ) (Vau), n.g. Maatt-tʷiürtt-yuagaṛap = <i>Shark-standing-GEO</i> = Shark Lake, 7 miles N. of Esperance (Cha), HIS: majjet (Bat), matjit 'water snake' (Dou), maad-jit 'species of shark' (Gre), madjit (Moo), mad-jin-da 'a species of snake' (Gre), madut (Pal), majjit, majjed (Rae), see maar-tʷiürtt.
maay		ma-ay < ma-ya
	(1) <i>language, speech, voice, word</i> (Cha,Gor), see <i>maya language</i> NGA, HIS: may (not identified) (Dou), my-a (Gre), may (Moo), māi 'cry or call of birds' (Nin).	
-maay	- <i>language</i>	in names not WUD: Kaallaar-maay <i>Camps-language</i> (Bra), Kaallaar-tʷaa <i>Camps-speech</i> kaḷa tja (Dou), Dadʷu-maya <i>I-language</i> (Bra), Pati-maya <i>No-language</i> at Paynes Find (Dou), Wadʷan-maay <i>Fire-language</i> at Bullfinch (Dou).
maay(a)puutt		ma-ay+(a)pu-utt < ma-ya+pu-ddu
	<i>dumb, voiceless</i> , inferred from	
		HIS: maia burt 'dumb' (Bat).
maayqaadaq		ma-ay+qa-ad-aq < ma-ya+ka-da-ga
	<i>voiced</i>	also phonologically (Bra).
maay-qaur-quullinʷ		ma-ay+qa-ur+qu-ull-inʷ < ma-ya+ka-ru+ku-llu-nʷi
	<i>echo</i>	inferred from HIS: maia kor gooling (Bat), lit. 'voice again coming', maia weling (Bat), my-a-kowa 'voice of the precipice' (Gre) = <i>maya karu(w)a voice again?</i>
maay		ma-ay < ma-ya
	(2) <i>house, hut, bark hut</i> , inferred from	
		HIS: my-a (Arm,Gre,Moo), maia (Bat), may (Dou), mia (Has), mia mia 'confinement hut' (Has), mi-er Vasse (Gre), maie, maia 'cabane' (Sal,Cur), maia (Pat).
maḡulu		OWCD see mauguṛ
	<i>winter</i>	poetical, see maguṛu <i>cold</i> Walmatjarri NWL, mau-urru 'dark, black' Parnkalla.

mäil	mä-il < ma-li
mäilin	mä-il-in < ma-li-ni
<i>sinew</i>	(Cha), HIS: miḷ 'Achilles tendon' (Dou).
mäiliy	mä-il-iy < ma-li-yi
<i>bird</i>	
<i>Black Swan</i>	( <i>Cygnus atratus</i> ), cf. quultʷaaaqq, wi'ül'üř, inferred from HIS: mal-lee, marlee, mele (Cur), ma-ye, me-le (Gre), mal-yi, mele (Moo), marlie (Nin), marlee (Pal, Ser), malyi (Pat).
mäin	mä-in < ma-ni > mä-in-a BLCD
<i>edible gum of a number of plants, e.g. of the</i>	
<i>Blackboy</i>	( <i>Xanthorrhoea preissii</i> Endl.), <i>healing scar wounds</i> (Cha); of the
<i>Manna Wattle</i>	( <i>Acacia microbotrya</i> Benth.), inferred from HIS: men, menna (Abb); menna of the
<i>Jam-tree</i>	( <i>Acacia acuminata</i> Benth.), inferred from HIS: mēn 'edible gum' (Bat), min 'gum (from the bark of a tree) used for the handle of the spear-thrower' (Dou), mee (Has), menna 'the gum of one species of acacia, which is sometimes prepared by being first pounded, then mixed with spittle, and made into a ball, and, finally, beaten into a flat cake, when it is kept by the natives as a provision against a time of want ... very nourishing' (Moo), men, mani 'wattle' (Rae), menna 'gomme de l'acacia' (Sal).
mäerdiṇʷ	mä-erd-iṇʷ < ma-rdi-nʷi      cf. waaraṇ
<i>three</i>	(Cha), HIS: 'northern word' (Moo), mardin, murdin (Bat), murdine, mirting, mirdine, mardine, merting (Cur), maṭinj, mo (Dou), mur-tden (Gre), merding (Has), mardyn, murtiden KGS (Moo), marding (Wai).
*mäerdiṛaṇ ?	see miärdiṛaṇ
<i>fish</i>	
<i>Sea Mullet</i>	
maernbaḡart	ma-ernb+aḡ-art < ma-rnbi+ka-rda
<i>sea</i>	(Cha), lit. <i>big mermaid-toward</i> . This etymology is based on NYU mythology influenced by NGA and WDL. The mermaid has large pigeon eyes (marnbi <i>Bronzewing Pigeon</i> ( <i>Phaps chalcoptera</i> ) in NGA and WDL) and a fish tail instead of legs. She lives far out at sea but once created the whole hydro-system of the lakes in the Eastern Goldfields and the subterranean sea under the Nullabor. The etymology is strengthened by the parallel, and proper, NYU relation of wuada/wu <u>a</u> da <i>Bronzewing Pigeon</i> to wuadarn sea. HIS: mambugur, maangurt (Bat), mampakuṭ 'sea water' (Dou), mamboget (Dav), mam-murt KGS (Gre), mum-mung-gup (Isa), mammart (Moo), mammord (Nin), munebat (Pal), mamont, mamngunt (Rae), wammongat, wammong (Wai).



mäiřinʷ	mä-iř-inʷ < mä-ři-nʷi <i>bread, dinner, food, fruit, meal</i> (Cha,Dic,Sam), mäiinʷ (Sam), HIS: maryn (Arm,Moo), marrin (Bat), mařanj, mařantj, meřenj (Dou), marrine, maryne, marine, maring (Cur), mar-rain, meryne (Gre), marrin (Nin), marrain, maorain (Pat), murring 'bread' (Rae).
maiyiř	for contrast following maüyer.
maraq	mar-aq < mar-ka/mar-ga <i>lower arm, bough, branch</i> , deriv. of maar <i>hand</i> , DIM or OBL, inferred from HIS: maruk (Bat), mar-uk KGS 'lower part of the arm' (Gre), mar-ga 'lower arm, bough of tree' (Gre), marga (Lyo), marga (Moo), marak 'arm' (Dou).
maraqqaar	mar-aq+qa-ar < mar-ka+ka-ra <i>both hands</i> inferred from HIS: maraka 'pl both hands', 'all of the fingers' (Dou).
maraq piřiqaar	mar-aq+pi-ři+qa-ar < mar-ka+pi-ři+ka-ra <i>finger tips, finger</i> PL, incomplete MNFS, inferred from HIS: mařak piřika 'fingers' (Dou).
mardař	no MNFS, NWL loan <i>red ochre without grease</i> , inferred from HIS: murrda (Rae).
mari	OWCD
(1) <i>flesh, meat</i>	and its colour <i>red</i> (Bra), inferred from HIS: mar-ree 'flesh, meat' (Gre), marri KGS 'flesh, meat; also the bark of a species of eucalyptus' (Moo).
(2) <i>bark of tree</i> <i>Marri</i>	( <i>Eucalyptus calophylla</i> Lindl.) (Abb 1983:11,26), to the active or Q moiety (Bra 1977), inferred from HIS: marri, maree, mahree, marree, marril (Abb), marree 'red gum tree' Capel (Bat 15/17), mar-ree KGS (Gre), mar-ree 'red gum' (Isa), marri (Moo), marril (Rae).
ma(a)rliq-maatt	?
bird	
28-Parrot	( <i>Barnardius zonarius</i> ) (Cha) doubtful, no HIS.
marnbi	WDL loan
bird	
<i>Bronzewing Pigeon</i> ( <i>Phaps chalcoptera</i> ), cf. maernbağart,	inferred from HIS: munbie (Pal).
mařbu	NGA?
plant	
<i>rootless creeper used as camouflage net</i> = wardardi <i>guard against</i>	NGA (Peter Flynn).
mařu ?	oder marlu? see mauř-yaap p.23
<i>black</i>	(Cha), no HIS.
mauguř	ma-ug-uř < ma-gu-řu see mağulu
<i>winter</i>	

- maḡulu wuḡaarn poet. *the wintry sea* (Cha's grand-father), inferred from  
 HIS: E. mōkur, mōgur (Bat), mawkur (Nin), ma-kore KGS 'one of the seasons' (Gre),  
 W. m̂g-go-ro (Arm), maggoro 'winter June to August' (Moo).
- Mauguṛäy n.p.m. Ma-ug-uṛ-äy < \*Ma-gu-ṛu-ya  
 spelled colonially Mawcurrie (Nin), Mokare, Mekkare (Les Johnson 1982:38-39), meaning 'Swarthy' or 'Blacky'.  
 Mauguṛäy lived from ca. 1796-1831.
- mauḡurn maurn *black, bleak, charcoal, dark, dirty, night*, see mauḡuṛ, mau-urru  
 Parnkalla, inferred from  
 HIS: mo-ân 'black' (Arm), mower 'black' (Bat), maṛerdak yënin 'coming in the dark' (Bat 1914:79), marroo 'dark, night' Shark Bay, marunga 'night' Murchison, maronby 'dark, night' Northampton, mowoo 'night', mowooobut 'dark' Geraldton, marat 'dark', moran 'night' New Norcia, murraduk 'dark, night', myart, myarduk 'dark, night' Perth, mooret 'dark' York, moorn 'dark' Kojonup, mow-yaggoo 'dark', moinya 'night', mooroo 'black' Irwin, morroo 'dark', mornugar 'night' WUD (Cur), moonie 'black', moonnawooliny 'a black night or blackness' (Dav), muṇ 'black, dark, dirty', mupa wuḡinj 'really black', muṇit 'black (intense)' (Dou), mo-an, moorn 'black, dirty, dark-coloured', moorn yoong-ar 'black brother (or) the black race generally', mooyr-oo 'charcoal', moor-uk 'dark' (Gre), moorn 'black, dark coloured', katta-moorn 'black-haired' (Lyo), mo-ân 'black, dark-coloured', murh-ro 'charcoal' (Moo), mohurn 'blacks' (Nin), moan, morancoto 'noir', marucial 'obscurité' (Sal). r and rr in these cases could represent ḡ.  
 Maurnqaarlaṇ Ma-(uḡ-)urn+qa-ar+la-uṇ < \*Ma-gu-ṛu-n̄i+ka-ra-la-ṇu  
*one of the dark ones*, referring to any of the subgroups of the Waardan-maatt Raven-member or passive moiety, inferred from  
 HIS: Moncalon (Nin 42), Mongalung (Grey 1841:225); the contrast to the Maurnqaarlaṇ are the Tiurndäṛap = *White-ones become*, referring to any of the subgroups of the Maanit̄-maatt or 'Getter'-member or active moiety. Delete the wrong explanation (Bra 1977:180 note 9).
- maun *away, far, off* ma-un < ma-gu-un  
 (Cha), see ma WDL, maun NGA, magu, mawu OBL  
 NWL, n.g. Maun-yuaṇap *Away-given*-GEO = Old Bob Douglas place (6 acres), W. of Pink Lake, Esperance (Cha),  
 HIS: ma-un 'away, off' Vasse (Gre), may 'away' (Dou).
- mäündaṛ see määndṛäṛ.
- maungit̄ plant ma-ung-it̄ < ma-ngu-d̄i

- Banksia flower cone*, inferred from  
 HIS: mân-gyt (Arm), mungit (Bat), mungaitch 'honey bearing banksia' (Bat 1913), mun-gyte (Gre), mung-iche (Isa), mangyt (Moo), mungait, mungich (Rae).  
 maungitʲtʲu ma-ung-itʲ+tʲu < ma-ngu-dʲi-dʲu see -ütʲ  
*out of the flower cone* ABL/ERG, *hairy part of the Banksia cone*,  
 HIS: mungyte-du 'the hairy part of the Banksia flower' (Gre), man-gyt-dju 'the hairy petals of the Man-gyt' (Moo).
- maunq ma-unq < ma-ngu  
*banksia flower* inferred from  
 HIS: munk (Rae).
- mäüntʲ see määntʲ.
- maup ma-up < ma-bu  
*skin, bark* see tuaart-maup-nüernt *dog-skin tail headband*  
 = tuaart-taiyer, inferred from  
 HIS: E. mawp, moob, mop, morpe (Cur), marp (Dav), mawp (Nin),  
 W. ma-bo (Arm), mapo, mauba, mabboo, mopa, moorpa, moba, mober (Cur), ma-bo (Gre), maboo (Lyo), mabo (Moo, Sal).  
 maup-puaqq ma-up+pu-a(ř)-aq < ma-bu+pu-řa-ga  
*bird*  
*Southern Boobook, Mopoke* (Ninox boobook Latham) 1801, inferred from  
 HIS: mopok 'mopoke' (Has-Dls 231);  
 lit. *bark-cloak* or *cloak-skin*, euphonic for \*puaaq-maup.
- maurdaqq ma-urd-aqq < ma-rdu-nga  
*flat, inside* (Cha), see marduga *flat, inside* NWL  
*flush* maurdal nwarddinʲ *lying flat on the back* (Cha),  
 HIS: marak nʲuʲtinʲ 'lying on the back' (Dou), mor-dak 'the hole in the ground in which the by-yu is buried' (Gre) = 'inside' (Bra), mordāk adj. 'deep, steep, or high' (Moo), moordak 'deep' (Bat).  
 maurdaqqananʲ ma-urd-aqq-an-anʲ < ma-rdu-nga-na-nʲa  
*a drowned one* lit. *deep inside-kept-PART*, inferred from  
 HIS: moordakānān, mordakākānan 'to drown' active verb (Moo).
- maurdaqqilʲäp- ma-urd-aqq+ilʲ+äp- < ma-rdu-nga+ilʲi-ba-  
*to get drowned, drown oneself*, lit. *deep inside-REFL-become*  
 inferred from  
 HIS: mordakalap 'to be drowned' (Moo).
- mauw see muaw.
- maüyer ma-üy-er < ma-yu-ri < ma-řu-ri (maguřuri ?)  
*liver* (Cha), lit. *black-PROF*, see maruři (!) S.NWL,  
 HIS: my-er-ri (Arm), moyer (Bat), myer Kojonup (Cur), mayor (Dou), mairi (Hel 327), mareri Murchison (Hel 328), myerri (Moo), maierr (Nin), mia (Rae), maia (Wai).  
 Medial ř > y is common, but not r > y, making doubtful

maüyer-puutt no appetite	P. Austin's 1981 No.434 marurri 'liver' in Tjiwarli, Thargari and Warriyarnga. ma-üy-er+pu-utt < ma-yu-ri+pu-ddu lit. <i>liver-less</i> ABESS, inferred from HIS: moyerbärt (Bat 1914:79).
maiyr nephew	ma-iy-iř < ma-yi-li (for contrast with maüyer) see mayili F.F. and S.S. NWL, S.NWL, inferred from HIS: moyer (Bat), moyer yog 'niece' (Bat), my-ure (Gre), myur (Moo).
miälin crying	see miäřin (Sam).
miänäq sick, crook	mi-än-äq mi-n(d)a-ga (Alb), HIS: men-dyk (Arm), mendyk (Moo).
miändit (1) the wound (2) ill, hurting, painful, sick, tired, weak	mi-änd-it < mi-nda-dyi  miändidül nuup puamin from the wound blood pouring (Cha), tuyup miändit weak kidneys (tjup mentitj (Dou)), quurt miändit heart trouble (kut mentitj (Dou)), HIS: mindich (Dav), mentitj (Dou), mindyt (Moo), mendeit (Nin), mindich (Pat).
miäq little black ants	mi-äq(-in) < mi-qa(-nyi) see miinvit, HIS: minga (Dav), minga 'small black ant', n.g. Mingenew, Minganooka (Gla), mingin (Pal).
miärdiřaq fish Sea Mullet Black Bream	mi-ärd-iř-aq < mi-rda-ři-qa  (Mugil cephalus) (Cha), probably deriv. of miärt penis, to passive or S moiety (Bra 1977), or (Acanthopragus butcheri/australis) (Gor), both species similar in size and habitat, not in shape (Gor), HIS: merdering, merderung 'mullet' (Bat), mer-de-lung 'a species of fish' (Gre), medderong 'mullet' (Has-Dls), merdelang (Moo).
miärit dew, dew drop	mi-är-it < mi-ra-dyi n.g. Oyster Harbour (Gre), inferred from HIS: mer-rytch KGS (Gre).
miärt penis	mi-ärt < mi-rda (Cha), HIS: mer-da, meda (Gre), merda, meda (Moo), mert also 'wooden peg of (male) spear thrower' (Nin), myrt (Pal), mida (Pat), meid (Wai), the plant Jarnockmert (Has) = Tyinaq-miärt Devil's penis (Bra) (Hakea recurva Meissn.) (Abb).

miäř-/miälʷ-	mi-äř-/mi-älʷ- < mi-řa-/mi-lʷa- to call, to cry (Sam), see miřa- to cry NGA,WDL,NWL, quuninʷ miälʷinʷ the child is crying (Sam), HIS: mi-rang (Arm,Moo), mi-row 'to cry out' (Arm), meling, melyin (Bat), mee-row 'to cry out' (Gre), ma-ri Vasse (Gre), mee-ra, mee-rang-win, mee-row-een (Gre).
miäřaŋ-	mi-äř-aŋ- < mi-ra-ŋa- to cry, grieve, lament, sigh, inferred from HIS: mee-rang-win (Gre), mirang, mirangwin PRES, mirangaga PAST (Moo).
miäřaŋ-quarnd- to die	lit. to cry and lie, inferred from HIS: mar-rang-ngwoont KGS (Gre).
mii face, sight	see miiäl eye deriv. of mii; the reverse relation in Pitta-Pitta: mii eye, milʷa face.
mii(y)äl eye	mii-(y)äl < mii-la (Cha), see miil 'eye' NGA, mialla 'eye' Parnkalla, miil Walmatjarri NWL, and numerous eastern languages, all deriv. of mii, but see mii eye, milʷa face in Pitta-Pitta, HIS: mel (Arm), mel, meeal (Bat), miel, meal, male, mail, meail, mayel, miirl (Cur), meowl, meeowl (Dav), mel, miyel, miyal, miyol (Dou), me-al, mail (Gre), meeual (Has), meeal (Lyo), mel (Moo), meal (Nin), mee-al (Pal), mel (Pat), miawl, miall, miell (Rae), miel (Sal), miel (Wai).
miiäl-nalʷaq eyelid	mii-äl+nalʷ-aq < mii-la+nalʷ-ka lit. eye-skin, see nalʷaq, inferred from HIS: mel-nal-yak 'eyelids' (Arm), mail-nal-yuk 'eye- lids' (Gre).
miiäl-ŋaurnt eyebrows	mii-äl+ŋa-urnt < mii-la+ŋa-rndu lit. eye-hair, inferred from HIS: miel-gnoant (Wai).
miiäl-paardälʷ eyelid	mii-äl+pa-ard-älʷ < mii-la+pa-rda-lʷa inferred from HIS: mail burdalya (Gre).
miiäl-paumbala-qaadaq blind (mullet)	mii-äl+pa-umb-al-a+qa-ad-aq lit. eyes-cataract-having, see paumbal, inferred from HIS: melbämbalagadak (Moo).
miiäl-puutt blind	mii-äl+pu-utt < mii-la+pu-ddu (Cha), lit. eye-less ABESS, inferred from HIS: miel-bet (Cur), meowlbirt (Dav), mielbet 'aveugle' (Sal).
miiäl-qaallʷa bird Royal Spoonbill	mii-äl+qa-all-ya < mii-la+ka-lla-ya (Platalea regia Gould), lit. Eye-fire-with, inferred from: HIS: melkullya 'spoonbill' (Rae).
miiäl qääyün one eye	mii-äl qä-äy-ün < mii-la ka-ya-nu = no good, one-sided (Cha).
miiäl-qäinniŋʷ giddy	mii-äl+qä-inn-iŋʷ < mii-la+ka-nni-nʷi lit. eyes dancing, inferred from

		HIS: meeal gēning 'giddy' (Bat).
miiäl-tʷiurnt		mii-äl+tʷi-urnt < mii-la+tʷi-rndu
	<i>eyeball, white</i>	<i>of eye</i> , inferred from
		HIS: mail jindo 'the ball of the eye' (Gre).
miiäl-tʷuuwinʷ		mii-äl+tʷu-uwinʷ < mii-la+tʷu-wu-nʷi see tʷuuw(inʷ)
	<i>eyelash(es)</i>	inferred from
		HIS: miel-tjuwinj (Dou), meeal jint (Bat).
miiäl waara		mii-äl wa-ar-a < mii-la-wara-a
	<i>going blind</i>	(Cha), lit. <i>eyes bad</i> .
miiäl-yiin		mii-äl+yi-in < mii-la+yi-ni
	<i>tears</i>	(Cha), tuuwälʷ miiälyiin wailinʷ <i>drizzle tears</i> <i>wailing/weeping</i> , inferred from
		HIS: malyin (Bat), mel jan (Dou).
miiänitʷ		mii-än-itʷ < mii-na-dʷi
	<i>face, countenance</i> , lit. <i>face-ish</i> ,	inferred from
		HIS: minaitch 'face' (Bat 1914), mee-nyte 'face', countenance' (Gre), minyt 'countenance' (Moo).
miiāqern		mii+aq-ern mii+qa-rni
	<i>eyebrows</i>	(Cha), no HIS equivalent but cf.
		HIS: mim-bat (Arm), mimban, mimbat (Bat), mimben jinnt (Dav), miyen, mimpēn, mimpin (Dou), ming-urt, meem-bat (Gre), mingat (Lyo), mimbat (Moo), miel-gnoant (Wai), min-gart 'forehead' (Isa).
mii(y)äq		mii(y)-äq < mii-ka
	<i>moon</i>	lit. <i>little face</i> DIM, not WUD, inferred from
		HIS: miki (Arm), miyak, meyak Mt. Barker (Dou), meuk, memak, me-ki (Gre), meg-ka Vasse (Gre), me-kung 'moon- light' (Gre), me-ka (Isa), miki, mi-kang 'moonlight' (Moo), mecche 'lune' (Sal).
miiäqūq	maaya puaminʷ	mii-äq-ūq ma-ay-a pu-am-inʷ
	<i>halo of the moon</i> , lit. <i>moon-for hut-for knocking up</i> , from	
		HIS: mikōg maia bēminj (Bat 1914:80).
miiäqitʷ		mii-äq-itʷ < mii-ka-dʷi
	<i>forehead</i>	lit. <i>which is a little face</i> or <i>which is a moon</i> , inferred from
		HIS: bi(!)-gytch (Arm), me-kytch KGS (Gre), mekytch (Moo), min-gart (Isa).
miimqaar		mi-im+qa-ar < mi-mi+ka-ra
	<i>fish weir</i>	PL, inferred from
		HIS: mimgah (Tilbrook 1983:22), mi-mi 'skins or layers of the Bohn root, resembling the layers of an onion' (Gre,Moo).
mii-naar		mii+na-ar < mii+na-ra
	<i>bird</i>	
	<i>Masked Owl</i>	(Tyto novaehollandiae Stephens 1826), inferred from
		HIS: minnar (Bat), minnar (Ser), men-arra 'common owl' (Has-Dls) BLCD? lit. <i>face burned</i> .

miimuanaq whale	mi+mu-anq < mii+mu-nga lit. <i>face (in) shoulder</i> , in reference to the bulky head of the whale (Sperm Whale, Black Whale), inferred from HIS: mi-man-ga (Arm), me-marng (Gre), mi-mang-a 'sperm and black whale' (Moo), mum-mung (Isa), mammang (Nin), mamong (Rae).
miindiyeirt plant tea-tree	mi-ind+ityi-ert < mi-ndityi-rdi ? (Cha, Gor) ( <i>Melaleuca nesophila</i> F. Muell.), HIS: mindiyet (Has), mudurda (Moo)?; also here?: minndiit 'grows on coast in large clumps. Purple flowers' (Has-Dls).
miint tick	mi-int < mi-ndi ( <i>Ixodes</i> sp.), inferred from HIS: mint (Rae).
miin <sup>y</sup> it little ants	mi-in <sup>y</sup> -it < mi-n <sup>y</sup> i-di cf. miäq (Cha). HIS?
miin <sup>y</sup> -naal snake little sand snake and little yellow snake 1 foot long (Cha), to active or Q moiety (Bra 1977).	mi-in <sup>y</sup> +na-al < mi-n <sup>y</sup> i+na-l/řa
miern miernit <sup>y</sup> plant Pigface	mi-ern < mi-rni mi-ern-it <sup>y</sup> < mi-rni-d <sup>y</sup> i ( <i>Haemadorum spicatum</i> R.Br.), inferred from HIS: me-ne 'a root eaten by the natives, a species of <i>Haemadorum</i> (it somewhat resembles mudja)' (Gre), mini 'an edible root; a large species of Bohn' (Moo), meernes 'Haemadorum spicatum, which is the chief article, are scarlet roots, not unlike in shape and size, tulip roots. They are mealy when roasted, but of an acrid and unpleasant taste. They roast them in the ashes and then pound them between two flat stones rubbing the stones with a ball of earth, to prevent the root adhering to it. When thus prepared, they are mucilaginous, and of a glossy black colour, but are not found in the interior' (Nin 34sq.). In cases of dysentery ... they administer to the patient ... the green stems of the meernes' (Nin 41).
Miernaq <sup>y</sup> , Miernan <sup>y</sup> Miernanqaar PL Miern-qaanqaar PL Pigface-eater	Mi-ern-aq <sup>y</sup> /n <sup>y</sup> < *Mi-rni-n <sup>y</sup> a Mi-ern-an+qa-ar < *Mi-rni-na+ka-ra perhaps for Mi-ern+qa-an+qa-ar < *Mi-rni+qa-na+ka-ra PL, inferred from HIS: meananger 'probably derived from mearn, the red root' (Nin 43).
miernit <sup>y</sup> aq miernit <sup>y</sup> itaq bird	mi-ern+it <sup>y</sup> (+it <sup>y</sup> )-aq < mi-rni+d <sup>y</sup> i+t <sup>y</sup> i-qa see -it <sup>y</sup> aq mi-ern+it <sup>y</sup> +it-aq < mi-rni+d <sup>y</sup> i+t <sup>y</sup> i-qa (2nd -it <sup>y</sup> > -it to avoid repetition)

*Red-capped Robin* (*Petroica goodenovii* Vigors and Horsfield), lit.

*Pigface put on*, because of the red cap on the forehead; inferred from above and

HIS: minnijit 'robin' (Bat 25/68), minidang, minijidang  
'Petroica Goodenovii; red crowned robin' (Moo),  
me-ne-gedang Avon R. (Ser).

miĩřitʷ see määitʷ

*rope, string*

-miitt

-mi-itt < -mi-ddi

*-having, -with, -er, able to, used for, very* (Cha),  
nʷuunař paaraŋmiitt *man-carri-er* = *horse*,  
HIS: yoonger-burrong-midde (Gre),  
nʷuunař ʔaanaŋmiitt *man-eat-er* = *cannibal*,  
HIS: yungar ngannow middi (Moo),  
qaaraŋmiitt *trouble-make-er* =  
HIS: garrang middi (Moo),  
maař tiärimmiitt *a very big cloud* (Cha),  
quumpaarmiitt *very great* (Cha) =  
HIS: kumpař meř (Dou), other  
HIS: mid-de (Gre), -middi 'the agent medium' (Moo),  
-meř 'intensifier' (Dou), mut 'a particular person or  
object' (Dav).

miitʷ

mi-itʷ < mi-dʷi

- (1) *mallee root/wood* (Cha),
- (2) *hockey ball made from the wood* (Cha),
- (3) *hockey game* (Cha),

This game was played frequently, by 10 men on each side with a puurn *stick* of ʔaameläř wood, heat-bent and flattened below like a hockey stick. The round ball from miitʷ was the size a bit larger than a golf ball. Despite the efforts of 8 elderly men as umpires, the game was very rough. Without protective clothing, eyes got knocked out, death by hits on the temples occurred, though women spectators tried to stop hard shooting by running through the middle of the field. For the start a flat piece of wood marked with the combatants' marks would be thrown into the air by each one; the one on top when fallen to the ground showed the starting side. The field was ca. 3 chains long. There was only one goal, marked by 2 posts about 4m apart. The last game was played 1925 at Gnowangerup (Cha). A detailed description is forthcoming (Bra).

mirät

*penis*

mir-ät < mir-da see miärt  
used only once by Cha for miärt.

mirnaŋ  
miürnaŋ

*north*

loan, no MNFS ? or  
mi-ürn-aŋ < mi-rnu-ŋa  
(Dic), see mernu *north* NGA.

miüř

*spear-thrower*

mi-üř < mi-řu > mi-üř-a BLCD  
(Cha), not known at KGS 1802 (Fli), see miřu *spear-thrower* WDL,NWL,



HIS: W. mi-ro (Arm), meero, meroo, mero, miro, meeroo (Cur), meeroo (Dav), mero (Gre), miro (Moo), miro (Pat), E. meer bilyanu (Bat), mir (Dou), mēar (Nin), miyir (Pat), BLCD meera, miera (Cur), meera (Has).

miŭr		mi-ŭr < mi-ru
	<i>band of men</i>	inferred from
		HIS: me-ro 'also band of men' (Gre).
miŭr paaraŋ-		mi-ŭr pa-ar-aŋ- < mi-ru pa-ra-ŋa-
	<i>to bury</i>	(euphemism), inferred from
		HIS: mir-bur-rung KGS 'to bury, to bring the Mirro' (from the custom of sticking it up at the head of the grave) (Gre).
miŭr-paaraŋaŋ		mi-ŭr+pa-ar-aŋ-aŋ < mi-ru+pa-ra-ŋa-nŋa
miŭr-paaraŋaŋtŋaar		mi-ŭr+pa-ar-aŋ-aŋ+tŋa-ar < mi-ru+pa-ra-ŋa+ntŋa-ra
	<i>spear-thrower carrier = a male without reference to relationship,</i>	inferred from
		HIS: mir burrongain 'stepsons' (Bat 14/83), see waan-paaraŋaŋ <i>female</i> .
Miŭrābin		Mi-ŭr+āb-in < *Mi-ru+pa-nŋi
	n.g.	<i>Spear-throwers</i> , inferred from
		HIS: Meerabin, at Esperance 1903.
Miŭrāgāip		Mi-ŭr+a+gā-ip < *Mi-ru+ka-bi
	n.g.	<i>Spear-thrower-water</i> (Cha),
		Mt Merrivale E. of Esperance.
Miŭrālap		Mi-ŭr-āl+ap < *Mi-ru-la+ba
	n.g.	<i>Spear-thrower-on/at</i> -GEO, inferred from
		HIS: Merilup, at Esperance 1903.
muagin		see muugin.
mualat		mu-al-at < mu-la-dŋa
	<i>termite mound,</i>	<i>ant hill</i> (Cha),
		HIS: molytch, molada 'white ant' (Moo).
mual		mu-al < mu-lŋa > mu-alŋa BLCD
	<i>nose, tip</i>	(Cha), see mula <i>nose</i> NGA, WDL, NWL,
		mualŋaqq <i>from the nose</i> (Cha),
		piip-mualŋa <i>nipple</i> , lit. <i>breast-nose/tip</i> (Cha),
		HIS: mul-ya (Arm), mool, mol (Bat), mooly (Dav), mulj,
		molj (Dou), mo-il (Fli), molia, moolya, molya, mullur,
		mowall, molyoomel, molg, mooli (Cur), mool-ya, mool-yer
		(Gre), moil-ya (Isa), moolya (Lyo), mulya (Moo),
		chungulet (Nin), moual (Pal), mulya (Pat), mullyi,
		moilya (Rae), moglia (Sal), mulla (Wai).
mualŋa waarŋin		mu-alŋa wa-arŋin < mu-lŋa wa-rŋa-nŋi
	<i>to sneeze</i>	see waar(a)ŋ-
		inferred from
		HIS: mool-wangin (Bat), mulyar-ijow (Moo).
mualŋaŋit		mu-alŋa-aŋ-it < mu-lŋa-ŋa-dŋi
	<i>a sneeze</i>	inferred from
		HIS: mulyaritch (Moo).
mualŋaŋitŋ-		mu-alŋa-aŋ-itŋ-(itŋ)- < *mu-lŋa-ŋa-dŋi-tŋi-
	<i>to sneeze</i>	inferred from:
		HIS: mulyar-ijow (Moo).
mualŋa-yiert		mu-alŋa+yŋi-ert < mu-lŋa+yŋi-rdi
		see yiert

- nose-peg* (Cha), see *mulvairdi nose-peg* Pandjima NWL,  
HIS: *mul-yat* (Arm, Moo), *mool boorn* (Bat) = *mualv-puurn*  
*nose-stick*, n.g. *Mooyarup* 'where nose-piercing was  
done' (Gla), *muljamiṭi* (Dou), *noilyet*, *noilyeat* (Has),  
*mogliatagn* 'narines' (Sal).
- mualv-aḡ/ḡ* *mu-alv-aḡ* < *mu-lva-ga*  
(1) *tree stump* (Cha), lit. *at the tip*, cf. *-mulala at the tip of* NWL,  
*mualv-äq* HIS: *mool-yuk* 'the first part of anything' (Gre),  
(2) *first* *mul-yäk* 'commencement of action, head of a lake' (Moo).
- muandaq* *mu-and-aq* < *mu-nda-ga*  
*bush, wild country* (Cha, Gor), perhaps lit. *over there, beyond*, see  
*mundaga* 'over there, beyond' NGA,  
HIS: *mon-dak* 'the bush, a woody country' (Gre), *mundak*  
'the wild country, the woods' (Moo), *mundakal* 'in the  
bush' (Moo), *munda* 'bois' (Sal).
- Muandaḡap* ? *Mu-and-aḡ-ap* < *Mu-nda-ga-ba* ?  
*Bush-become, Beyond-become*, member of the Salvado family tree  
(Cur 321), inferred from, and against,  
HIS: *Mondorop* (Cur 321), *Mondorop* 'from monder 'hair  
on the pubes' (Bat); to active or Q moiety (Bra 1977  
183); *r* = ḡ ?
- muang* *mu-anq* < *mu-nga* or < *mun-ka* DIM ?  
*shoulder* cf. *munkunko* 'shoulder' Parnkalla, inferred from  
HIS: *E. moonk*, *munk* (Bat), *moonk KGS* (Gre), *maunck* =  
*mounk* (Pal), *munk* 'tibia' (Rae),  
*W. mun-ga* (Arm), *monga* (Lyo), *munga* (Moo), *mongo* (Sal).
- muant-tv-äüṛ* *mu-ant+tv-ä-üṛ* < *mu-nda+tv-a-ṛu*  
*muatt-tv-äüṛ* *mu-att+tv-ä-üṛ* < *mu-dda+tv-a-ṛu*  
*plant*  
*Christmas tree* (Cha) (*Nuytsia floribunda* (Labill.) R.Br. ex Fenzl),  
'roots for water, gum edible' (Cha), to passive or S  
moiety (Bra 1977),  
HIS: *moojar*, *moojara*, *moojerool*, *moojoor*, *moojoora*,  
*mootcheroo*, *munnja* (Abb), *mod-jar* (Arm), *moojar* (Bat),  
*moodgar* (Dav), *munjan* (Has), *moo-jar* (Isa), *mutdhoor*  
(Lyo), *mut-yal*, *mo-diar* 'the gum of the *mut-yal* or  
*Nuytsia floribunda*, colonially, *cabbage-tree*' (Moo),  
*monyol* 'Nuytsia' (Pal), *munnja* (Rae).
- muarart* *mu-ar-art* < *mu-ra-rda*  
*full, satisfied*, inferred from  
HIS: *muṛaṭ* (Dou), *moreyil*, *moorad-a* (Gre), *murada*  
(Moo), *mourert* (Nin).
- mua(w)* *mu-a(w)* < *mu-(w)a* or  
*mau(w)* ? *ma-u(w)* < *ma-(w)u* ?  
*plant*  
*Yate* *broad-leaved gumtree* (Cha) (*Eucalyptus cornuta*  
(Labill)) or *Swamp Yate* (*Eucalyptus occidentalis*  
Endl.) (Abb),  
HIS: *mo* (Abb), *mo* (Has), *mo* 'Yate tree' (Rae).

- muell-waall                      mu-ell+wa-all < mu-lli+wa-lla  
     reptile  
     *Mountain Devil* (*Moloch horridus*), lit. *fear-belonging*, see murli  
     'afraid, fearful' (Dou), mul-tjen 'to be afraid, to  
     fear' (Gre); see -waall *having, belonging to* NGA,  
     inferred from  
     HIS: mäl-li-war York (Arm), mulawa (Dou), n.g.  
     Mullawerring 'Plenty of Mountain devils' (1903), n.g.  
     Mullewa, mälloaur (Moo).
- muerditv                      mu-erd-itv < mu-rdi-dvi      see muert  
     *fast, hard, strong* (Cha), see murdi *fast* NWL,  
     muerditv tviän quull! *go swift-footed!* (Cha),  
     muerditv quull tviänaqq *fast go on foot!* (Gor),  
     maalqaar muerditv *fast/strong thunder = clever doctor*  
     (Cha),  
     HIS: muṭitj 'strong, expert' (Dou), muṭuṇinj 'running'  
     (Dou), moor-doo-een 'strong, powerful, hard' (Gre),  
     murduin (Moo), moordeetch 'hard' (Bat), muditch  
     boongurang 'great shaking' (Buller-Murphy 1958:4).  
     Mu-erd-itv+ap < \*Mu-rdi-dvi+ba  
     Margaret River (Cha), *Fast-become*/GEO.  
     Muerditv+ap                      Mu-erd-itv+ap+qa-(i)p < \*Mu-rdi-dvi+qa+ka-bi  
     n.g.                              Lake Mortijinup W. of Esperance, lit. *Bird-water* (Cha).  
     Muerditv+ap+qa(i)p  
     n.g.
- mu(erditv)tviän              mu-(erd-i)tvtvi-än < mu-(rdi+)tvi-na  
     *little black ants*, lit. *fast foot*; syllable repetition avoided;  
     inferred from  
     HIS: moojeen (Bat 15/19).
- muert                              mu-ert < mu-rdi      see muerditv  
     plant  
     *mallee scrub* (*Eucalyptus platypus* Hooker) (Abb), (Cha), lit. *hard*,  
     HIS: moort (Abb,Has), murt 'mallee (round leaf)' (Rae).  
     muert-e-qäinn-quull              mu-ert+e+qä-inn+qu-u-ll < mu-rdi+ka-nni+ku-llu  
     *walk briskly, fast pace, run*, inferred from  
     HIS: murdigangul 'to walk quick, run' (Wai).
- mauř-yaap                      ma-uř+ya-ap < ma-(gu)-řu+ya-ba  
     bird  
     *Little Grebe* (*Tachybaptus novaehollandiae* Stephens), *diver-like*  
     *muscovy, black feathers* (Cha), lit. *black temples*,  
     HIS: mu-yubarra 'blue' (Moo)?; the bird's name on the  
     Avon R. was ngoo-nan (Ser), ngoon-un (Gre).
- muudert                              mu-ud-ert < mu-du-rdi  
     *vessel of thick paperbark*, inferred from  
     HIS: moodert (Bat 12/47).
- muuginv                              -mu-ug-inv < -mu-gu-nvi      or  
     -muuginv                              -mu-ag-inv < -mu-ga-nvi  
     *-like, same as, similar*, inferred from  
     HIS: mo-gin 'like, similar to' (Arm), -mäkin 'like,  
     same' (Bat 12/131,135), mokin Vasse 'like, equal' (Gre),  
     mo-quoin 'similar, like to' (Gre), mukinj (Dou).

- muulař mu-ul+ař < mu-lu+řa  
 bird  
*Swamphen or Bald Coot (Porphyrio porphyrio bellus Gould), inferred from*  
 HIS: moolar (Bat), mulal (Has-Dls,Rae), yullar 'water-hen' (Pal), moo-lah (Ser), lit. *swamp-about*.
- muun- mu-un- < mu-nu-  
*to go back, recede (Cha), muuniŋʷ receding (water) in*  
 Muuniŋʷäp Mu-un-iŋʷ-äp  
 n.g. *a swamp 15 miles W. of Dalyup River (Cha),*  
 HIS: cf. munong 'farther off, at greater distance' (Moo).
- muurdař mu-urd-ař < mu-rdu-řa  
 fish  
*King George Whiting (Sillago(nides) punctatus), inferred from*  
 HIS: mur-dar KGS 'a species of fish' (Gre), murdar KGS (Moo), muda, murdo 'Whiting' (Rae).
- muuř mu-uř < mu-řu  
 muulanʷ mu-ul-anʷ < mu-ř/lu-nʷa  
*backbone, backside (Cha), see muřu back NWL, muyu back Parnkalla,*  
 HIS: mułanj 'back' (Dou), mo-ro 'backside, tail' (Gre),  
 moro 'coccyx' (Moo), mūr 'seat' (Wai).
- muuřaq mu-uř-aq < mu-ř(u)-ka  
*coccyx (Cha), lit. little back DIM.*
- muuřaaq mu-uř-aqq < mu-řu-ŋga  
*emu-tail-shaped (Cha), lit. at the backside ABL/LOC.*
- muuřity mu-uř-itʷ < mu-řu-dʷi  
 bird  
*Brown Quail (Coturnis ypsilophora Bosc), deriv. of muuř back, coccyx, inferred from*  
 HIS: moo-reete, murit SW. (Ser), moo-reet 'small species of quail' (Gre), mur-reetch, mu-reetch (Isa), murit (Moo).
- muuřulaŋ mu-uř+u+la-uŋ < mu-řu+la-ŋu  
 bird  
*Painted Quail (Turnix varia Latham), deriv. of muuř back, coccyx, inferred from*  
 HIS: mu-ro-lâng (Arm), moo-roo-lung 'large species of quail' (Gre), murōlang 'Painted Quail' (Moo), Boorolung (Bat 1913), purlup (Has-Dls).
- muuřurt mu-uř-urt < mu-řu-rdu  
*relatives, blood relations (Cha,Gor),*  
 muuřurt-puutt *without relatives (Gor),*  
 muuřurt quumpa *plenty of relatives (Cha),*  
 HIS: moorurt (Bat), moo-root 'a relation' (Gre), murut (Moo), murart 'blood relations' (Bat 12/32),  
 murutbărna 'friendless' (Moo) ('relatives missing').
- muuřaŋ- mu-uy-aŋ- < mu-yu-ŋa-  
*to copulate (Cha),*  
 HIS: mootch 'adultery' (Bat).

muuyitʷ	<i>sexual act</i>	mu-uy-itʷ < mu-yu-dʷi (Cha).
muuyert	<i>fish</i> <i>Eel-tail Catfish</i> ( <i>Plotosus anguillaris</i> ), inferred from HIS: moo-yut 'cobbler' (Isa), moyert 'cobbler fish' (Moo).	mu-uy-ert < mu-yu-rdi
N		
naa	<i>what?</i>	naa interr.pron. (Cha,Bra,Dou), see naa <i>what</i> S.NWL, naal ERG <i>by what?</i> (Dou), naatʷ ESS <i>what?</i> (Cha), niätʷ naatʷ? <i>what is this?</i> (Cha), naadʷül INST <i>who?</i> (Dou), naadʷu OBL/AD <i>what for, to what?</i> (Cha's F.F.), HIS: naitch 'what, why' Gingin, nau'a 'what for' Vasse, nāŋ 'what' (Bat 1914), na-it-juk 'wherefore, why' (Gre), naitjak, na-itjak 'why, wherefore', nait 'what' (Moo), na-it 'what', naga nait 'what is this' (Gre).
naanaŋ-	<i>to be what?</i>	naa-(a)n-aŋ- < naa-na-ŋa- (Cha), naanaŋinʷ <i>being what?</i> (Cha), no HIS.
naab-	<i>to rub, anoint</i>	na-ab- < na-ba- (Cha), see ŋaba-, ŋawa- <i>to rub</i> S.NWL, naabitʷaŋ <i>having rubbed it on</i> (Cha), HIS: nab-bow 'to rub on, anoint' (Gre), nabbow, nabbowin PRES, nabbaga PAST (Moo), jeerungul naabin 'to grease' (Bat).
naag(a/i)l		na-ag-a/il < na-ga-la/i
naaŋl	(1) <i>little, small</i> (2) <i>light, not heavy</i> (Cha,Gor,Nor) (3) <i>flat, shallow</i> (4) <i>young, new</i> (5) <i>quiet, peaceful</i> (6) <i>friendly, nice</i>	
naaŋlinʷ	<i>little one, baby</i> (Cha),	na-aŋl-inʷ < na-ga-la/i-nʷi
naaglau	PL	HIS: narkle 'little' (Cur), na-gul 'friendly, nice, amicably' (Gre), nagäl 'quiet' (Moo), nuggal 'small' (Wai).
naan(-)	<i>stop, to stop</i>	na-an(-) < na-na(-) (Cha).
naanap-	<i>to get stopped</i>	na-an-ap- < na-na-ba- inferred from HIS: nan-ap! 'stay!' (Arm), nannup 'stop, halt' (Gre), nannap 'stop, halt' (Moo).
Naanap		Na-an-ap or
Naannap		Na-an-(a)n-ap CONT

n.g.	Nannup, lit. <i>Stop-(CONT-)GEO = Stay.</i>
naan-n <sup>y</sup> iän-	na-an+n <sup>y</sup> i-än- < na-na+n <sup>y</sup> i-na-
to wait	(Cha), lit. <i>stop and sit</i> , naan-n <sup>y</sup> iäniy qaallül! <i>stop and sit-VOC camp-at = wait in camp/at home!</i> (Cha), HIS: nan-ngin! 'stop and sit' (Gre).
naan-quull-	na-an+qu-ull- < na-na+ku-llu-
to stop moving	inferred from HIS: nan kul 'stop' (Has-Dls 239).
naar-	na-ar- < na-ra-
to burn	(Cha), qaall naarin <sup>y</sup> a ( <i>reflected</i> ) in a burning fire (Cha), qaallaqq naarin <sup>y</sup> burning in the fire (Cha), naaraq burned, hot, a burn (Cha), HIS: nar-row 'burn slightly' (Arm), kal wooruk narrinyee (Bat) = qaall wuraq naarin <sup>y</sup> iy! <i>burn the fire for the female kangaroo!</i> , nahr 'to burn' (Cur 349), na <sup>y</sup> inj 'burning' (Dou), narra Vasse 'to burn', narrung-ur Vasse 'warm' (Gre), narrow-win PRES, narraga PAST 'to burn' (Moo), narancatagn 'brûler, être en feu' (Sal).
naaranan	na-ar-an-aq < na-ra-na-qa
<i>rum</i>	(Alb), lit. <i>burn-CONT-GEN/PAST = kept burning.</i>
naarlaug	na-ar+la-uq < na-ra+la-ŋu
<i>grog, wine</i>	inferred from HIS: nal <sup>a</sup> q 'wine' (Dou), nalung 'grog' (Rae).
nal <sup>y</sup> aq	nal <sup>y</sup> -aq < nal <sup>y</sup> -ka see miiäl-nal <sup>y</sup> aq
<i>cuticle, hide,</i>	skin DIM, inferred from HIS: nal-yuk 'skin' (Gre), ngal-yuk 'skin of an animal' (Moo), mel-nal-yâk 'eyelids' (Arm), mail-nal-yuk 'eyelids' (Gre).
narda	OWCD, NGA loan
plant	
<i>water-tree</i>	roots provide good water, bark of roots edible (Cha), see <i>qarda tree, wood</i> NGA.
narnaq	narn-aq < narn-ka
<i>back of neck, nape</i>	(Cha), DIM, see n <sup>y</sup> arnka <i>back of neck</i> WDL, narnka 'neck' NWL, HIS: naanuk (Bat), narrnuk (Dav), na <sup>a</sup> pak 'neck' (Dou), nun-gar 'nape of the neck, na-nuk KGS (Gre), nunga (Lyo), nang-ga 'the back or nape of the neck' (Moo).
narnit <sup>y</sup>	narn-it <sup>y</sup>
<i>neck</i>	lit. <i>which is the neck</i> , inferred from HIS: nanit 'neck' (Has).
naugurt	na-ug-urt < na-gu-rdu
naugurt	na-uğ-urt < na-gu-rdu
[no:gurt] <i>asleep, to sleep</i>	(Cha, Nor, Sam), lit. <i>for to see (in a dream)</i> , see nagu- <i>to see in a dream</i> NWL, naugurt <i>guardding falling asleep</i> (Cha), naugurt quullin <sup>y</sup> <i>going to sleep</i> (Nor),

HIS: ngogut (Bat), noogut ngoorndeen 'to lie down' (Bat), nuket, noket (Dou), nuket nuntinj 'lying sleeping' (Dou), no-go-ro 'heavy sleep' (Gre), nogoro (Moo), nogut 'sleepy' (Rae), nocorcorin 'se coucher' (Sal).

ni-		ni-
	<i>this here</i>	dem.pron.
niätv		ni-ätv < ni-dva
	<i>this here, here</i>	(Cha),
		niädva AD/OBL <i>for this</i> (Cha),
		wauri niädva <i>the sky up here</i> (Cha),
		niädvaq possessive OBL <i>this one's</i> (Cha),
		niädvap- <i>to become this</i> (Cha).
niiny		ni-iny < ni-nvi
	<i>this (is done)</i>	ESS (Cha,Dou),
niütv		ni-ütv < ni-dvu
	<i>this (is doing it)</i>	ERG (Cha),
		HIS: niny 'this' (Dav), ni-, ninj, nitjak, nitjip, nitja (Dou), ne 'this', nid-ja 'this one, this here' (Arm,Gre), nid-jal-la 'here, in this place' (Gre), nidja 'this', nidjak, nidjalla 'here, in this place' (Moo).
niint		ni-int < ni-ndi
	<i>road</i>	deriv. of dem.pron. ni-,
		niint wierlbi <i>cross roads</i> (Cha).
niern-		ni-ern- < ni-rni-
	<i>to hide</i>	(Cha),
		paul muandaq nierniny <i>he is hiding in the bush</i> (Cha),
		HIS: iranuingian 'cacher' (Sal).
niřüq		niř-üq < niř-gu see nviřangu
	<i>mosquito</i>	inferred from
		HIS: nooragar, nurok, nurabitch, nurgileth, newrga, nurkugut (Cur), nirr-go (Gre), nirrgo (Moo).
niun-		ni-un- < ni-nu-
	<i>you</i>	pers.pron. 2 SG & D.
niudvuwaall		ni-u(nd+qu-u)dvy+u+wa-all < ni-ndu+ku-dvy+u+wa-lla
	<i>with you two</i>	D, inferred from
		HIS: njutjuwarl (Dou).
niunalaq		ni-un-al-aq < ni-nu-la-ga
	<i>yours, thine</i>	OBL, inferred from
		HIS: n-yunalak (Moo),
niunanv		ni-un-anv < ni-nu-nva
	<i>you</i>	PERS ESS, tuaanq-puutt niunanv <i>can't hear you</i> (Gor),
		HIS: njunanj (Dou).
niunaq		ni-un-aq < ni-nu-qa
	<i>of you, with you</i>	(Cha), GEN, COM,
		qaannv puart qualliny niunaq <i>I will go with you</i> (Cha),
		HIS: njunaq 'possessive' (Dou).
niunaq		ni-un-aq < ni-nu-ga

	<i>to you</i>	AD,OBL (Sam), HIS: njunak (Dou), nyinnok (Bat).
niündaq		ni-ünd-aq < ni-ndu-ga
	<i>to you</i>	AD,OBL (Gor), HIS: nyoonduk (Bat).
niündaqq		ni-ünd-aqq < *ni-ndu-nga
	<i>you, by you</i>	ERG, inferred from HIS: njintak ~ njunak 'subject' (Dou), cf. nyun-do (Arm).
niündaqq-quarn		ni-ünd-aqq+qu-arn < *ni-ndu-nga+ku-rna
	<i>after you</i>	(Cha), qaattit <sup>y</sup> in <sup>y</sup> purdau niündaqq-quarn <i>he will be listening to it after you</i> (Cha).
niundau!		ni-und-au! < ni-ndu-wa!
	<i>you!</i>	VOC (Cha).
niundül		ni-und-ül < ni-ndu-lu
niundul	<i>you, by you</i>	ERG (Cha), naat <sup>y</sup> niundül t <sup>y</sup> iännaaqin <sup>y</sup> qiadeeqq? <i>what will you be seeing at night?</i> (Cha), but cf. the role of future tense attributed to ngad-jul, n'un-dul (Arm 45), HIS: nhune-dool 'you will' (Gre), n-yundul (Moo).
niuundulaq		ni-und-ul-aq < ni-ndu-lu-qa
	<i>of you, from you</i>	ABL (Cha), qaann <sup>y</sup> niundulaq puarduq n <sup>y</sup> iänin <sup>y</sup> <i>I will you-from close be sitting</i> (Cha), HIS: nhune-a-lung 'of you' (Gre).
niundulau		ni-und-ul-au < ni-ndu-lu-ua
	<i>yours</i>	(Gor), cf. n <sup>y</sup> iälau <i>mine, for myself</i> , HIS: n-yunalak (Moo).
niundulit <sup>y</sup>		ni-und-ul-it <sup>y</sup> < ni-ndu-lu-d <sup>y</sup> i
	<i>which will be by you</i>	ERG (Gor), niundulit <sup>y</sup> waar <sup>y</sup> puart <i>which will be a talk by you</i> .
niunduquud <sup>y</sup> in <sup>y</sup>		ni-und+u+qu-ud <sup>y</sup> +in <sup>y</sup> < ni-ndu+ku-d <sup>y</sup> u+n <sup>y</sup> i
	<i>you two</i>	D ESS (Nor).
niünin <sup>y</sup>		ni-ün-in <sup>y</sup> < ni-nu-n <sup>y</sup> i
	<i>you</i>	PERS ESS (Cha), HIS: njininj 'object' (Dou).
niunupuutt		ni-un+u+pu-utt < ni-nu+pu-ddu
	<i>without you</i>	ABESS (Cha).
niunurdawaall		ni-un-urd+a+wa-all < ni-nu-rdu+wa-lla
	<i>with you all</i>	2 PL EXCL, inferred from HIS: njunuṭawal (Dou).
nuaal		nu-a(w)-al < nu-wa-la
[no:l]	<i>you</i>	pers.pron. 2 PL (Cha,Sam).
nuaalil		nu-a(w)-al-il < nu-wa-la-li
	<i>you two</i>	D (Cha).
nuap		nu-ap < nu-ba > nu-ap-a BLCD
	<i>boy, child, son</i>	(Cha),
nuap-paar		nu-ap+pa-ar < nu-ba+ka-ra
	<i>boys, children, sons</i>	(Bra), HIS: nop KGS, nawp (Cur), nop 'baby boy, child, infant', noparitj 'children' (Dou), nu-ba (Gre), nor-pa 'infant' (Isa), nobb (Rae).



- nuabin<sup>y</sup>                      nu-ab-in<sup>y</sup> < nu-ba-n<sup>y</sup>i  
*young of animals*, inferred from  
 HIS: nopine (Cur), no-pine (Gre), nopyn (Moo), nopegn (Sal).
- nuagit<sup>y</sup>                      nu-ag-it<sup>y</sup> < nu-ga-d<sup>y</sup>i      cf. n<sup>y</sup>iuy(aŋ)  
*elbow*  
 not WUD, inferred from  
 HIS: no-gytch (Arm), no-gyte (Gre), noget (Lyo), nogyt (Moo), nucagi (Sal).
- nuarn                          nu-arn < nu-rna  
*snake*  
*Western Tiger Snake* (Cha), (*Notechis scutatus occidentalis*) (Gla 1957:34), to active or Q moiety (Bra 1977),  
 HIS: norn (Bat), noner (Cur), nuṇ (Dou), norne (Gla), noorn-noo (Gre), norna (Has), noo-na (Isa), nona, norna (Moo), norne (Nin), norn (Pal), nuna (Pat), nawn, ngawn 'black snake' (Rae).
- Nuarnap                      Nu-arn-ap < \*Nu-rna-ba  
 n.g.                          swamp NW. of Esperance, called Snakeup (Cha).
- Nuarnalap                    Nu-arn-al-ap < \*Nu-rna-la-ba  
 n.g.                          E. of Walpole inlet and locality Nornalup.
- nuart                          nu-art < nu-rda      see nuurt  
*a fly, blowfly, a stink.*
- nuiit<sup>y</sup>                          nu-i(dd)+it<sup>y</sup> < nu-(dd)i+d<sup>y</sup>i < nu-ndi+d<sup>y</sup>i  
*dead, numb, unconscious* (Cha), lit. *tied?*, see Phonology p.xv, see n<sup>y</sup>uitt<sup>y</sup>,  
 niät<sup>y</sup> paulin<sup>y</sup> nuitt<sup>y</sup> *this is the one who is dead* (Cha), see n<sup>y</sup>undi, nundi, nuddi *dead* Pudduna S.NWL, n<sup>y</sup>urndi NWL,  
 HIS: noitch, noytch '(dead) body' (Bat), notj (Dou), no-dytch (Gre), noatch (Has), nodytch (Moo).
- nüernt                          nü-ernt < nu-rndi  
 nüertt                          nü-ertt < nu-rddi  
*tail*  
 (Cha), see nurndi *tail* NGA, n<sup>y</sup>urndi, n<sup>y</sup>urddi *tail* S.NWL,  
 HIS: nuit, nint (Bat), nint (Dou), noon-dee, ninda (Gre), nindi (Moo,Sal), neent (Nin).
- nüerndilaar                    nü-ernd+il+a-ar < nu-rndi+li+a-ra  
*tailers*  
 PL, *the small intestines of a kangaroo* (Cha).
- nuruq                          nur-uq < nur-gu      see n<sup>y</sup>uruq  
*egg*  
 (Cha,Alb), also *yolk*, but then *egg* = ṅambu WDL,  
 HIS: nur-d(!)o (Arm), nooruk (Bat), nurgu, nooragu, nuraga, noorga, noorook, noorok, nogga, nurrok, nuruk (Cur), norak (Dav), nuṛuk (Dou), noor-go 'egg', noor-go-im-ba 'egg shell' (Gre), noor-ruk KGS 'an emu (egg)' (Moo), nurco (Sal), noor-go-nat-djing 'yolk', nurgo natdjing 'yolk' (Moo), niurukk 'brain' (Rae), nurukk 'birds egg' (Rae).
- nuuṅaĩ                          nu-uṅ-aĩ < nu-ṅu-řa      see n<sup>y</sup>uuṅaĩ  
*man, ally, people* (Cha), name of the SW. Aboriginal language,

- nuuṅaṛaq pierteyiäṛ *Nyungar boss*, inferred from  
 HIS: Noongaruk beederr 'nyungar boss' (Bat).  
 nu-u-aṛ rare for nṽuuṅaṛ (Cha).  
 nu-uṅ-aṛ-itṽ < Nu-ṅu-ṛa-dṽi see Nyuuṅaṛitṽ  
 Nuṅaṛitṽmaan  
*Orion constellation*, PL *Orion's belt*, inferred from  
 HIS: noong-aritch 'Orion man' (Bat 25/144), the  
 PL, i.e. the man Degindie and his two sons in Wheelman  
 mythology, trying to keep off Karkar intruding guests  
 (Has 1975:236).
- nuurt nu-urt < nu-rdu see nuart  
*a fly, blowfly, a stink* (Cha), to passive or S moiety (Bra 1977),  
 HIS: E. noort (Bat), noort, nuart (Cur),  
 W. nur-do (Arm), noordo, nurda, noorda, nurte (Cur),  
 nye-do, noor-doo (Gre), nyido, nurdu (Moo).
- nuurt waarṅanṽ nu-urt wa-arṅ-anṽ < nu-rdu wa-rṅa-nṽa  
*to fart* (Cha), lit. *a stink speaking*.
- nuuṛu(ṅu)uṛ nu-uṛ+u+(ṅu)-uṛ < nu-ṛu+ṅu-ṛu  
*all of you* (Cha) pers.pron. 2 PL, cf. 1 PL ṅaalu(ṅu)uṛ.
- Nṽ  
 No \*nṽa-, only nṽi- and nṽu- initial syllables occur.
- nṽiäl nṽi-äl < nṽi-la  
*blue, blue haze, mist* (Cha), see nṽila *water* (respect) NWL, n.g.  
 Nhill (SW. Victoria) = *Haze*,  
 HIS: nil-lar-ee 'blue' (Gre), nil-lar-uk (Gre),  
 ngilarak 'blue' (Moo); cf. Old Indian nila- *dark*  
*blue, indigo-coloured* and the name of the Nile River  
 (Egypt) (W. Eilers 1982:34).
- nṽiäl/ṛ nṽi-äl/ṛ < nṽi-l/ṛa  
*self, myself* (Cha,Gor),  
 nṽiälau *for myself* OBL (Cha,Gor), nṽiälinṽ *I myself*  
 (Gor).
- nṽiämmääṛaqq nṽi-än+mä-äṛ-aqq < nṽi-na+ma-ṛa-ṅga  
 bird lit. *be/sit/live+air-in* or *air-dweller*,  
 Mountain Duck (Cha) (*Tadorna tadornoides*) (Ser),  
 HIS: nyemeraq (Bat), nyun-er-uk (Gre), nyunerak (Moo,  
 Ser), yamerack (Pal), nimmrokk, gniumaruk (Rae),  
 gnimeruk (Ser).
- Nyiämmaaaqq-taanaṅqaarap see taannaṅ-  
 n.g. creek with springs W. of Oldfield River (Cha),  
 Mountain Ducks PL *climbing*.
- nṽiän- nṽiän- < nṽi-na-  
*to be, to sit* (Cha), see nṽina- *to sit/be* WDL,NWL,S.NWL,NGA,  
 HIS: ngin-now (Arm), nannap, nying, yinnung (Cur),  
 nyininj (Dou), nye-na Vasse, ngin-now (Gre), nyinnowin  
 PRES, nyinnaga PAST (Moo), n-anagni, gnini (Sal).

nʷiänit-	to let be/sit	nʷi-än-it- < nʷi-na-ti- (Gor), nʷiänitinʷ letting him sit/be (Gor), HIS: njinatinj 'to sit' (Dou).
nʷiänäiim	leech	nʷi-än+ä+iim < nʷi-na+mii-a see mii large species, lit. sits on its face, inferred from HIS: nēnim (Bat), nee-neem (Gre), ninim (Moo).
nʷiärwii	fat	nʷi-är+wi-i < nʷi-řa+wii (Cha), see nʷiřa- to anoint, rub on NWL, nʷiärwii tʷuuba fat kidney-on = kidney fat (Cha).
nʷiärimba	bird Pelican	part MNFS or BLCD? (Pelecanus conspicillatus Temminck), deriv. of nʷiär-, lit. (too) oily (to eat), inferred from HIS: nyeerimba (Bat 1913), neer-im-ba 'a sp. of pelican' (Gre), nirimba (Moo).
nʷiiddinʷ	cold	nʷi-idd-inʷ < nʷi-ddi-nʷi (Cha, Cha's F.F.), see qundun, quddun head cold S.NWL, HIS: ngeeting (Bat), njitinj, qitinj, qjitinj (Dou), nyet-ting (Gre), n-yiddin (Moo).
nʷiintʷ, nʷindʷi	whittled stick(s)	nʷi-intʷ < nʷi-ndʷi (Gor), an ornament on headgear, see nʷindʷi toy spear WDL, in maar-nʷiindʷäy hand-sticks-on = Golden Wattle, HIS: nyinjit 'hair stick' (Bat).
nʷiř(a)ŋu	mosquito	nʷi-ř(a)-ŋu no MNFS? (Cha), nʷiřaŋul ŋaannʷ paaganinʷ mosquito-ERG me-ESS biting (Cha), HIS: ni-do (Arm), newrga, nurkugut, noorager, nurgiletech Vasse (Cur), nirr-go (Gre), nirrgo (Moo).
nʷuař-	to tie, bind, join,	nʷu-ař- < nʷu-řa-
nʷuařilʷ	belt	nʷu-ař-ilʷ < nʷu-řa-lʷi lit. tie oneself REFL, see nʷuřalʷ(i) hair belt NGA, nʷuřalaŋ- to tie NGA, inferred from NGA and HIS below.
nʷuařilʷer	policeman	nʷu-ař-ilʷ+er < nʷu-řa-lʷi+ri lit. tie up-REFL+PROF = someone who ties up others for himself professionally, HIS: lost by Bra.
nʷuařilʷäp	tassel of human hair,	nʷu-ař-ilʷ-äp < nʷu-řa-lʷi-ba inferred from HIS: nyoorleep (Bat 15/22).
nʷua(ř)ilʷmaan	strings	nʷu-a(ř)-ilʷ+ma-an < nʷu-řa-lʷi+ma-na see -maan PL, inferred from HIS: noolman (Has).
nʷuailʷ-paurn	[nu:lpoŋ] belt	nʷu-a(ř)-ilʷ+pa-urn < nʷu-(ř)a-lʷi+pa-rnu see paurn lit. tie and cut, inferred from HIS: nul-barn 'band for waist' (Arm), noolburn (Bat,

- Bat 15/22), nulpun (Dou), nool-burn (Gre), nulpurn (Has), nulpurn (Moo).
- nʷuaĩilʷ-pii(ř)än-qär see pii(ř)än-  
Honey Possum (Tarsipes spenserae Gray 1842), inferred from the name Noolbenger KGS (Tro 81), lit. *the one which squeezes itself tight (into blossoms)*.
- nʷuaĩilʷ-pual nʷu-ař-ilʷ+pu-al < nʷu-řa-lʷi+pu-la see -pual  
belt = several strings, inferred from HIS: noodle-bul, noodle-bull 'girdle' (Nin).
- nʷuaĩilʷ-u nʷu-ař-ilʷ-u < nʷu-řa-lʷi-gu  
narrow, tight inferred from HIS: nool-loo 'narrow' (Gre, Moo).
- nʷui(dd)itʷ see nuiitʷ  
dead, numb, unconscious, 'tied', inferred from HIS: njonti 'missing' (Dou).
- nʷuruq see nuruq  
egg, brain, yolk, inferred from HIS: niurokk, niurukk (Rae).
- nʷuřařaŋ- nʷu-řa-řa-ŋ- partial MNFS < nʷu-řa-lʷa-ŋ-  
to tie up (Cha), see nʷuřařmanu- to tie up NGA, nʷuřařaŋinʷ tying up (Cha), see yuřařaŋ-.
- nʷuuŋař nʷu-uŋ-ař < nʷu-ŋu-řa see nuuŋař  
man, ally, people, name of the SW. Aboriginal language, the OWCD form 'Njungurra' reported (Tin 1974:254,261) from NGA,WDL; the meaning 'Allies' due to the root nʷuř- to tie, join, bind (Bra); see Introduction, HIS: yoongar, noongar (Bat), yonar, yungar, youngar, yoongar, nungar, noongar, nungal, nunger, youngal, youar, yougar (Cur), noongar (Dav), njuŋař, njuŋa (Dou), yoongar 'people, a brother' (Gre), nunghar (Has), yungar (Moo), gnungna (Pat), nung-a (Rae), ionar 'homme' (Sal), yunga (Wai).
- Nyuuŋařitʷ see Nuuŋařitʷ  
Orion constellation.
- N**
- ŋaa- ŋaa-  
to breathe, exhale, blow with mouth, yawn, see ŋayinʷ spirit, breath, feeling NWL, inferred from HIS: ngaain 'to yawn, blow with the mouth' (Bat) = ŋaainʷ PRES.
- ŋaaġ- ŋa-aġ- < ŋa-ga- see quurt-u-ŋaaġan  
to ask, beg, want, inferred from HIS: ngaggow 'to beg, ask' (Moo).
- ŋaagilʷ- ŋa-ag+ilʷ- < ŋa-ga+lʷi-  
to steal REFL inferred from HIS: na-ga-lin 'to steal' (Gre), ngagyl-ya (Moo).

- ɳaagilʲaŋ                      HIS: ɳgagyl-yang 'a thief' (Moo).  
                                  *a thief*  
 ɳaaganʲ                        ɳa-ag-anʲ < ɳa-ga-nʲa  
                                  *asked for, wanted*, inferred from  
                                  HIS: ɳa-gein 'stolen', that which has been obtained by  
                                  theft' (Gre), ɳagyn 'stolen' (Moo).  
 ɳaaganʲ-paaraŋ-                ɳa-ag-anʲ+pa-ar-aŋ- < ɳa-ga-nʲa+pa-ra-ɳa-  
                                  *to steal*                      lit. *to take the wanted*, inferred from  
                                  HIS: ɳgagynbarrang 'to steal' (Moo).
- ɳaaqqaarn                      ɳa-aq+qa-arn < ɳa-ga+ka-rna  
                                  *whitebait*                      (Cha), lit. *want it salty*,  
                                  HIS: ɳagarn 'a little fish' (Bat 4/153), ɳag-karn KGS  
                                  'a small species of fish' (Gre), ɳagkan (Moo).  
 ɳaaqqaarnauq                ɳa-aq-qa-arn+(w)a-uq < ɳa-ga+ka-rna+wa-gu  
                                  *social n.p.*                      inferred from  
                                  HIS: ɳa-gar-nook 'one of the great families into which  
                                  the natives are divided' (Gre), ɳaganok (Moo), ɳagarnuk  
                                  (Bat 4/153); see -wauq; likely translation of the name:  
                                  *Want-it-salty temperament*.
- ɳaalaŋ                        ɳa-al-aŋ < ɳa-la-ɳa  
                                  *with all of us*                (Cha), pers.pron. 1 PL EXCL+COM,  
                                  niundül ɳʲiäɳinʲ ɳaalaŋ *you sit down with us!*,  
                                  paulinʲ ɳʲiäɳaŋ ɳaalaŋ *he sat down with us* (Cha),  
                                  HIS: ɳalaŋ (Dou).  
 ɳaalaq                        ɳa-al-aq < ɳa-la-ga  
                                  *all of us*                      (Cha) pers.pron. 1 PL INCL,  
                                  ɳaalaq quull! *let's all go!* (Cha),  
                                  HIS: ɳalakawal (incl) (Dou).  
 ɳaaluuʳ                        ɳa-al+u+(ɳu)-uʳ < ɳa-la+ɳu-ʳu ?  
 ɳaaluul quumpaarn                *many of us, the lot of us* (Cha) = ɳalaŋuʳu (Dic).  
 ɳalauuʳ                        partial MNFS ɳa-la-(ɳ)u-uʳ < ɳa-la-ɳu-ʳu  
                                  *all of us*                      (Cha),  
                                  ɳalauuʳ qääyün puaminʲ *we all killed one* (Cha),  
                                  HIS: there is a great variety of personal pronouns in  
                                  NYU since early last century, which is not shown in the  
                                  vocabularies; e.g. the forms given by (Dou) differ from  
                                  those used by (Cha a.o.); a comparative treatment of  
                                  the pers.pron. could not be included here.
- ɳaalʲ                        ɳa-alʲ < ɳa-lʲa  
                                  *armpit, axilla*                inferred from  
                                  HIS: E. ɳgail (Cur 349), ɳnayl (Dav), ɳalj (Dou),  
                                  W. ɳgal-ya (Arm), ɳgal-ya, ɳal-ya (Gre), ɳgoolya (Lyo),  
                                  ɳgalya (Moo).
- ɳaamäʳ                        ɳa-am-äʳ/ɭ < ɳa-ma-ʳä                see ɳaambäʳ  
                                  *rock hole, Ngamma-hole* (Cha,Nor),  
                                  HIS: amar, ɳamar (Moo), ɳamaʳ (Dou).
- ɳaamäʳüʳ                      ɳa-am-äʳ/ɭ-üʳ < ɳa-ma-la-ʳu  
                                  *plants*                      the name of which refers to 'beans' and 'peas' of  
                                  (1) *Acacia cyclops* A. Cunn. *a pie of meshed-up peas eaten and called*

- quanert (Cha), field specimen No.21 (Bra).  
 (2) *Acacia saligna* (Labill.) H.L. Wendl. *Black Wattle* (Gor).  
 (3) *Templetonia retusa* (Vent.) R.Br. *beans, old tucker* (Cha).

ḡaambäṛ	rock hole	ḡa-amb-äṛ < ḡa-amba-ṛa see ḡaamäṛ (Cha).
ḡaambäṛaḡap	n.g.	ḡa-amb-äṛ-aḡ-ap < *ḡa-amba-ṛa-ḡa-ba Namarup Lake and Hill. 25 km W. of Esperance (Cha).
ḡaamin	plant	ḡa-am-in < ḡa-ma-ni ? see ḡaaminṽ-ḡaaminṽ common fruit along the coast, scrub flowering blue in October, berries green, black when ripe (Cha), ( <i>Solanum symonii</i> Eichler), field specimen No.41 (Bra).
ḡaan-		ḡa-an- < ḡa-na- to eat, receive, relish, take in (Cha,Sam), see ḡan- to eat Mirning, ḡaaniṛ eating Nyagi-Nyagi, ḡaaninṽ eating it (Cha), ḡaat määinṽ ḡaaninṽ I-ERG food eating (Sam), ḡaütṽ qäip ḡaaninṽ I-ERG water drinking (Cha), ḡaann taatṽ ḡaaninṽ eating my meat (Cha), paulinṽ qiän qäip ḡaaninṽ he-ESS never drinks (Cha), HIS: ngannin, ḡäḡa (Bat), ḡan-anow (Arm,Gre), ngannowin PRES, ngannaga PAST 'eat, swallow' (Moo), n-agnin 'boire' (Sal), guaning 'to eat' (Wai), n-anin 'manger' (Sal).
ḡaan		see ḡaanaḡ, ḡaanaq, ḡaannṽ, ḡaannṽwaall
ḡaanaḡ	I	pers.pron. 1 SG (Cha).
ḡaanaḡ	of me	ḡa-an-aḡ < ḡa-na-ḡa pers.pron. 1 SG GEN (Cha), ḡaanaḡ taanabili behind me (Cha), ḡaanaḡ puarduq nṽiäninṽ sitting next of me (Cha).
ḡaanaq	to me	ḡa-an-aq < ḡa-na-ga pers.pron. 1 SG AD/OBL (Cha), puiy ḡaanaq yuaḡ! money me give! (Cha).
ḡaannṽ	I	ḡa-an(i)nṽ < ḡa-na-nṽi < ḡa-an-(i)nṽ-a (ḡanṽa) pers.pron. 1 SG ESS (Cha), see ḡananṽa > ḡannṽa NGA, ḡaannṽ qwaap taa waarḡinṽ ḡaannṽ I am pleased to have him talking to me (Cha), HIS: E. ngain (Bat), un (Nin), ḡanj(anj) (Dou), ḡnan (Wai), W. ngainya (Bat), ḡan-an-ya (Gre,Moo), ḡanna (Moo), n-agna (Sal).
ḡaannṽwaall	he with me	ḡa-an-(i)nṽ+wa-all < ḡa-na-nṽi/a+wa-lla = he and I = we two respect form D (Cha), see ḡanawanṽala > ḡanawalla we two (respect NGA), ḡunäy ḡaannṽwaall elder brother (VOC) with me (Cha).
ḡaanaḡ		ḡa-aḡq < ḡa-ḡga > ḡa-aḡg-a BLCD
(1) mother		(Nor,Bra 1977), see ḡaḡga mother WDL,NWL,
(2) sun		(Cha), see ḡaanaḡ-yauq, ḡaanaḡ yaugurt (Cha),
(3) kangaroo doe		(Cha), to passive or S moiety (Bra 1977),

(4) <i>bitch</i>	<p>ḡaḡḡ tuaart (Alb),          HIS: E. ḡank (Bat 1914), ḡangḡk, ḡyḡank, ḡonḡk (Cur),          ḡarnḡk (Dav), ḡaḡḡk (Dou), ḡunḡk (Has), ḡarn-ḡarnḡ 'sun'          (Isa),          W. ḡanga, ḡanga (Cur), ḡun-ḡa Vasse (Gre), ḡarnḡ-ḡa          'mother' (Isa) BLCD.</p>
ḡaḡḡḡann	ḡa-aḡḡ-ann < ḡa-ḡḡa-nna
<i>my mother</i>	inferred from
	HIS: ḡan-ḡan (Arm), ḡangan, ḡāḡan, ḡangan (Bat), ḡangan, ḡangḡan, ḡungan, unugun (Cur), ḡan-ḡan (Gre), ḡangan (Moo), n-angan (Sal), ḡnungan (Wai).
ḡaḡḡḡ puḡḡitḡ ḡuardḡḡan	ḡa-aḡḡ pu-aḡ-itḡ ḡu-arḡḡ-aḡ < ḡa-ḡḡa pu-ḡa-dḡi
<i>sun down</i>	ḡu-rḡḡa-ḡa
ḡaḡḡḡ quabūḡāḡ	lit. <i>mother lay down</i> (Cha).
<i>biggest runner of the intestines</i>	ḡa-aḡḡ qu-ab-ūḡ/l-āḡ < ḡa-ḡḡa ku-ba-lu-la
	(Cha).
ḡaḡḡḡ tuaart	ḡa-aḡḡ tu-a(w)-art < ḡa-ḡḡa tu-wa-rḡa
<i>bitch, female dog</i>	(Alb).
ḡaḡḡḡ-yauḡ	ḡa-aḡḡ+ya-uḡ < ḡa-ḡḡa+ya-ḡu see yauḡ
<i>sun-woman</i>	(Cha), see yagu <i>mother, sun, sweetheart</i> NGA.
ḡaḡḡḡ yaugurt	ḡa-aḡḡ ya-ug-urt < ḡa-ḡḡa ya-ḡu-rḡu
<i>sun</i>	lit. <i>sun woman-rḡu</i> , see yagurḡu <i>sun</i> NGA, HIS: yokaḡ (Dou), youite (Pal).
ḡaap	ḡa-ap < ḡa-ba
<i>bird</i>	
<i>teal duck</i>	(Cha).
-ḡaar	-ḡa-ar < -ḡa-ra see -qaar, -tḡaar, -aar
	PL of nouns and adjectives, following vowels.
-ḡaardḡḡ	-ḡa-arḡ-aḡ < -ḡa-rḡa-ḡa see -ḡaart
<i>also, even, too</i>	(Cha), see -ḡarḡa <i>even, still, yet</i> NWL.
ḡaardḡḡ-	ḡa-arḡ-aḡ- < ḡa-rḡa-ḡa-
	<i>to creep, crouch, sneak, steal on</i> (Cha), deriv. of ḡaard-.
ḡaardḡḡaḡ	ḡa-arḡ-aḡ+aḡ < ḡa-rḡa-ḡa+aḡ
<i>NNW. wind</i>	inferred from
	HIS: ḡar-dung-ur KGS (Gre), lit. 'moving about low' (Bra).
ḡaardḡḡ	ḡa-arḡ-aḡ < ḡa-rḡa-ḡa
<i>below, down</i>	(Cha), puaminḡ ḡaardḡḡ <i>pouring down</i> (Cha), ḡaardḡḡ quullinḡ <i>going down below</i> (Cha), HIS: ḡaḡa kulinḡ (Dou), ḡar-dul 'low in position' (Gre).
ḡaardiy	ḡa-arḡ-iy < ḡa-rḡa-yi
<i>below, down, south, south coast</i>	(Cha), see ḡardi <i>west</i> NGA, ḡaardiy quullinḡ <i>going south, going fishing</i> (Cha), puḡḡitḡ ḡaardiy <i>down there at the coast</i> (Cha), ḡaardiy ḡuardḡḡiḡ <i>hanging down</i> (Cha), HIS: nar-di-gool KGS 'to dive, descend' (Gre), nurdi (Moo), ḡurdee, ḡarḡa (Bat), ḡar-dee 'west' (Isa), ḡnaddi 'south' (Wai).

ḡaarilʷ	ribs	ḡa-ar-ilʷ < ḡa-r(a)-lʷi not WUD, inferred from HIS: ngarril (Arm), ngarril (Bat), nguril (Cur 349), ḡarilj (Dou), nar-ra, nar-rail (Gre), ngarral (Moo), n.g. Gnurrlar Kendockenarup 'man jumped on and his ribs broken' Broome Hill Station 1903.
ḡaarl	face	ḡa-arl < ḡa-rla (Nor), cf. ḡaṛka <i>face</i> NWL.
ḡaarlaq	cheek	ḡa-arl-aq < ḡa-rl(a)-ka not WUD, cf. ḡurku <i>cheek</i> WDL, inferred from HIS: nga-luk 'the cheek' (Gre), ngalak (Moo), cf. ḡalak 'teeth' Moora (Dou).
ḡaarlinʷ	crooked	ḡa-arl-inʷ < ḡa-rla-nʷi (of knees and legs), not WUD, inferred from HIS: ngal-lee 'cooked, awry' (Gre), ngallin 'crooked legs' (Moo).
-ḡaart	also, too	see ḡaardḡ, see under tʷitti-tʷitti
ḡaat	I	ḡa-at < ḡa-da pers.pron. 1 SG ERG (Sam), see ḡada I Mirning, ḡaat maiyin ḡaaya ḡaaninʷ I'm eating my tucker (Sam).
ḡaattan-	to injure, wound	ḡa-att-aḡ- < ḡa-dda-ḡa- inferred from HIS: ngat-tung (Gre), ngatangwin PRES, ngatangḡagga PAST (Moo).
ḡaawilʷ	fish Groper or Brown-spotted Cod ( <i>Promicrops lanceolatus</i> )	ḡa-aw-ilʷ < ḡa-wa-lʷi (Vau), (Cha), to active or Q moiety (Bra 1977), totem of (Gor), HIS: ngowil (Bat), ḡnauill (Has-Dls), ḡnoul (Pal).
ḡaay	I	ḡa-ay < ḡa-ya pers.pron. 1 SG (Nor), HIS: nauyia (Cur).
ḡaaya	mine	ḡa-ay-a < ḡa-ya-a pers.pron. 1 SG OBL (Nor, Sam).
ḡäil	we two	ḡä-il < ḡa-li pers.pron. 1 D INCL (Gor), HIS: ḡal (excl) (Dou).
ḡäilinʷ	we two	ḡä-il-inʷ < ḡa-li-nʷi pers.pron. 1 D INCL ESS (Cha, Nor), HIS: ḡalanj (object) (Dou).
ḡäilül	we two	ḡä-il-ül < ḡa-li-lu pers.pron. 1 D INCL ERG (Cha, Gor), ḡäilül mäiṛinʷ quüḡḡaḡ ḡaaninʷ we two were eating a meal before (Cha).
ḡäilülity	it/which is us two who ...	ḡä-il-ül-ity < ḡa-li-lu-dʷi pers.pron. 1 D INCL ERG REL+COP.



ḡāiluuř	<i>we</i>	ḡā-il+u+(qu)-uř < ḡa-li+ku-řu pers.pron. 1 PL INCL equal moiety (?) (Cha), see ḡali(k)u(ř)u NWL, HIS: ngailow 'I' (!) WUD (Cur).
ḡāilauuřu	<i>us</i>	ḡā-il-a+u+(qu)-uř-u < ḡa-li-a+ku-řu-(g)u pers.pron. 1 PL EXCL OBL equal moieties (?) (Cha), puiy ḡāilauuřu yuaḡ! <i>money give us!</i> (Cha).
ḡāinʷ	<i>who?</i>	ḡā-inʷ < ḡa-nʷi interr.pron.SG (Cha), for ERG see ḡaunt, HIS: nga-ni (Arm), ḡinj (Dou), ngan (Gre), nganni (Moo), ngarni, knonya, nanya, nange, nganya (Cur).
ḡāinaḡ	<i>whose?</i>	ḡā-in-aḡ < ḡani-ḡa interr.pron.SG GEN, inferred from HIS: ngan-nong (Arm,Gre,Moo), ḡinaḡ 'who (!), whom (!)' (Dou).
ḡāininʷ	<i>who?</i>	ḡā-in-inʷ < ḡa-ni-nʷi interr.pron.SG ESS, niundul ḡāininʷ tʷiän-naaḡinʷ <i>whom do you see?</i> (Cha).
ḡaitt	<i>again, more, repeatedly</i>	ḡa-itt < ḡa-ddi (Cha), qäip ḡaitt <i>ripples</i> (Cha), HIS: ngatti 'more, continue, go on' (Moo), ngatti-ngatti 'again and again' (Moo).
ḡalup	<i>emu feathers</i>	ḡal-up < ḡal-bu (Cha), wäitʷ ḡalup <i>emu down</i> (Cha), HIS: ngal-bo 'feathers of emu (ornamental tuft of)' (Arm), ngal-bo (Gre), ngalbo 'ornamental tuft ..., but chiefly on the upper arm' (Moo).
ḡambu	<i>egg</i>	ḡambu no MNFS (Cha), WDL origin, not NGA (warndu), cf. nuruq.
ḡandʷi	<i>hot</i>	ḡandʷi no MNFS (Cha), NGA loan.
ḡari	<i>fish salmon</i>	ḡari OWCD  ( <i>Arripis trutta</i> ), to active or Q moiety, <i>became smart fast jumper</i> (Cha,Gor,Bra 1977), HIS: mur-ri (Arm), ngarree (Bat), ngar-ree 'species of salmon' (Gre), nga-ree (Isa), ngarri (Moo), gnurri (Rae).
ḡarn-	<i>to hang (down)</i>	ḡarn- no MNFS inferred from ḡarn- <i>to hang</i> WDL,NWL.
ḡarnaḡ	<i>beard, cheek, chin,</i>	ḡarn-aḡ < ḡarn-ka lit. <i>hanglet</i> DIM, deriv. of ḡarn- <i>to hang</i> , see ḡarnka, ḡartka <i>beard</i> S. and N.NWL, HIS: E. ngarnuk (Bat), nonache, unkarr York, ngarnok Kojonup, noonok Mt. Stirling, ngarnuk KGS ngaruk Kent, garne WUD (Cur), ḡapak (Dou), ny-a-nūk (Fli), nar-nuk KGS (Gre), narnac (Nin), nganokk 'whiskers' (Rae), ngenok (Wai),

- W. nganga (Arm), ngungalur 'cheek' (Bat), nanga, knarker, nanga, knangar, nganga, nurnga, knunga, nonga, nanga, narnger (Cur), gnuncar 'beard', ngunoor 'full beard' (Dav), arn-ga, nan-ga (Gre), nganga (Lyo), nganga (Moo), gnurnga (Pat), n-anga (Sal).  
 ɲarnka-wäiyänn < ɲarn-katwä-iy-änn < ɲarn-katwa-yi-nna  
 bird  
*Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike* (*Coracina novae-hollandiae* Gmelin), lit. *beard-afraid* = *Dread-beard* in reference to the black forehead and upper front of the bird, inferred from HIS: ngarng gu wayne, ngarng-ga waynee 'Blue Pigeon' (Isa); kalokwen 'Blue Pigeon' (Has-Dls).
- ɲaunt < ɲa-unt < ɲa-ndu  
*who by?* ERG to ɲäin<sup>y</sup> *who?*, see ɲandu *who?* S.NWL.
- ɲaurdam < ɲa-urd-am < ɲa-rdu-ma  
*collarbone* inferred from HIS: ngawtum (Rae).
- ɲaurnt < ɲa-urnt < ɲa-rndu  
 (1) *hair on body, whiskers* (Cha),  
 (2) *feathers, down* (Cha), lit. ɲarn-du *from hanging down* (Cha),  
 HIS: ngoont 'hair', ngornt, ngoornt 'feathers' (Bat), ngornt 'hair of head' WUD (Cur), ɲunt 'hair of chest' (Dou), nornt 'feathers of small bird' KGS (Gre,Moo), gnont (Pal), gnoanda 'hair', miel-gnoant 'eyebrows', gnaond 'feather' (Wai).
- ɲaurndaggan- < ɲa-urnd+agg+an- < ɲa-rndu+ɲga+na-  
*to flutter, keep on the wing* CONT, inferred from HIS: norn-duk-aun- KGS 'to fly from anyone or anything' (Gre,Moo).
- ɲäüt<sup>y</sup> < ɲa-üt<sup>y</sup> < ɲa-d<sup>y</sup>u  
*I* pers.pron. 1 SG ERG (Cha), see ɲad<sup>y</sup>u NGA, ɲäüt<sup>y</sup> quall-paaraɲin<sup>y</sup> *I am going and getting it* (Cha), HIS: ngeit Kojonup (Cur).
- ɲauw < ɲa-uw < ɲa-wu  
 bird  
*Mallee fowl* (*Leipoa ocellata* Gould), to both (!) moieties (Bra 1977),  
 HIS: gnaw 'female married to Willy Wagtail' (Bat 15/22), ɲaw (Dou), ngow-o 'called pheasant' (Gre), gnaw (Has-Dls 227), ngowo (Moo).
- ɲauw ? < ɲa-wu ?  
 plant  
 (1) *wild flower* sp., *Hakea* sp., inferred from HIS: gnaw 'hakea (wildflower)' (Rae),  
 (2) *Granite Bottlebrush* (*Melaleuca elliptica* Labill.), inferred from HIS: gnaw (Abb,Has).
- ɲiila < ɲi-il-a < ɲi-li-a  
*at birth* (Cha) OBL,

- quunin<sup>y</sup> qiila puad<sup>y</sup>äř/l qaardiy quarddiq<sup>y</sup>  
*baby at birth ground down lying* (Cha),  
 HIS: ngeelya 'baby' (Bat).  
 qi-il-a-art < qi-li-a-rda  
 inferred from  
 HIS: ngillart Bremer Bay (Bat).
- qiilaart  
*half-caste*
- quabu-paagan-  
*to suck blood* qu-ab+u-pa-ag-an- < qu-ba-gu-pa-ga-na- see quup,  
 inferred from paagan-  
 HIS: n-apopacanan 'sucer le sang des blessures' (Sal).
- quamp  
 quamban<sup>y</sup>  
 qu-amp < qu-mba  
 qu-amb-an<sup>y</sup> < qu-mba-n<sup>y</sup>a  
 (1) *cicatrice, raised scar, mark*, inferred from  
 HIS: ngombain (Bat 15/22), umbin 'gashes' (Nin),  
 n-ambagn 'protubérance, bourrelet résultant du  
 tatonage' (Sal).  
 (2) bird  
*Common Bronzewing (Phaps chalcoptera Latham)*, because of marks on the  
 head, nickname; inferred from  
 HIS: ngēmbin (Bat), gnampion Pallinup R. (Ser),  
 gnambain (Has-Dls).
- quamp-pauru  
*cicatrice, gash, mark*, inferred from  
 qu-amp+pa-urn < qu-mba+pa-rnu see pauru  
 HIS: ngam-burn (Arm), ngombarn (Bat 15/16), ngam-burn,  
 num-barn (Gre), ngambārn (Moo), ngambarn (Pat).
- quamp-pauru pauru-  
*to cut scars* qu-amp+pa-urn pa-urn- < qu-mba+pa-rnu pa-rnu-  
 lit. *to cut cut marks*, see pauru-  
 HIS: ngambārn born 'to cut scars, or tattoo the body'  
 (Moo).
- quambap  
*Banded Ant-eater or Numbat (Myrmecobius fasciatus Waterhouse)*, deriv.  
 of quamp *cicatrice*, lit. *having become scar(red)*,  
 inferred from  
 HIS: ngoombab (Bat 12/141), ngumbab (Bat 25/554).
- quambert  
*Banded Ant-eater or Numbat (Myrmecobius fasciatus Waterhouse)*, deriv.  
 of quamp *cicatrice*, inferred from current name Numbat  
 and  
 HIS: numpat 'banded anteater' (Dou), numpat (Has),  
 numbat York (Moo).
- quaq  
*honeycomb, bee's nest, bee* (Cha), 'no extra word for stinging bee,  
 only one word for all' (Cha),  
 HIS: ngok, ngoo'ok (Bat), nuk 'honey in the comb'  
 (Dou), gouk 'bees' (Pal), ngo-okk 'honey' (Rae).
- quarlūř  
*bent back* qu-arl-ūř < qu-rla-řu  
 (Cha), *back* (Nor), deriv. of qura *sneak, crouched* NWL,  
 see ngurro 'back' Kaurua,  
 paul quarlūř n<sup>y</sup>iānaq *he was crouched, with his back*  
*bent* (Cha),  
 HIS: ngoler 'back', ngollera ngoordin 'to lie flat'  
 (Bat), jen ngolor 'foot back' = 'instep' (Bat) =

tʷiǎn	quarlüř		
	<i>instep</i>		inferred from above.
ɣuarnd-		ɣu-arnd-	< ɣu-rnda-
ɣuardd-		ɣu-ardd-	< ɣu-rdda-
	<i>to lie down</i>	(Cha), see ɣurnda-, ɣurdda-	<i>to lie down</i> S.NWL, naɣurt ɣuarddiŋ <i>lying fast asleep</i> (Cha), quabül ɣuarddiŋ <i>lying on the belly</i> (Cha), ɣaɣq puagitʷ ɣuarddiŋ <i>sun went down there</i> (Cha), HIS: noogurt ngoondeen 'to lie asleep' (Bat), ɣuŋtinj, ɣuŋinj (Dou), ngwoon-dow 'to lie down' (Gre), ngwundow, ngundow (Moo), mara cundan 'couché (être)' (Sal) = maurdaq ɣuarnd-.
ɣuarn(d)itʷinʷ		ɣu-arn(d)itʷ-inʷ	< *ɣu-rnda+tʷi-nʷi
	n.g.	Noonegin (Gla), lit.	'Making him lie down'.
ɣuarnt-quull		ɣu-arnt+qu-ull	< ɣu-rnda+ku-llu-
	<i>lain and left</i>		inferred from HIS: ngwoont-gool 'the place last slept at' (Gre).
ɣüǎř		ɣü-ǎř	< ɣu-řa
	<i>basin, lake, pond, pool, water-hole</i> , not WUD = 'home pool' NWL, inferred from HIS: ngu-ra 'lake (small)' (Arm), ngoo-ra 'a small lake or basin of water' (Gre), ngura 'a water hole' (Moo), ngoora 'lake' (Lyo).		
ɣüǎřa(q)		ɣü-ǎř-a(q)	< ɣu-řa-(g)a
	marsupial		
	<i>Western Ringtail Possum</i> ( <i>Pseudocheirus occidentalis</i> Thomas), deriv. of ɣüǎř + aq AD/OBL, lit. <i>for/to the waterhole</i> , which is the habitat of this species in contrast to that of other possum species (Tro 112); inferred from HIS: ngwirr (Dav), n.g. Noggerup = ɣüǎřaqařap (Gla), ngo-ra (Gre,Moo), ngwar-ra BLCD (Isa), nworra 'fur not used' (Nin), ngork KGS, ngö-ra Perth, ngnuara Margaret R. (Tro 112).		
ɣueranʷ		ɣu-er-anʷ	< ɣu-ri-nʷa
ɣueranʷaŋ		ɣu-er-anʷ-aŋ	< ɣu-ri-nʷa-ŋa
	<i>beautiful, handsome</i> , inferred from HIS: gnwirri (D. Buller-Murphy 1958:9), ngwir-re ngwir-ryne (Gre), ngworryn-yang (Moo).		
ɣuit		ɣu-it	< ɣu-di
	<i>knot, excrescence on tree</i> , inferred from HIS: ngudi 'knot, a, in wood, excrescence on tree' (Moo).		
ɣun		ɣun	OWCD=MNFS
	<i>brother</i>		inferred from HIS: ɣun (Dou).
ɣunǎy		ɣun-ǎy	< ɣun-ya
	<i>brother!</i>		VOC (Cha,Han).
ɣunni		ɣun-ni	no MNFS
	<i>brother, friend</i> (Cha,Han), ESS.		

gunniqaar		gun-ni+qa-ar < gun-ni+ka-ra
	<i>brothers, friends</i>	PL (Cha,Han).
quunt		qu-unt < qu-ndu > qu-und-a BLCD
	<i>brother (did)</i>	ERG (Han,Sam); gun, quäy, gunni, quunt often used indiscriminately, HIS: E. ngoont (Bat), gun, qunt (Dou), W. ngun-du (Arm), ngon-do Vasse, ngoon-do (Gre), ngondo (Moo), BLCD ngoon-da (Isa).
quundann		qu-und-ann < qu-ndu-nna
	<i>my brother (did)</i> , inferred from	HIS: qundarn 'brother' (Bat 1914), n-undun 'frère' (Sal).
gundu		no MNFS
	<i>you</i>	pers.pron. 2 SG (Cha), NGA loan.
gunʷaq		gunʷ-aq < gunʷ-ka
	<i>fungus sp.</i>	red/orange, edible (Gor) DIM, cf. gunʷaḡu <i>sweets</i> NGA, HIS: ngoonyok (Bat).
gurluq		gurl-uq < gur-gu
	<i>tooth, teeth, denture</i>	(Cha), see qurku WDL (not *nguku Dou 1977:1), n.g. Quumarl-qurluq = "Looking like a possum's head with teeth" (Cha), maay qurlugitʷ waara <i>speech with dentures is bad</i> (Cha), HIS: E. ngorlok (Bat), ngorlok, knollak, ngoorlok (Cur), ngorluk (Dav), ḡoḷak (Dou), orlock (Nin), galluc (Pal), ngawlokk, knawlokk (Rae), gnallok (Wai), W. nal-go (Arm), nal-go, knola, ngalgo, nulga (Cur), nal-go, orl-go, orl-ga Vasse (Gre), nalgo (Lyo), nal-go (Moo), nalgo (Pat), n-olgo (Sal).
quřaan		?
	<i>plant</i>	
	<i>cauliflower bush, berries no good to eat, beer made of</i>	(Cha), no HIS?
quuařitʷ		qu-u-ař-itʷ < qu-u-řa-dʷi
	<i>horse</i>	(Cha), lit. <i>which snorts</i> , see quuřupaḡa Pandjima, quuřupaya Karierra, <i>horse</i> , quuřma- <i>to snort</i> NWL, quuřaři- <i>to snort</i> NWL, quuřu <i>horse</i> S.NWL, quuařidʷul ERG <i>on horseback</i> (Cha), HIS: qot (Dou), gnert (Has-Dls), nourit (Pal).
quulʷař		qu-ulʷ-ař < qu-lʷu-řa
	<i>relations</i>	
	<i>brother-in-law</i>	not W., inferred from HIS: ngoolyar (Bat), ḡulja (Dou).
quulʷař yaug		qu-ulʷ-ař ya-uq < qu-lʷu-řa ya-gu
	<i>relations</i>	
	<i>sister-in-law</i>	inferred from HIS: ngoolyar yoq (Bat).
quulʷaraq		qu-ulʷ-ar-aq < qu-lʷu-ra-ga see wuulʷaaḡ
	<i>bird</i>	
	<i>White-tailed Black Cockatoo</i>	( <i>Calyptorhynchus latirostris</i> Carnaby

1948), deriv. of  $\eta uul\gamma a\tilde{r}$  + DIM, lit. *Little brother-in-law* (Bra), to both moieties,  
 HIS:  $\eta ul\gamma arak$  (Dou),  $ngo-lak$  (Arm),  $ngo-lak$  (Gre),  
 $ngolak$  (Moo),  $\eta ula$  (Dou),  $ngoo-la$  (Bat),  $oolak$  (Bat 37/180),  $woolah$ ,  $malack$  (Has),  $ngoo-lark$  (Isa),  
 $noorlark$  (Nin),  $mulak$  (Pat),  $gnawlak$  (Rae),  $ngolyenuk$ ,  
 $gnular$ ,  $woo-lock$  (Ser).

$\eta uup$   
 $\eta uap$

(1) *blood*  
 (2) *wine*

$\eta u-up < \eta u-bu$   
 $\eta u-ap < \eta u-ba$

(Cha), to active or Q moiety (Bra 1977),  
 see  $\eta uba$  W. coast N. of Perth,  
 $mi\ddot{a}ndid\gamma\ddot{u}l$   $\eta uup$   $puamin\gamma$  *from the wound blood pouring*,  
 HIS:  $\eta uup$ : E.  $ngoop$  (Bat),  $\eta up$  (Dou),  $noope$ ,  $ngoop$ ,  
 $ngupe$  (Cur),  $yup$ ,  $up$  (Rae),  
 W.  $ngu-bo$  (Arm),  $ngoo\gamma oo$ ,  $nobo$ ,  $ngoopoo$ ,  $n-opo$  (Cur),  
 $ngoo-\gamma oo$  (Gre),  $ngoo-\gamma oo$  (Lyo),  $ngu-bu$  (Moo),  
 $\eta uap$ : E.  $gnoap$  (Wai),  
 W.  $ngupa$ ,  $opa$ ,  $nguopa$ ,  $knooba$ ,  $nooba$ ,  $knober$  (Cur).  
 $\eta u-up+i-il+la-u\eta < \eta u-bu+i-li+la-\eta u$   
 lit. *blood-like-out of*, inferred from  
 HIS:  $gnuppilong$  'red' (Wai).

$\eta uupiillaun\gamma$   
*red*

$\eta uurnmaun$   
*right hand*

$\eta u-urn+ma-un ? < \eta u-rnu+ma-nu ?$   
 inferred from  
 HIS:  $ngoon-man$  'the right arm or side' (Gre),  $ngunman$   
 (Moo).

$\eta uurnt$

*chest, breastbone*, inferred from HIS, as Cha uses  $y\ddot{a}ert$  *breast, chest*;  
 cf.  $\eta urndu$  *cough* NWL, and  $kurndu$  *breast* S.NWL, inferred  
 from

HIS:  $ngornt$  (Bat),  $\eta un\tilde{t}$ ,  $\eta ant$  (Dou),  $koon-do$  (Gre),  
 $ngundu$  (Lyo),  $kundu$  'chest',  $ngando$  'breast-bone'  
 (Moo),  $gnundu$  (Pat),  $kawnt$  'chest' (Rae).

$\eta uurnt$   $quull$   $q\ddot{a}ert$   
*to cough*

$\eta u-urnt$   $qu-ull$   $q\ddot{a}-ert < \eta u-rndu$   $ku-llu$   $ka-rdi$   
 lit. *to move the chest quickly*, inferred from  
 HIS:  $koon-doo-kool-kyte$  (Gre).

$\eta uuv\ddot{a}\tilde{r}$

*sand dunes, sand hills, coastal hills* (Cha),  
 $iya\tilde{r}$   $yua\tilde{g}$   $\eta uuv\ddot{a}\tilde{r}aq\gamma waubin\gamma$ ! *get up playing in the*  
*sand dunes!* (Cha),  
 HIS:  $ngo-bar$  'an open sandy beach, downs near the sea'  
 (Gre),  $ngobar$  (Moo).

$\eta \gamma$

$\eta \gamma aamin\gamma - \eta \gamma aamin\gamma$   
 plant

*bush, blue flower, blue-greenish fruit* (Cha, Sam), but

$\eta \gamma a-am-in\gamma + \eta \gamma a-am-in\gamma < \eta \gamma a-ma-n\gamma i + \eta \gamma a-ma-n\gamma i$

HIS:  $ng-yame-ng-yaming$  *Rhodante Manglesii*. A pretty  
 pink flower, growing in great abundance in red sandy  
 loam soils. (Moo) =

- Pink Sunray* (*Helipterum manglesii* (Lindl.) Benth.) (Abb); an error of Cha and Sam?
- ḡʷiiddiḡʷ see ḡʷiiddiḡʷ.
- ḡʷiuy(aḡ) elbow ḡʷi-uy-(aḡ) < ḡʷi-yu-(ḡa) (Cha), see ḡʷiku elbow WDL, ḡʷiyu elbow S.NWL, HIS: ḡgoy (Bat), ḡgoyung (Cur), ḡgoyung (Dav), ḡoy, ḡoya (Dou), no-yoong, ḡgoy-yur KGS (Gre), ḡogyt, ḡgoy-yur, ḡgayang (Moo), ḡgirjyn 'cap of kangaroo knee' (Moo), ḡgoi, ḡgoin (Rae), ḡnoi (Wai).
- P
- pa *being that which* ... REL (Cha), see Texts p.xx: ṭʰɛraḡpa *being that fat which* (Cha). no HIS?
- paabiliḡ bat sp. pa-ab-ilḡ < pa-ba-lḡi inferred from HIS: ba-bil-gun 'a species of bat' (Gre,Moo), papilj 'bat' (Dou), ba-bill (Rae); cf. bam-bi 'bat' (Arm,Gre, Moo); cf. pabagu 'fruit bat' Walmartjarri.
- paabinḡ friend, guardian pa-ab-inḡ < pa-ba-nḡi inferred from HIS: babbin 'guardian of opposed class' (Bat 15/19), bab-eeen 'friend' (Gre), babbin 'a friend' (Moo), babing 'friend' (Lyo), babing garee 'friend by marriage' (Lyo), babin 'ami' (Sal).
- paabuṛ-puam- to be bashed pa-ab-uṛ+pu-am- < pa-ba-ṛu+pu-ma- (Cha), lit. the double verb adapted by Cha from the NGA pabuṛ-puḡu-; puḡu- = puam- in second position imparts passive meaning to the first verb: pabuṛ-puḡu- *to get gutted, disembowelled* from pabuṛa- *to gut, disembowel*; the poetical creation of Cha's F.F. is explained by Cha: 'the man being bashed by the sea coming over his back, he being underneath crabbing', HIS: bab-ba 'bad, weak' (Gre), babba (Moo)?
- paad(d)- to go, move off, pad, walk pa-ad(d)- < pa-d(d)a- not WUD see quull-paadd- inferred from HIS: bar-din 'going' (Arm xiv), kol-bar-do 'go away' (Arm xvi), ba-dâ-ga 'went' (Arm xxv), ḡûl-bârdiḡ 'going' (Bat 1914:72), bar-do 'to go, move off', bardt-gur KGS 'to go, move, walk' (Gre), bardo, bardin PRES, bardăḡă PAST (Moo).
- paaddart lizard pa-add-art < pa-dda-rda  
Common Bearded Dragon (*Amphibolurus barbatus barbatus*), deriv. of paatt, inferred from  
HIS: but-tart 'spiked Iguana' (Isa).

- paadʷaŋ                      pa-adʷ-aŋ < pa-dʷa-ŋa  
     plant  
     (1) *Manna Wattle* (*Acacia microbotrya* Benth.), see mǎin, inferred from  
         HIS: bajōŋ Gingin 'edible gum, also tree' (Bat 1914:82),  
         badjong (Abb, von Mueller),  
     (2) *Acacia lasiocarpa* Benth., inferred from  
         HIS: pajang (Abb, Preiss).
- paag-                      pa-ag- < pa-ga-  
     to bite (once) (Cha),  
     qiǎnʷ paaginʷ nothing biting (fishing) (Cha),  
     to touch              HIS: pakinj 'to poke or touch' (Dou).  
 paagan-                    pa-ag-an- < pa-ga-na-  
     to bite, keep biting (Cha) CONT,  
     nʷiŋaŋul ŋaannʷ paaganinʷ a mosquito is biting me (Cha),  
     to hurt                HIS: bāk-kan to bite (Arm), baaganing (Bat), barkayin  
                             (Dav), bak-kan 'to bite, hurt, pain, ache' (Gre),  
                             bakkanin PRES, bakkanaga PAST 'to bite, ache, pain'  
                             (Moo), pacanin 'mordre' (Sal).  
 ŋuabu paagan-            ŋu-ab+u pa-ag-an- < ŋu-ba+gu pa-ga-na-  
     to suck blood from wounds, inferred from  
     HIS: n-apopacanan 'sucer le sang des blessures' (Sal).  
 quumpaaritʷ paagan-    see quumpaār  
     to gorge              inferred from  
     HIS: goombaitch bagganing 'to gorge' (Bat),  
     lit. to bite what is plenty.  
 paaginʷ                    pa-ag-inʷ < pa-ga-nʷi  
     a bite                (Cha),  
     qiǎnʷ paaginʷ no bite (fishing) (Cha). see paag-.  
 paaŋitʷ-                   pa-aŋ-itʷ- < pa-ga-tʷi-  
     to fight              (Cha) CAUS, lit. to cause pain,  
     HIS: bak-ad-ju 'to fight' (Arm), bak-itch KGS (Gre),  
     buk-ad-jee, buk-ad-ju 'fight, quarrel' (Gre), bākadjū,  
     bākadjin PRES, bākudjāga PAST 'to fight', bakadjin 'a  
     fight' (Moo), pachececuran 'combat' (Sal).  
 paaŋitʷ-tʷiilaŋ          pa-aŋ-itʷ+tʷi-il+aŋ < pa-ga-tʷi+tʷi-li+ŋa  
     from fighting each other (Cha) GEN.
- paal                      pa-al < pa-la  
     don't!, leave it!, finish with! (Cha,Nor), see pala past NGA,NWL,  
     ŋaay quaraa paal-puun I stopped working long ago (Nor)  
     (-puun NGA for -puam WUD),  
     ŋuap paal quillinʷ blood stopped running (Cha),  
     waubinʷ paal! don't play! (Cha).  
 paalwiinʷ                pa-al+wi-inʷ < \*pa-la+wi-nʷi  
     don't you!, leave it!, taboo!, not allowed!, secret!, big word!, don't  
     tell me anything!, don't mention! (mother-in-law),  
     under no circumstances (Cha).  
 paalaq                    pa-al+aŋ < pa-al-ga < pa-la-ga  
     plant  
     Blackboy              or grass tree (*Xanthorrhoea preissii* Endl.), to passive  
                             or S moiety (Bra 1977), inferred from  
     HIS: baaluk, balga, balgarr, balligar, baluk, ballak,  
     balluk, barar, barlock, barro (Abb), baaluk (Bat), palak



- (Dou), bal-ga (Isa), pāāluck, pāāluc (Nin), baluk, balluk (Rae).  
 paalār pa-al+ār < pa-la+ra see -ar  
*hidden, secretly, vanished*, inferred from  
 HIS: bal-lar 'hidden, secretly' (Gre, Moo).  
 paalārity- pa-al+ār+ity- pa-la+ra+tyi-  
*to hide it, vanish*, deriv. of paal, inferred from  
 HIS: bal-lar-e-jow 'to hide, put secretly' (Arm, Gre), ballarijowin PRES, ballarijaga PAST 'to secrete; to hide' (Moo).  
 paandinʷ pa-and-inʷ < pa-nda-nʷi  
*hungry* (Cha),  
 HIS: ban-dyne (Gre, a N. word), bandyn (Moo).  
 paann pa-ann < pa-nna  
*bare, open, plain, flat, bald, surface, sea level* (poet.) (Cha), qaatt-paannity *bald-headed* (Cha).  
 paann-yauqqaar *missing women*, parn yockar (Nin 38).  
 paannaqq pa-ann-aqq < pa-nna-ŋga  
*in the open, frankly* (Cha),  
*shame!* (Han),  
 paannaqq waar(a)ŋ- HIS: bar-nak 'openly, publicly, as "Nadjo boorda barnak wurrang" 'I will bye and bye inform' (Gre) =  
*to speak out* ŋaūtʷ puart paannaqq waarŋ, other  
 HIS: bārñāk 'outside, exposed, bleak, open' (Moo),  
 paannap pa-ann-ap < pa-nna-ba  
*orphan* lit. *to become bare*, inferred from  
 HIS: bur-nap (Gre), bārñap (Moo).  
 paanny pa-an(n-i)nʷ < pa-nn(a)-nʷi see pannu 'level'  
*the plain* Parnkalla, panna *ground, level ground, pan* WDL, (Cha), no HIS, perhaps loan.  
 paanʷ pa-anʷ < pa-nʷa  
*sweat (profuse)*, inferred from  
 HIS: ban-ya (Gre, Lyo, Moo), bagné 'sueur' (Sal).  
 paangarl pa-aŋ(g)-arl < pa-ŋ(g)a-rla  
 (1) *exchange, retaliation*, inferred from  
 HIS: băng-al 'retaliation, exchange, in return', băng-al buma 'to retaliate', băng-al yong-a 'to exchange, to barter one thing for another' (Moo).  
 (2) *fighting spear* (with thrower miũr) (Cha), cf. pankirdi *throwing spear* Pandjima NWL, role and name from (1).  
 paap pa-ap < pa-ba  
*face, forehead* inferred from  
 HIS: baap (Bat), pāb (Wai).  
 paaqwiinʷ pa-aq+wi-inʷ < pa-ga+wi-nʷi  
*fox* (Cha), lit. *biter*, see paagan-, paag-.  
 paaraŋ- pa-ar-aŋ- < pa-ra-ŋa-  
*to bring, carry, fetch, get, take* (Cha),  
 yuall paaraŋ! *bring it here!* (Cha) =

- yooal burrong 'bring me!' (Bat),  
 taat<sup>y</sup> mäiyin<sup>y</sup> ɲaüt<sup>y</sup> quull-paaraŋin<sup>y</sup> qaalla motor ɲaüt<sup>y</sup>  
 paaraŋin<sup>y</sup> (*first*) I go and getting meat and bread,  
 (then) I'm taking a car home (Cha),  
 tuuwäl<sup>y</sup>-vaaraŋ wind, lit. fog-carrier (Cha),  
 HIS: burrong (Bat), baŋön 'bring' (Bat 1914), paŋaŋinj  
 'getting, seizing, picking up, fetching' (Dou),  
 bur-rang 'to bring, abduct, carry off' (Gre), barrang,  
 barrangwin or barrangan PRES, barrangäga PAST 'to  
 bring, carry, abduct, carry off' (Moo), wot paŋaŋinj  
 'choking, throttling, strangling' (Dou) = waurt  
 paaraŋin<sup>y</sup>, lit. throat seizing,  
 paaraŋ- frequently forms double and triple compounds,  
 see quull-paaraŋ- to go and get it.
- paaraŋ-maa(r)ul-quull- cf. maarul-paaraŋ-  
 to drag along (spear with toe), inferred from  
 HIS: barrangmaulkolo (Arm,Moo), lit. 'to get by hand  
 and run', maubarrang 'to pull up' (Moo).
- paaraŋ-qaattit<sup>y</sup>-  
 to recollect, bring to mind, inferred from  
 HIS: bur-rang kat-tidge (Gre), barrangkattidj (Moo),  
 lit. 'to take and listen'.
- paaraŋ-quullit<sup>y</sup>-  
 to get and let go (Cha),  
 wäiyänn paaraŋ-(q)uullit<sup>y</sup>in<sup>y</sup> sorry, can't take (you)  
 (Cha), no HIS.
- paaraŋ-ti(id)in- pa-ar-aŋ+ti-(id)-in- < pa-ra-ɲa+ti-(di)-ni-  
 to get and secure (Cha), see tiid-, cf. taan-tiidin-,  
 t<sup>y</sup>iänaqq paaraŋ-tiin qiit<sup>y</sup> with the foot drag the  
 spear (Cha),  
 HIS: barrangdedin 'to cover up' (Moo).
- paaraŋ-tiurddaqqan-  
 to keep alive lit. to get and alive-CONT, inferred from  
 HIS: barrangdordakänän (Moo).
- paaraŋ-t<sup>y</sup>iännaaŋ-  
 to examine lit. to take and see, inferred from  
 HIS: barrang-djinnän (Moo).
- Paaraŋ waarŋiy  
 the Bunbury, Vasse, etc. dialect, inferred from  
 HIS: bāŋön wöngi (Bat 1914:66).
- paardäl<sup>y</sup>  
 a flap pa-ard-äl<sup>y</sup> < pa-rda-l<sup>y</sup>a  
 inferred from  
 HIS: bur-dayle KGS, bur-dal-ya (Gre), mail burdalya  
 'eyelid' (Gre), bārdal-ya 'a fullness between the upper  
 eyelid and the eyebrow' (Moo).
- paardaŋ-  
 to fly, hop, jump pa-ard-aŋ- < pa-rda-ɲa-  
 (Cha), to go quick (Sam),  
 piül paardaŋin<sup>y</sup> = belo bar-dang-een 'fording a river'  
 (Gre),  
 wautt paardaŋ ɲaat! jump away from me! (Sam) = wot  
 paŋaŋ 'hop off!' (Dou),  
 yiäŋa paardaŋ-n<sup>y</sup>iänaŋ jump up and sit! = get into the  
 car! (Cha).

- paardaq-tʷaagan-  
to jump off  
Paardaqinʷ-nʷiänaḡap  
n.g.
- pa-ard-aḡ+tʷa-ag-an- < pa-rda-ḡa+tʷa-ga-na-  
lit. to jump and drop (Cha),  
Pa-ard-aḡ-inʷ+nʷi-än-aḡ-ap < \*Pa-rda-ḡa-nʷi+nʷi-na-ḡa-ba  
Stepping across he sat down-GEO (and speared fish) when  
the ancestral hero had created the promontory E. of  
Salmon Beach, Esperance; part of the genesis of the  
coast line (Cha),  
HIS: bar-dang-nginnow 'to jump' (Gre).
- paardalaḡinʷ  
moving camp
- in: wautt paardalaḡinʷ  
inferred from  
HIS: woṭ patalaḡinj (Dou), the infix -al- < -la-  
seems to express 'all together'.
- paardep-  
to tell a lie
- pa-ard-ep- < pa-rda+pi-  
TRANS CAUS? of paard-, not deriv. of -puutt NEG (so  
Moo),  
niundul paardepinʷ ḡaannʷ puiya you-ERG are lying to  
me money about (Cha),  
HIS: bardeebin (Bat), ḡiḡa bardibin 'just a story'  
Vasse (Bat 1914) = qäḡna paardepinʷ nothing-for lying,  
bart-up, purt-up (Gre), bartap, burtap, partap, barrap,  
barrit (Moo).
- paarde-paatt  
plant
- ? see paatt-e-paatt  
Acacia glaucoptera Benth., field specimen No.28 (Bra), perhaps not  
a name but a quality term?
- paarn-  
to fly away
- pa-arn- < pa-rna-  
see parna- to fly Thargari S.NWL, inferred from  
HIS: barniḡ 'flew away', walitch mar-a barniḡ (Bat  
1914) = waurliṭʷ maaṛa paarniḡʷ the eagle flying away  
into the clouds, paḡinj 'walking, coming' meaning  
uncert. (Dou).
- paarnan-  
to clean, clear, sweep away, CONT of paarn-, inferred from
- pa-arn-an- < pa-rna-na-  
HIS: bārnān, barnanwin PRES, bārnāḡa PAST 'to pluck  
out hair or feathers' (Moo).
- parndi  
paarndiy  
fish  
river bream
- no MNFS? or  
pa-arnd-iy < pa-rnda-yi  
(Cha), Black Bream (*Acanthopragus butcheri* or  
*Acanthopragus australis*), cf. miārdiṛaḡ Black Bream  
(Gor), see n.g. Bandy Creek E. of Esperance,  
HIS: barndee 'Silver Bream' (Bat), banndi 'bream,  
silver bream' (Rae).
- Paarndʷilaḡap  
n.g. Bremer Bay, inferred from
- HIS: Banjelungup (Bat).
- paart  
part of, half of
- pa-art < pa-rda see qaart  
(Cha), E?,

- nagaḡlin paart yuaḡ! *give me half of it!* (Cha),  
HIS: bart (Bat).
- paaṛaq                      pa-aṛ-aq < pa-ṛa-ga      see puaṛaq  
*last one in the family* (Han),  
HIS: borak 'down, below' (Moo)?
- paaṛaṛüḡ                      pa-aṛ-aṛ-üḡ < pa-ṛa-ṛa-ḡu    ?  
of a plant  
*yellow flowers, a bit honey* (Cha) (*Dryandra longifolia* R.Br.), field  
specimen No.23 (Bra), perhaps a remark of Cha in NGA:  
paṛara-ḡu *from a poor region?*
- paatt  
(1) *grass, rushes*              pa-att < pa-dda  
(Cha), *prickle, spike*,  
HIS: bat-ta 'rushes' (Arm), bāṭa 'rushes' (Bat 1914),  
bata, batta, barte 'grass' (Cur), bardupup 'rushes'  
(Dav), bat-ta 'a sort of rush with which they sew their  
cloaks' (Gre), batta 'Thysanotus fimbriatus, a rush,  
with which the natives sew the kangaroo skins together  
to form their cloaks. This word is used in the northern  
dialects equally with Jilba to express that there is  
grass in a place. It means also rushes in general'  
(Moo).  
(2) *rays of the sun*, inferred from  
HIS: bāṭa Gingin 'sun' (Bat 1914), bat-ta 'sun' (Gre),  
batta 'rays of the sun' (Moo).
- paatt-e-paatt                      pa-att+e+pa-att < pa-dda+pa-dda  
plants  
*a long grass*              (Cha) (*Stipa teninfolia* Steud.), field specimen No.2  
(Bra), perhaps due to a mix-up also:  
*yellow flowering bush, flat leaves* (Cha) (*Isopogon polycephalus* R.Br.),  
field specimen No.45 (Bra).  
*flat wattle*              (*Acacia glaucoptera* Benth.), perhaps not a name but a  
quality term? see paarde-paatt?
- paay                              pa-ay < pa-ya  
*buttocks, posterior, rump*, inferred from  
HIS: pay 'buttocks' (Dou), buy-a 'posterior' (Gre),  
byi (Moo).
- paay-u-puur                      pa-ay+u+pu-ur      pa-ya+pu-ru  
bird  
*pelican*                      (*Pelecanus conspicillatus* Temminck), lit. *rough rump?*
- päin                              pä-in < pa-ni      see päüyin  
plant  
*Pigface*                      (*Carpobrotus edulis* (Linn.) N.E.Br.), *fruit eaten* (Cha),  
perhaps identical with the term for prepared food  
päüyin = nuts/seeds of *Macrozamia riedlei*.
- päernaḡ-                      pä-ern(d)-aḡ- < pa-rn(d)i-ḡa-  
*to smell*                      INTR (Cha), see parndi- *to smell* NGA,NWL, parddi-  
S.NWL,

HIS: beeringing, beernanginy (Dav), bindang, bindangwin  
PRES, bindangan PAST (Moo), penan-agn 'odorant' (Sal).

pař	<i>dot, spot</i>	see pařaru <i>smallpox</i> , <i>dotted</i> NWL, inferred from compounds below and HIS: bar-up 'drop (of water)' (Gre).
pařetviärt	<i>Native Cat</i>	pař+e+tv-i-ärt < pař+tv-i-rda ( <i>Dasyurus geoffrii fortis</i> ) not WUD which has tv-iurdditv, but see pařtvarda WDL, pařtvirda Walmatjarri <i>Native Cat</i> , inferred from HIS: boorditch (Dav), barrajit, barjadda (Moo).
pařetviiertt	<i>Native Cat</i>	pař+e+tv-i-ertt < pař+tv-i-rddi see tv-iirndaq lit. <i>star-dotted?</i> , otherwise a loan from WDL.
pařetviürtt	<i>Native Cat</i>	pař+e+tv-i-ürtt < pař+tv-i-rddu see tv-iürdditv lit. <i>white dots</i> .
paudaluq		pa-ud+al-uq < pa-du+la-ŋu
päüäälüq	bird <i>pelican</i>	pä-üä+äl-üq < pa-du+la-ŋu ( <i>Pelecanus conspicillatus</i> Temminck), to both Q and S moieties (Bra 1977:178), to Pallarwauq family (Bat 12/10), lit. <i>water from</i> , inferred from HIS: ba-dto 'water' KGS (Gre,Moo), bud-tal-lang 'pelican' (Arm,Moo), bootallung (Bat 15/22), potalong, pootallong, bootlung, boodalan, budelang (Cur), bo-dal-lang (Gre), beodeelung Mandurah (Ser), puttarlung (Pat).
paul		pa-ul < pa-lu <i>he who, that which (is mentioned before)</i> (Cha,Gor,Nor), also ERG, rel.pron., see palu NWL, pana/i NGA, panni, padlu ERG Kaurna, and elsewhere, HIS: bal, bol Albany (Bat 1914), bal + suffixes (Arm xiii), pal (Dou), bal (Gre,Moo).
paula	<i>to him</i>	pa-ul-a < pa-lu-a see paulaq OBL (Nor), HIS: bāla (Bat 1914).
paulaq	<i>of him, with him</i>	pa-ul-aq < pa-lu-ŋa GEN, COM (Cha), paulaq nviānaq <i>with whom I sat down</i> (Cha), HIS: bālaq (Bat 1914), bal-āk (Arm), palaq, palaqinj (Dou).
paulap	<i>they</i>	pa-ul-ap < pa-lu-ba PL ERG (Gor), and quüdvaq tv-iānnaaq paulap ( <i>ants play</i> ) and <i>they have noticed us already</i> (Gor), HIS: bal-gun (Arm), baalup (Dav), palap, polap (Dou).
paulapaq	<i>of them, theirs</i>	pa-ul-ap-aq < pa-lu-ba-ŋa PL GEN, inferred from HIS: bal-gun-āk (Arm), palapaq, polapaq (Dou).
paulapinv	<i>they</i>	pa-ul-ap-inʷ < pa-lu-pa-nʷi PL ESS (Cha), paulapinv qwaapaadaq <i>they are well done</i> (Cha), HIS: bal-gun-in (Arm), baalapiny (Dav), palapinj (Dou).

paulapin <sup>y</sup> ity <sup>y</sup>	pa-ul-ap-in <sup>y</sup> -ity <sup>y</sup> < pa-lu-pa-n <sup>y</sup> i-d <sup>y</sup> i
those who are	PL ESS+COP (Gor), paulapin <sup>y</sup> ity <sup>y</sup> muuřurt ġuumpaar pauläpin <sup>y</sup> Qäip-e-qäill those who are plenty of relatives they are in Esperance = most of the many relatives are in E. (Gor).
paulaq	pa-ul-aq < pa-lu-ga
paulağ	pa-ul-ağ < pa-lu-ga
to him	OBL (Cha), HIS: bal-ak (Arm), bālăk (Bat 1914).
paulin <sup>y</sup>	pa-ul-in <sup>y</sup> < pa-lu-n <sup>y</sup> i
he, that	ESS (Cha), paulin <sup>y</sup> tuaanq qaattit <sup>y</sup> in <sup>y</sup> he who will listen (Cha), niät <sup>y</sup> paulin <sup>y</sup> nuiit <sup>y</sup> this is the one who is dead (Cha), HIS: bal-in (Arm), balin, balain (Bat 1914), palanj (Dou).
paulity <sup>y</sup>	pa-ul-ity <sup>y</sup> < pa-lu-d <sup>y</sup> i
he/she/it is, that is	rel.pron. + COP (Cha), paulity <sup>y</sup> yauq! that's a woman! (Cha), paul n <sup>y</sup> iät <sup>y</sup> puarduq ŋaanaŋ quart n <sup>y</sup> iänin <sup>y</sup> puarduq paulity <sup>y</sup> ŋaanaŋ n <sup>y</sup> iänaŋ he will sit with me here where he was sitting with me before (Cha).
paulitya	pa-ul+ity <sup>y</sup> -a < pa-lu+d <sup>y</sup> i-ga
to that which is there!	OBL, inferred from HIS: äli balija! '(put) that to that which is there!' (Bat 1914) = ali paulitya!
paulař	pa-ul-ař < pa-lu-řa
around that, that way, in that direction	(Cha), narnaq paulař that side of the neck = behind my neck = behind my back, behind me (Cha), HIS: bal-lee 'this way' (Gre).
paul <sup>y</sup>	pa-ul <sup>y</sup> < pa-l <sup>y</sup> u
päül <sup>y</sup>	pä-ül <sup>y</sup> < pa-l <sup>y</sup> u
bird	
Yellow-throated Miner	(Cha) (Manorina flavigula Gould 1840), to passive or S moiety (Bra 1977), HIS: bil-ya-go-rong (Gre), bil-yagorong Myzantha garrula 'the noisy honey sucker' (Moo), bil-your-ga, puer (Ser).
paumbal	pa-umb-al < pa-mbu-la
cataract, blind,	not NYU, see pambura, pamburdu, pambardu blind NWL, pambura blind S.NWL, see miiäl-paumbala-qaadaq blind mullet, HIS: bāmbala 'film, formed on the eye' (Moo).
-paunq	-pa-unq < -pa-ŋu see piülařpaunq
born at, originating from,	inferred from -paŋu in n.p.NWL, REL ABL.
paurn-	pa-urn- < pa-rnu- see qaart-paurn-
to cut	(Cha), see n <sup>y</sup> uail <sup>y</sup> -paurn, ŋaüt <sup>y</sup> n <sup>y</sup> uunqāř quullin qaatt ŋaurnt paurniŋ <sup>y</sup> I sent the man away to have a haircut (Cha), HIS: poŋinj (Dou), borne, bornung-an (Gre), bohrn (Moo), poöne 'couper' (Sal).

- päüyin                      pä-üy-in < pa-yu-ni      see päin  
     plant  
     *Zamia Palm nuts or seeds (Macrozamia riedlei (Fisch. ex Gaud.) C.A. Gardner), unprepared food; for prepared food see querniᵛ,*  
     HIS: baian, boyern (Abb), boy KGS, by-yu (Gre,Moo).
- piän                      pi-än < pi-na  
 piänaᵛ                      pi-än-aᵛ < pi-na-ᵛa  
     morning, daylight, tomorrow (Cha), -aᵛ seems to be GEN,  
     HIS: bi-nang (Arm), bēn, benung (Bat), ben, beenang,  
     benang, benong, bening (Cur), penaᵛ (Dou), be-nung  
     (Gre), bina, binang (Moo), ben, bennan (Nin), benan  
     (Sal).
- piänaᵛ-piänaᵛ                      some time, some day, next day, tomorrow, inferred from  
     HIS: penaᵛ-penaᵛ (Dou).
- piäner                      pi(iṛ)-än-er < pi(ṛi)-na-ri      see piiän-  
     bird  
     Barn Owl                      (*Tyto alba* Scopoli), lit. *scratcher*, to active  
     or Q moiety (Bra 1977), inferred from  
     HIS: binar 'Strix cyclops the white owl' (Moo,Ser).
- piäraq                      see piärg-, piärq.
- piärditᵛ                      pi-ärd-itᵛ < pi-rda-dᵛi  
     old, old man, senior, aged boss, VIP (Cha); piärditᵛ could be lit.  
     tree-stage-ish if deriv. from pirda tree stage NWL, as  
     only old respected persons were eligible for a tree  
     stage burial. A.P. Elkin, however, wants this type of  
     burial confined to the Kimberleys (1956:31),  
     HIS: mamman battitch 'father's elder brother' (Bat  
     14/87), batick, battage, batate, puttich 'old man'  
     (Cur), butitch, pootich KGS 'old woman' (Cur), bet-tich  
     KGS (Gre,Moo), bid-ye 'in a dying state' (Gre).
- piärlaᵛ                      pi-ärl-aᵛ < pi-rla-ᵛa      see piärlaq  
     lightning, flash (Cha).
- piärlaᵛ-piärlaᵛ                      flashing, glittering (said of stars and foam of waves) (Cha),  
     piärlaq                      pi-ärl-aq      pi-rla-ka  
     [pailaq]      gun, rifle                      (Cha) DIM, lit. *little flash*, no HIS.
- piäraq                      pi-är-aq < pi-ra-ga < pir-ga  
     sore, wounded                      see pika, pirga WDL, inferred from  
     HIS: bare-uk KGS 'sore' (Gre), birr-ka 'badly wounded'  
     (Gre), birrga 'sore' (Moo), pèrche 'malade' (Sal).
- piärgänᵛ                      pi-ärg-änᵛ < pi-rga-nᵛa  
     a sore                      inferred from  
     HIS: birr-kan (Gre), birrgan, birrgyn (Moo).
- qääyün piärganᵛ                      qä-äy-ün pi-ärg-änᵛ < ka-ya-nu pi-rga-nᵛa  
     a birthmark                      lit. *one sore*, inferred from  
     HIS: gen berrgen (Bat 1914:74).
- piärq-piärq                      pi-ärq+pi-ärq < pi-rga+pi-rga

- little bit sore*, inferred from next  
 piärq-piärgan- pi-ärq+pi-ärg-an- < pi-rga+pi-rga-na-  
*to confuse him/it*, lit. *to keep him/it being sore* CONT,  
 tuaanq piärq-piärgan-  
*to confuse him/it*, lit. *to keep his ears a little bit sore*, inferred  
 from  
 HIS: tonga birgi-birgi-un 'to confuse' (Moo).
- piäřař pi-äř-ař < pi-řa-řa  
 plant  
*bottlebrush bush in swamps* (Cha) (*Banksia attenuata*)? (Abb),  
 HIS: be-a-ra 'species of Banksia' (Gre), biara  
 'Banksia nivifolia' (Moo), beera 'Bull Banksia'  
 (*Banksia grandis* Willd.) (Abb).
- pidʷari or pidʷaři ? see piidʷar *sleep*?  
*sweat* ? (Cha)
- pidʷu-pidʷu OWCD poet. for piütʷ  
*receding* (Charlie Naan), lit. *dry-dry*; the MNFS form piütʷ-piütʷ  
 would not be suited for singing.
- pii  
*fish* (Cha), generic,  
 taatʷ piiitʷ *meat which is fish* (Cha),  
 HIS: bee (Gre), bi (Moo).
- piiäq pii-äq < pii-ga  
*fishing line* (Cha), lit. *fish-for* OBL.
- piibäl pi-ib-äl < pi-bi-la  
*paper, book* inferred from  
 HIS: bibal 'paper', bibalbu 'paperbark tree' (Dav);  
 colonial from 'Bible' = 'book'.
- waaranʷ-piibäl see waaranʷ  
*word-book, dictionary* (Bra).
- piibařaq pi-ib-ař-aq < pi-bi-řa-ga or pi-bi-ř(a)-ka  
 plant  
*wattle sp.* (*Acacia sp.*) to active or Q moiety (Bra 1977), DIM?
- piibäp pii+b+äp < pii+ba (!)  
 bird (b inserted to avoid confusion of \*pii+äp with piip)  
*Little or Fairy Penguin* (Cha) (*Eudyptula minor* Forster), lit. *fish-*  
*become, as a fish*, to passive or S moiety (Bra 1977),  
 called tulaya in NGA.
- piibälʷüř pi-ib-älʷ-üř < pi-bi-lʷa-řu  
 bird  
*bustard* (*Ardeotis kori* Burchell), to passive or S moiety (Bra  
 1977), inferred from  
 HIS: bee-bil-yer (Arm,Gre), bibilyer (Moo,Bat).
- piidʷaq pi-idʷ-aq < pi-dʷ(i)-ka  
*little stink(er)* (Cha) DIM,



HIS: beejuk (Bat), bid-jak 'stinking, offensive' (Gre),  
bidjak 'stinking, offensive' (Moo).

- piidvar *a sleep* pi-idv-ar < pi-dvi-ra see pidvari  
(Cha),  
naugurt piidvaru guarddinq *lying sound asleep* (Cha),  
HIS: beedgar, bidjar, beejar, bidjaar, beedja, begur,  
peetchar, bija, bigan, nuch begor 'I sleep', pichar  
(Cur), bijaarr, bitgarra (Dav), bid-jar 'sleep, state  
of repose' (Gre), bidjar 'the sleep', bidjar ngwundow  
'to sleep' (Moo).
- piily *navel* pi-ily < pi-lyi  
inferred from  
HIS: bilyi (Arm), beely (Dav), pilj (Dou), be-il KGS,  
pe-il KGS, bil-ye (Gre), beelye (Lyo), bil-yi (Moo),  
pigli 'nombril' (Sal).
- piip *woman's breast, nipple, mother's milk* (Cha), cf. quiř,  
HIS: E. beeb Ravensthorpe, bibbil 'Pibilman' (Bat),  
pip 'breast, milk' Kojonup, pip, pipquare 'milk' KGS,  
pip 'breast, milk' Kent, pip, pip cherring 'milk' WUD  
(Cur), pip (Dou), bpep KGS (Fli), beep KGS (Gre), peep  
KGS (Nin),  
W. bi-bi (Arm), bibi 'breast, milk' Vasse, Swan, York  
(Bat 1914), bibitha 'mother' (Bat NE. Gingin 1914),  
bibi or pipi, pipicuere 'milk' New Norcia, bibbee,  
bibbeegooree 'milk' Perth, biba, quaya 'milk' York,  
baba 'milk' Pinjarra, biba 'breasts, milk' Vasse, bebe,  
bibiquare Blackwood, peba 'milk' Pibilman (Cur), bibee  
(Lyo), bibi (Moo), bibbi (Pat).
- piip-mualv *nipple* pi-ip+mu-alv < pi-bi+mu-lyā  
lit. *breast-nose/tip*, inferred from  
HIS: beeb mool (Bat).
- piert *line, path, sinew, tendon, track, vein*, inferred from  
HIS: beet 'sinew, muscle' (Bat), beert 'sinew' (Dav),  
piřit 'sinew, tendon' (Dou), bee-dee 'vein, path',  
be-da Vasse 'thread, path' (Gre), bidi 'vein, main  
path, track' (Moo), peat, peet 'kangaroo sinew' (Nin).
- piert-paap *weak, unwell, useless*, inferred from  
HIS: bidi būba 'lazy' (Bat 1914), beet-bab 'useless'  
= 'veins weak' KGS (Gre), bidi-babba 'weak, unwell'  
(Moo).
- piert-e-yiā *boss, senior man* (Cha), lit. *upper line*,  
piert-e-yiāřā of/from the boss (Cha),  
HIS: beederr 'boss' (Bat), pির 'old man' New Norcia  
(Cur), bridarra (Dav) (r-metathesis!), piřiya (Dou),  
bee-dee-eer 'an old man with a large family' (Gre),  
bidier 'a man of certain importance, influence, from  
Bidi a path, vein; and meaning, therefore, a guide,

- director, adviser' (Moo).  
 pierdiŋqaar pi-erd-iŋ+qa-ar < pi-rdi+n̄yi+ka-ra  
 relations  
*nephews or nieces, brother's sons and daughters* (woman speaking),  
*sister's sons and daughters* (man speaking) (Bat 14/54), lit. *the lines or my lines*.
- piiř pi-iř < pi-ři  
*end piece, fingernail(s), point, tip, toenail(s)* (Cha), see piři *nail, end piece* NGA, WDL, NWL,  
 HIS: mar beer 'fingernails' (Bat) = maar-piiř, beerr 'nails' (Dav), berri 'fingernails' (Dav), piř/piři 'finger, digit, claw' (Dou).
- piiř qäăyün pi-iř qä-ăy-ün < pi-ři ka-ya-nu  
*birthmark* lit. *one tip*, inferred from  
 HIS: berr-gen (Bat 1914:79).
- piiř-e-quarn pi-iř+e+qu-arn < pi-ři-ku-rna  
*astray* lit. *end-after*, inferred from  
 HIS: berragan gool 'to go astray' (Bat).
- piiän- pi-i(ř)-än- < pi-ři-na- see piiyän, piäner  
*to claw, dig, scratch* (Cha) CONT, see piřina- *to scratch, make a scratching noise* NGA, piŋgu- *to dig for* NWL,  
 HIS: biniŋ 'dig' (Bat 1914), peninj (Dou), bin-gur KGS, be-an, pi-an-gur (Gre), biangur, bianwin PRES, bianaga PAST (Moo), penpenan-an, penacuran 'to exhume' (Sal).
- piiäp- pi-i(ř)+äp- < pi-ři+pa-  
*to become pointed, sharp* (Cha), cf. piřinpi- *to sharpen to a point* (of a spear) NWL,  
 piiäpin̄v-piiäpin̄v *fairly sharp of a spear point* (Cha).
- piit̄v pi-it̄v < pi-d̄vi  
 piüt̄v pi-üt̄v < pi-d̄vu  
*dry* (Cha), see pit̄vpařa *dry ground, desiccated*, pid̄vuka- *to make dry*, pid̄vuwarni- *to become dry* NWL, piyarda *dry* S.NWL, yagu-piyan *sun-dried* = *Quandong* NGA, n.g. Qaalla-piid̄väp *in-the-fire dry-become*/GEO for a waterhole (Cha),  
 waurt-piid̄väpin̄v *throat dry-becoming* (Cha),  
 HIS: tda-bitch KGS 'dry' (Gre) = taa-piit̄v *mouth-dry*, dal-bitch KGS (Gre) = t̄väil̄v-piit̄v *saliva-dry*, dalbitch 'dry' (Moo), see also pid̄vu-pid̄vu poetical OWCD form = *receding, drying up*.
- piid̄väpin̄v pi-id̄v+äp-in̄v < pi-d̄vi+pa-n̄vi  
*becoming, getting dry, drying up* (Cha), cf. piyarriti 'dry up' Parnkalla,  
 waurt-piid̄väpin̄v *throat drying up* (Cha).
- piüd̄väpin̄v pi-üd̄v+äp-in̄v < pi-d̄vu+pa-n̄vi  
*to get sore (throat)* (Nor),  
 waurt piüd̄väpin̄v *throat getting sore* (Cha).
- piiyän̄v ? pi-iy-än̄v < pi-ři-n̄va ? see pii(ř)än- ?  
*subincision of penis*, inferred from  
 HIS: paiyan 'slit(ting) of the penis' (Wai).

- pilaq                      pil-aq < pil-ka  
                  ankle        DIM, inferred from  
                                  HIS: bil-uk, bil-ga (Gre), bilga (Moo), bil-gut (Wai).
- piül                        pi-ül < pi-lu  
                  river, creek, gully (Cha), to active or Q moiety (Bra 1977),  
                                  piüla in/on/to the river (Cha),  
                                  HIS: bi-lo (Arm), bīla 'river' (Bat 1914), bił (Dou),  
                                  be-lo (Gre), bieul, bi-ule, boyal 'west, left side of  
                                  the river'? (Gre), bilo (Moo), piiyi (Rae), bille,  
                                  billo 'fleuve, torrent' (Sal), beeloo (1903).  
 piülaṛpaun                pi-ül+aṛ+pa-uṇ < pi-lu+ṛa+pa-ṇu    see -pauṇ  
                  bird  
                  pelican        (Pelecanus conspicillatus Temminck), lit. river-about  
                                  born, inferred from  
                                  HIS: bullarrbung 'pelican' Ravensthorpe (Bat),  
                                  pealaribung (Cur), peelamuk KGS (Cur), pila bonk (Has-  
                                  Dls), bilorbāng 'a person living on the banks of the  
                                  river' (Moo), peelabong Pallinup R. (Ser).  
 Piülqaar                   Pi-ül+qa-ar < Pi-lu+ka-ra  
                  River people    PL, not rivers, inferred from  
                                  HIS: beel kal, beelgur 'River people' (Bat 14/55),  
                                  beelagur (Bim).
- piūr                        pi-ūr < pi-ṛu  
                  game, bird game, see piṛu meat, game, bird game NWL,S.NWL.  
 piūr-in-piūr-in           pi-ūr-in+pi-ūr-in    pi-ṛu-ni+pi-ṛu-ni  
                  bird  
                  (1) Bee-eater        (Merops ornatus Latham), cf. piṛu-piṛu(ra) Sacred  
                                  Kingfisher NWL, inferred from  
                                  HIS: birunbirun 'Merops melanura, Bee-eater' (Moo),  
                                  beerin-beerin 'Bee-eater' (Bat 1913), birringo  
                                  Katanning, perinbo Pallinup R. (Ser), beringo (Has-  
                                  Dls); 'the call "pirr-pirr-pirr" (the i short as in  
                                  pit) accounting for the onomatopoeic native names'  
                                  (Ser 1962:283-284).  
                  (2) Kingfisher
- puadṽāṛ                    see puadṽūr  
                  earth, ground, land.
- puaggall                   pu-agg-all < pu-gga-lla < pu-ṇga-lla  
                  a back, spine        not WUD, not Cha,  
                  a grave mound      inferred from  
                                  HIS: bo-gal 'back, grave', bo-gal kot-ye 'backbone'  
                                  (Arm), boogal (Bat), pukał (Dou), bokal 'a grave  
                                  mount' (Gla), bo-kal 'back', bo-gal 'grave' (Gre),  
                                  bucal (Has), bugal 'back', bukal 'grave' (Pat),  
                                  bukawll (Rae).  
 puaggallaitṽinṽ        pu-agg-all+a+itṽ-inṽ < pu-ṇga-lla+ga+tṽi-nṽi  
                  letting it (come) on/over the back (the waves) poet. (Charlie Naan).
- puagadṽity                pu-aḡ-adṽ+ity < pu-ga-dṽa-dṽi  
                  over there it is (Cha), HIS: boogaja (Dav).

- puaḡal                      pu-aḡ-al < pu-ga-la  
                               *bent down, down, on the ground, stooped* (Cha),  
                               puaḡal nviäniḡ *sitting on the ground* (Cha),  
                               qaaddaqq puaḡal *down the hill* (Cha),  
                               puudvüř puaal *down on the ground* (Cha),  
                               puaalda *down to* (Cha, NGA-ism).
- puaḡal quull-              pu-aḡ-al qu-ull- < pu-ga-la qu-llu-  
                               *to go down* (Cha),  
                               HIS: bōkal 'there' (Bat 1914).
- puaḡal taandaḡinḡ        pu-aḡ-al ta-and-aḡ-inḡ < pu-ga-la ta-nda-ḡa-nḡi  
                               *climbing down* (Cha).
- puaal-ḡaaḡ                pu-a(ḡ)-al+ḡa-aḡ < pu-ga-la+ka-ga  
                               *deep down, into, beneath, below* (Charlie Naan) poet.  
                               qaamp pann puaal-ḡaaḡ waup yiirdinbi yiirdinḡ = *(with)*  
                               *the crew below the surface, (the whale) it playfully*  
                               *travels and travels* (Whaling song).
- puaḡaq(q?)                pu-aḡ-aq(q?) < pu-ga-(ḡ)ga  
                               *down, below* OBL or LOC/ABL, inferred from  
                               HIS: borak (Moo)?
- puaḡitḡ                    pu-aḡ-itḡ < pu-ga-dḡi     see puaq, puuq  
 puaḡätḡ                    pu-aḡ-ätḡ < pu-ga-dḡa  
                               *down there, over there, in that place* (Cha),  
                               HIS: bo-ko, bo-ko-ja 'there (a long distance off),  
                               yonder' (Arm), boogaja (Dav), pu-/pukutj 'distant, a  
                               long way, over there' (Dou), bo-ko, bo-ko-jee (Gre),  
                               bokojo (Moo).
- puaḡul                     or puuḡul  
                               *happy* (Cha, once), see pugulba *happy* Warlbiri.
- puaert                     pu-aert < pu-rdai     see purda  
 [pæ:t]                    *soon, by and by, close to, may be, perhaps* (Cha), cf. purdiwařa S.NWL,  
                               puaert puaminḡ *may kill him or will kill him* (Cha),  
                               see purdaa, purdai *soon, presently* NGA,  
                               HIS: bur-da 'soon' FUT (Arm), boorda 'by and by' (Bat),  
                               bura, booda, borda, boorda, boordoo, burder, boorder,  
                               poort, boordook, poolark WUD (Cur), puṭa 'later, by  
                               and by' (Dou), boor-da 'bye and bye, presently' FUT,  
                               boordak Murray R. (Gre), burda, burdak 'bye-and-bye'  
                               (Moo), boorda (Lyo), poordel (Nin), boder, pert (Pal).
- pual                        pu-al < pu-la  
                               *much, plenty, crowd* (Cha), tuaanq-pual *ear-much = a man who knows*,  
                               HIS: bulaa, bulla, boola, poola, boolar 'plenty' (Cur),  
                               boo-la 'much, many, plenty, abundance', bool KGS  
                               'several, plenty, more than two' (Gre), bula 'much,  
                               plenty' (Moo), bula 'crowd' (Rae), bulla 'beaucoup,  
                               très' (Sal).
- pualaarunḡ                pu-al+a-ar+unḡ < pu-la+ka-ra+unḡ  
                               *much, plenty* PL, inferred from  
                               HIS: boolarong Mt Sterling and Kent (Cur), pularaḡ  
                               'many, a lot' (Dou).
- pualunḡ                    pu-all-unḡ < pu-lla-nu or puurlunḡ?  
                               *bird*

*White-faced Heron (Ardea novae-hollandiae) (Cha),*

HIS: boo-lung-ut KGS 'species of bird' (Gre), bulangat KGS (Moo), bullong 'shag' (Pal), bulong (Rae), pullong (Ser).

- püälʷ *magic*      pü-älʷ < pu-lʷa  
(Cha), püälʷaqq puaminʷ *hitting him by magic* (Cha),  
HIS: boyl-ya 'a sorcerer', boyl-ya-ga-dak 'one  
possessing the power of Boylya' (Arm), boyle 'sorcerer',  
boyl-ya 'a sorcerer', boyl-ya-ga-duk (Gre), boyl-ya,  
boylya gadak (Moo), boolya, booly-duk (Dav), pulj  
(Dou), booliah (Has), bulyer, bulyer kuttuck (D. Buller-  
Murphy 1958:2).
- waurl püälʷ *blue skies*      (Cha), lit. *sky magic*.
- puam- [pam-] *to beat, beat down (rain), hit, pour (rain, sweat, blood), strike,*  
puaminʷ *hitting it, pouring* (Cha),  
paabuř puam AUX PASS *being bashed*,  
HIS: bu-ma-win, bu-ma (Arm), bom (Bat), pam, paminj  
(Dou), bamign (Sal).
- puamitʷ- *to wrap it up in* (INST), CAUS of puam- (Cha),  
taatʷ yauwarluq puamitʷinʷ *wrapping up meat in paper-*  
*bark* (Cha),  
*to mix it* (Cha),  
puamitʷinʷ tʷieraŋul, tʷieraŋülitʷ maüyer puamitʷinʷ  
*mixing it with fat, being the fat with which to mix*  
*liver* (Cha, Black Pudding p.xx).
- puamitʷ-wiinʷ *which (I) killed* (Cha), REL COP PART; as COP follows the verb stem  
directly, the PART -inʷ takes on its old form -wiinʷ  
(Arm, Gre, Moo) to avoid a mix-up with the CAUS PRES  
puamitʷinʷ,  
yaungul/ř paannaqq wauber ŋäütʷ quüdʷaŋitʷ puamitʷwiinʷ  
*a kangaroo was playing in the open, which I killed*  
*yesterday* (Cha).
- puam-qäinn- *to knock down, fell, lit. to hit and step on, inferred from*  
HIS: boo-ma-kan-nin 'knocking down, felling (as a  
tree)' (Gre), bumakanin 'lying or pressing, one thing  
upon another' (Moo).
- puanaŋ *fish*  
*Black Bream*      pu-an-aŋ < pu-na-ŋa  
(Cha) (*Acanthopragus butcheri*) (Vau), to passive or S  
moiety (Bra 1977), no HIS.
- puanitʷ *knee*  
*island*      pu-an-itʷ < pu-na-dʷi  
(Cha),  
(Cha), as islands often look like knees of giants  
sticking out of the sea,  
HIS: bon-nit (Arm), bwoneej (Bat), po-onit (Cur 349),  
bonich (Dav), ponitj, punitj (Dou), wo-nat (Fli),

po-nait, bo-nait (Gre), barn-itche (Isa), boneet (Lyo),  
 bonnit (Moo), bonnich (Pal), burnich (Pat), punitt,  
 punikk, bonikk (Rae), bonaci, ponaggi (Sal), purnith  
 (Wai).

# Mäin-puanity-ḡarlinṽap

n.g. *Sick-knee-crooked-become*/GEO, restored from

HIS: Menboonignarlinup 'Men with crooked knees'  
 Broomehill district (1903).

## puardinṽaqq

*hungry*

pu-ard-inṽ-aqq < pu-rda-nṽi-ḡga

(Cha) ABL > adv.,

HIS: bordenyuk (Arm), bordinyuk (Bat), bwoodannuk  
 Blackwood (Cur), bor-dun-yak, bor-dayne KGS (Gre),  
 bordun-yak (Moo).

## puarduq

pu-ard-uq < pu-rda-gu see purdau

*close to, next, together* (Cha),

ḡuaṽitṽ ḡaanḡ puarduq *the horse is/was close to me*  
 (Cha),

HIS: ba-duk, bar-duk (Arm), portuk (Cur 349), per-dook,  
 bar-dook (Gre), barduk (Moo), bordok (Bat).

## puart

see puaert, purda.

## puarṽ

*soon*

pu-aṽ < pu-ṽa

*in, inside, into, within*, lit. *down into the region of*, inferred from  
 HIS: bu-ra 'in (within)' (Arm xxiv), my-a bu-ra dār-bow  
 'go in the house' (Arm xxv), porr kul 'go in, come in'  
 (Has-Dls 237), poro 'autour' (Sal).

## puaaq

## puaṽq

*woman's cloak* from the skin of a female kangaroo (waur) (Cha), lit.  
*for being inside*,

pu-a(ṽ)-aq < pu-ṽa-ga cf. quaṽq

HIS: E. bwök (Bat), pwok 'coat, fur skin' (Dou), bwok  
 (Gre), baarc, booark (Has), poaak (Nin),  
 W. bo-ka (Arm), bo-ka (Gre), boca, buoca 'manteau de  
 peau de kangourou' (Sal).

## puaaq-puutt

*naked*

ABESS, inferred from

HIS: bocaput 'nu, sans manteau' (Sal).

## puaṽaqq

*down in(side)*

pu-aṽ-aqq < pu-ṽa-ḡga

inferred from

HIS: borak 'down, below' (Moo).

*last one in the family* (Han).

## pṽuaaq-qaart

*skin of female*

pṽu-a-aq+qa-art < pu-ṽa-ga+ka-rda (ṽ-metathesis)

kangaroo (Cha), lit. *cloak-part*, see qaart,

HIS: bwoggurt (Bat), bookart York (Cur), borgat Perth  
 (Cur), bukat 'skin' (Rae), biggot (Wai).

## puaṽ-e-puaṽ

*bird*

*Dusky Moorhen*

pu-aṽ+e+pu-aṽ < pu-ṽa+pu-ṽa

(Cha) (*Gallinula tenebrosa* Gould), *big brown swamphen*,  
*noise like a Bittern* (Cha),  
 cf. boor-boor 'tall, slender' (Gre)?

## puaṽ-tṽiän

*bird*

*Hoary-headed Grebe* (*Poliocephalus poliocephalus* Jardine and Selby),

pu-aṽ+tṽi-än < pu-ṽa+tṽi-na

lit. *inside foot (clumsy toes set far back on body)*, to passive or S moiety (Bra 1977), inferred from  
 HIS: poorajeon Pallinup R. (Ser).

puay	smoke	pu-ay < pu-ya see puüy inferred from puya <i>smoke</i> NGA, puyu <i>smoke</i> WDL, puu <i>smoke</i> NWL, and HIS: E. booe (Bat), poohey, booi, booe, pooi (Cur), puy, puyi (Dou), W. boyea, booya, buyer, buoya, boyer, bwoya (Cur), boo-ya (Gre), bu-yu (Moo).
puayil	bird storm bird	pu-ay-il < pu-ya-l/ri (Cha), lit. <i>smoke-like?</i> = <i>Fan-tailed Cuckoo</i> or <i>Ash-coloured Cuckoo</i> and <i>Storm Bird</i> ( <i>Cacomantis flabelliformis</i> Latham 1801), for which Ser has du-laar, dyular.
püitv	gravy, meat juice	pü-itv < pu-dvi see piütv (Cha), see n.g.
Quumarl-püidvāp		Possum-gravy (Cha).
puiy	rock, stone, metal, money	pu-iy < pu-yi < pu-ri (Cha, Nor), see puři <i>stone</i> NGA, HIS: E. bway (Bat), boey, booy, booye, booi, bwon (Cur), poy (Dou), pwoy (Nin), boy (Pal), bui (Rae), poi (Wai), W. bu-yi (Arm, Moo), poya, boyer, boya, booya, booyee (C.F. Armstrong), boyee, boya, boyeya, buoya, booye (Cur), boya (Dav), poya (Dou), bo-ye (Gre), boy-a (Isa), poia 'pierre' (Sal). puiy ŋaütv quull-paaraŋin' <i>I'll go to get money</i> (Cha), puiya <i>about the money</i> (Cha), puiyāqq <i>in the stone</i> (Cha), puiy puudvūř <i>stony ground</i> from HIS: boy boojur (Bat), inferred from HIS: buyi, bui 'tobacco' (Rae).
puiyaŋ	tobacco	pu-iy-aŋ < pu-yi-ŋa lit. <i>from the rocks</i> , inferred from HIS: booyung 'stranger' (Bat), bo-yung 'stranger' (Gre), urrarbo-yāŋ 'stranger' (Moo) = wuarar-puiyaŋ.
Puiyaŋaar	stranger	Pu-iy-aŋ+ŋa-ar < Pu-ři-ŋa+ŋa-ra <i>Stony Hill people</i> PL, inferred from HIS: booyangurra 'Hill people' (Bat 14/55), boyangoora 'Hill people' (Bim), pooyungur 'strangers' (Bim).
pulliāq	bullock, cattle	pulli-āq < pulli-ka partial MNFS (Cha) E,
pullimāän	bulls, cattle	pulli+mā-än PL, inferred from HIS: bulliak (Pal), blimen 'cattle' (Rae).
purda	soon	OWCD see quart FUT, inferred from HIS: boor-da (Gre), burda (Moo) 'presently'.
purdau		OWCD

	<i>until later</i>	(Cha) OBL, ṅaannṽ purdau taunu quullinṽ puart = <i>I later town-to going may be</i> (Cha).
purdauan purdau		purda-u-an purda-u partial MNFS
purdauaṅ		= purdauan preceding q
	<i>sooner or later</i>	(Cha), purdauaṅ quullinṽ qaall <i>soon going home</i> (Cha), HIS: putawan 'a little later' (Dou).
purdawaall		purda+wa-all < purda+wa-lla < purda+wanṽa-la
	<i>early, next</i>	(Cha) adj., lit. <i>soon-belonging-with</i> COM (Cha), see -walla < -wanṽala NGA, purdawaall piänaṅ <i>next/tomorrow morning</i> (Cha).
purdalaan		purda-la-an? partial MNFS, cf. puuddulanṽ
	<i>soon, later on, might</i>	(Cha), ṅaütṽ purdalaan quull-puaminṽ <i>I might kill him</i> (Cha), HIS: puṭalan 'a little later' (Dou).
puuddulanṽ		pu-udd-ul-anṽ < pu-ddu-lu-nṽa cf. purdalaan
	<i>no more</i>	(Cha) NEG adj., ṅaütṽ paulinṽ puuddulanṽ tṽiännaaṅinṽ = <i>I don't see him any more</i> (Cha).
puudṽüř		pu-udṽ-üř < pu-dṽu-řu
puadṽäř		pu-adṽ-äř < pu-dṽa-řa
	<i>earth, ground, land</i>	(Cha), qäip puaminṽ ṅaardař puudṽüřṅ <i>water pouring down below the ground</i> (Cha), puudṽüř pua(g)alda tṽaagan <i>dropping down on the ground</i> , HIS: bud-jor (Arm), boojur, boojar (Bat), bugiar New Norcia, buga, boojar, boodger, boodjoor Perth, boodjar, boodjer, booger, pootchar Kojonup, booyar, booga, boogjure, budger, boocha (Cur), boojarra (Dav), putjur (Dou), bood-jur (Gre), bood-ja (Isa), boodjar (Lyo), budjor (Moo), budyara (Pat), budja, bucha (Rae), buggiar 'terre' (Sal), pudyar (Wai).
-puun		no MNFS
	AUX	= -puṅun, loan from NGA for puam-, paal-puun <i>finished</i> (Cha).
puuq		pu-uq < pu-gu see puaṅitṽ
puaq		pu-aq < pu-ga
	<i>there</i>	(Cha) pron., HIS: -bâk (Arm xxv), po-ko, bo-ko KGS Vasse (Gre), -book (Lyo).
puur		pu-ur < pu-ru
	<i>hard, rough</i>	inferred from HIS: boorr KGS (Gre), burr (Moo).
puurluṅ		pu-url-uṅ < pu-rlu-ṅu see pualluṅ
	bird	
	<i>White-faced Heron</i> ( <i>Ardea novae-hollandiae</i> ) (Cha), to passive or S	
	moiety (Bra 1977),	
	HIS: bullong 'shag' (Pal), pullong (Ser).	



puurn                      pu-urn < pu-rnu  
stick, tree, wood (Cha), see purnu wood WDL, purna NWL,  
puurn hockey stick (Cha), puurnaqq on the stick,  
puurn tiärimmiitt qiän! no big trees! (Cha),  
puurn-qaall              pu-urn+qa-all < pu-rnu+ka-lila > puurn-a+kaall-a  
fire stick                  inferred from  
HIS: boorna-karla (Dav) BLCD.  
puurn-qäip                pu-urn+qä-ip < pu-rnu+ka-bi  
plant  
saltbush                      (Cha), lit. water wood,  
HIS: E. boorn (Bat), poorn, bunn, boon, booan (Cur),  
puṇ (Dou), poorne (Nin), burn 'tree generally' (Rae),  
W. bur-nu (Arm), burna, bonna, boona, boorno (C.F.  
Armstrong), bono, boorna, boonna (Cur), boor-nu,  
boo-na (Gre), burnu (Moo), bunnu (Pat), pono 'arbre'  
(Sal), ponominci 'bois coupé' (Sal), buna (Wai).

puurnaḡ ?                      pu-urn-aḡ < pu-rnu-ḡa ?     see puanaḡ or paurnaḡ  
fish  
Black Sweep                      (Scorpis aequipinnis) or  
Black Bream                      (Acanthopragus butcheri) (Cha), no HIS.

puurnaĩ                      pu-urn-aĩ < pu-rnu-řa  
butterfly                      inferred from  
HIS: boornarr 'butterfly' (Bat).

puurnuĩ                      pu-urn-uĩ < pu-rnu-řu ?  
autumn                      (April and May), inferred from  
HIS: bur-nu-ro (Arm), boornar, boorner (Bat), boor-  
noore, boor-noo-ro, boor-nore (Gre), burnur, burnuro  
(Moo), pourner (Nin).

puurtaan                      pu-ur+ta-an < pu-ru+ta-na     see puur, taan-  
plant  
spearwood                      (Agonis linearifolia (D.C.) Schau), lit. hard-pierce,  
"like tea tree, material for spears" (Cha), field  
specimen No.6 (Bra),  
HIS: puṭan kitj 'a type of spear' (Dou), boor-dun 'a  
long straight spear, brought from the south, and highly  
prized by the natives' (Gre), bur-dun (Moo), n.g.  
Borden? (Bra).

Qiitʷ-puurtaan-qäyün-taagginʷ-aĩ-ap  
n.g.                      near Broomehill Stn., inferred from  
HIS: Gutchboordankendockenarup 'Spears broken up'  
(1903), lit. 'Spear-"hard-pierce"-one-breaking-about-  
GEO' = 'Where one "hard-pierce" spear became broken'.

puuṛuḡ-                      pu-uṛ-uḡ- < pu-řu-ḡu-  
to light a fire, to cook it (Cha), cf. puṛ, puṛun well done NWL,  
ḡaütʷ qaallaqq puuṛuḡinʷ I'm cooking it in the fire!  
(Cha), ḡaay qaall puuṛaanʷ I cooked (them) in my fire  
(Cha),  
HIS: bur-ra-rap 'overroasted' (Arm) = puuṛuḡap- to  
become toasted, burned.

- puutt                -pu-utt < -pu-ddu     see puuddulanʷ  
    -less, -missing, unable to, -without (Cha, Alb, Sam) ABESS,  
        maandiy-puutt *vigor-less*, *youthless* = *tame (dog)* (Cha,  
        see HIS),  
        tuaanq-puutt *ear-less* = *ignorant* (Cha, see HIS),  
        tʰiännaaq-puutt *invisible* (Sam),  
        niunur(t)-puutt *without you all* 2 PL EXCL (Cha),  
HIS: -birt, meowlbirt 'eyeless' (Dav) = miiäl-püütt,  
    -put̥, manti-put̥ 'tame', twoŋk put̥ 'earless, deaf' (Dou),  
    -burt (Gre), bart, bartu (Moo, stereotype change of  
Grey's u to a!), poort (Nin), 'bârt and bru are most  
generally used with verbs' (Arm xxvi).
- puüy                pu-üy < pu-yu     see puay < puya  
    *smoke*                inferred from puyu WDL and HIS.
- puuyũr              pu-uy-uĩr < pu-yu-řu  
    plant  
    *Calocephalus brownii* (Cass) F.Muell., perhaps *Smoky* (Cha), 'no use,  
    in dunes' (Cha), field specimen No.15 (Bra).
- Q
- qaabart              qa-ab-art < ka-ba-rda  
    snake  
    *Kabarda*              A Dugite var. (*Demansia nuchalis affinis* Guenther)  
                            (Gla 1957:29), inferred from  
HIS: ŋepat̥ (Dou), kabarda (Gre,Moo).
- qaabiř-qaabiř        qa-ab-iĩ+qa-ab-iĩ < ka-ba-ři+ka-ba-ři  
    bird  
    *domestic turkey* (Cha), lit. *flabby-flabby* (the cock's flabby comb),  
    inferred from  
qaabiřinʷ              HIS: gab-burn 'a piece of overhanging flesh' (Gre),  
    *a flap*                gabbarn (Moo).
- qaadaq              -qa-ad-aq < -ka-da-ga  
    *having, possessing*, inferred from -kada *having* NGA and  
HIS: -ga-dāk (Arm xxxiii), no longer productive in NYU,  
gaduk 'having' (Gre), ga-dāĭk (Moo).
- qaagaq              qa-ag-aq < ka-ga-ga  
    bird  
    *Little Pied Cormorant* (*Phalacrocorax melanoleucos Vieillot*), to  
active or Q moiety (Bra 1977), inferred from  
HIS: kakap 'witchdoctor bird' (prob. pied cormorant),  
kakap 'voiceless articulation – the call of the kakap'  
(Dou), gogogo (Moo), go-go-go Perth (Ser).
- qaagart              qa-ag-art < ka-ga-rda  
qaagert              qa-ag-ert < ka-ga-rdi  
    *frog sp.*  
living underground (Cha),  
HIS: kaagurt (Bat) = goo-ya (Gre), guya (Moo), carget  
'bull frog' (Pal), kakitt (Rae).

- qaagař *east* qa-ag-ař < ka-ga-řa  
inferred from kagařa *east* NGA,WDL,NWL (Tin 1974:46sq.)  
and HIS: cackaar (Has), karkar (Has) n.t.
- qaaläy *bird* qa-al-äy < ka-la-ya  
*Emu* see kalaya *Emu* Pandjima NWL, Amangu and Nanda on west  
coast, inferred from  
HIS: kaale Bremer Bay (Bat).
- qaall *camp, camp fire, fire, home* (Cha, Charlie Naan), see kalla NGA, Eucla,  
Fowlers Bay, gadla Parnkalla, Kurna and some other  
Yura-languages, kalla/karla NWL, karda S.NWL.  
Qaallarmaay *Qa-all-ar+ma-ay* < Ka-lla-ra+ma-ya  
Kallaarmaay *partial MNFS* < Ka-lla-ra+ma-ya  
*Camp Language* tribal language W. of Coolgardie to Merredin (Bra),  
NYU MNFS examples,  
qaall naarinva *a light is shining* (Cha),  
qaall puuřu(ŋ)inva *lighting the fire* (Cha),  
qaalla *to the camp, at home, homeward* OBL (Cha,Nor),  
taatva waalar qaalläp *tough meat* (Cha),  
Qaalla-piidva *n.g. a waterhole in the fire dry become-*  
GEO (Cha),  
qaallaqq naarinva *burning in the fire* (Cha),  
qaallaqq tugurninva *doing it properly in the fire* (Cha),  
ŋaütv qaallaqq puuřuŋinva *I cook it in the fire* (Cha),  
qaallaqq wauttaginva *cooking it in the fire* (Cha),  
qaallqäit (for) *fire(wood) only* (Cha), said of a  
number of plants like *Casuarina humilis*, *Hibbertia*  
*cuneiformis*,  
qaallül *from, out of, the fire/camp* (Cha),  
qaallülitva qaallül *very much at home* (Gor),  
HIS: E. kahrl, karl (Cur), kař (Dou), Karlgarin n.g.,  
Kalgallup n.g. (Gla), carler (Pal), kal (Rae),  
W. kal-la (Arm), cala, carla, kalla, karla, koila  
(Cur), karla (Dav), Kalamunda n.g. (Gla), kal-la  
(Gre), karla (Helms), kalla (Moo), cala 'feu, foyer,  
pays natal' (Sal).  
qäälliil qä-äll+i-il < ka-lla+i-li  
qäädliil *bull ant* (Cha), lit. *fire-like*, but cf. qaallül *at home*,  
cf. kalduŋu *bull ant* NGA,  
HIS: jarril (Bat), kallil or killal 'sergeant ant'  
must not be killed, but has no dance (Bat 13/46),  
kallal (Bat 15/19), kiřil (Dou), killel, kallili (Moo),  
querlil (Pal), tillil 'sergeant ant' (Rae), chilal  
'fourmi' (Sal, Cur 330).  
qaalliyäp *qa-all+iy-äp* < ka-lla+yi-ba  
*familiar, intimate, mate*, inferred from  
HIS: kallip 'denoting a knowledge of localities;  
familiar acquaintance with a range of country, or with  
individuals. Also used to express property in land;  
as Ngan-na kallip 'my land!' (Moo, Gre (lost)), kalleep  
'one's own country or home or fire' (SW generally)  
(Bat 1913).



- qaamppaar      *eyelashes*      qa-amp+pa-ar < qa-anp+pa-ar < ka-nba+ka-ra  
see qaanpiqaar KGS, -qaar = -paar PL.
- qaan-      qa-an- < ka-na-  
*to be clear, light, bright* (Cha), see kana *bright, clear, light, visible* NWL,  
qaaninʷ *being clear, bright* (Cha),  
HIS: kan-an-gur KGS 'adorned, shining, clean, glittering' (Gre), kanagur KGS 'adorned, shining' (Moo).
- qaandaŋ-      qa-and-aŋ- < ka-nda-ŋa-  
*to vomit*      inferred from  
HIS: kändang- 'to vomit, spew' (Moo), kan-dang 'to bring up, vomit' (Gre).
- qaaniŋ      qa-an-iŋ < ka-na-ŋi  
*south west, SW.wind*, deriv. of qaan-, inferred from  
HIS: kan-ing 'south west' (Gre), kar(!)ing 'the south-west wind', kanning 'south' (Moo).
- Qaaniyaŋ      Qa-an-iy-aŋ < Qa-na-yi-ŋa  
*South-west talk*, inferred from kaniyaŋ (Dou), kunyang 'tribe to the West of Kojonup (Cur 349), Kaneang, Kunyung (Tin 1974: 244).
- qaanpiqaar      qa-anp+i+qa-ar < ka-nba+ka-ra      see qaamppaar  
*eyelashes*      PL, inferred from  
HIS: mel-kam-bar (Arm), mel-kan-ba 'eyelash', kabigur 'eyelash' (Moo), miel-cambe (Sal).
- qaanʷa      qa-anʷ-a < ka-nʷa-a  
*ashamed, bashful, shy* (Sam,Han), lit. *for shame*,  
HIS: kaanya (Bat), kanja (Dou).
- qaang-      qa-aŋg- < ka-ŋga-  
*to bring, carry, fetch, get, take*, not WUD (paaraŋ-), see kanga- *to carry, take* Walmatjarri, kanggata 'to drive, lead' Parnkalla, kanggandi 'to bear a child, lead, conduct' Kaurna, Adelaide; inferred from  
HIS: gang-ow 'to carry' (Arm), gan-ga Vasse 'to carry, bear, bring', gang-ow 'to carry, fetch, bring, take' (Gre), gangowin PRES, gangäga PAST 'to bring, carry, fetch, take' (Moo).
- qääp      qä-äp < ka-ba      see qäip  
*water*      (Dic).
- qaar      -qa-ar < -ka-ra      see -ŋaar, -paar, -tʷaar  
common NYU PL-suffix, e.g. qaanp-i-qaar.
- qaar      qa-ar < ka-ra      see qaer  
(1) *bitter, sharp, sour*, see kari *bitter, salty, alcoholic* NWL,  
(2) *crab*      inferred from  
HIS: kar-ri (Arm), karri (Moo), kar-re 'sp. of cray fish' (Gre), ka, kar (Rae), Karrakatta 'Crab-hill' (Gla).

- qaarälʷ                      qa-ar-älʷ < ka-ra-lʷa  
 fish  
*Long-tailed Catfish (Euristhmus lepturus)*, inferred from  
 HIS: ka-rail-ya 'cobbler' (Arm,Gre), karal-ya 'the  
 natives spear them in the shallow salt water' (Moo),  
 kar-reel 'cobbler (sea)' (Isa).
- qaaraan                      qa-ar-aŋ < ka-ra-ŋa  
*anger, passion, rage, scorn* (Cha), see karanggarriti 'to quarrel'  
 Parnkalla,  
 HIS: gar-rang (Arm), karrung 'anger, angry' (Dav),  
 kaŋaŋ 'angry, cross, sulky' (Dou), gur-rang 'anger,  
 passion, rage' (Gre), garrang, garrang-gadak 'to be  
 angry' (Moo), carancata, carancum-barupo 'colère,  
 irrité' (Sal) = 'to become very angry' (Bra).
- qaaraan-quumpaaparap-  
 qa-ar-aŋ+ap+uq < ka-ra-ŋa+pa-gu  
*he will get angry*, inferred from  
 HIS: gāraŋ-abak 'angry will get' (Bat 1914).
- qaaraanqart                      qa-ar-aŋ-art < ka-ra-ŋa-rda  
 bird  
*magpie* (Cha), unidentified, deriv. of qaaraan *angry*,  
 no HIS.
- qaaraanmiitt                      qa-a(r)-aŋ+mi-itt < ka-ra-ŋa+mi-ddi  
*fighter, wild fellow* (Cha), lit. *anger-loaded, full of rage*,  
 quumpaarmiitt qaaraanmiiddin *they are all fighters* (Cha).
- qaaraq                      qa-ar-aq < ka-r(a)-ga  
 bird  
*Red-tailed Black Cockatoo (Calyptorhynchus banksii Latham)*, inferred  
 from  
 HIS: ka-rak (Arm,Gre), karrē (Bat), karrak (Bat 1913),  
 (Bat 37/180), koo-rark (Isa), karrak (Rae), kar-rak,  
 koorark, kor-rar-ra, korridg-e-cup, curraak, carrar  
 (Ser).
- qaaraqaar ?                      qa-ar+a+qa-ar < ka-ra+ka-ra      see qaaŋaqaar  
 plant  
*Acacia cochlearis* (Labill.) Wendl., field specimen No.1 (Bra), deriv.  
 of qaara ? or qaaŋaqaar *bushes*?
- qaardagaart                      qa-ard+a+ga-art < ka-rda+ka-rda  
 qaart-qaart                      qa-art+qa-art < ka-rda+ka-rda  
 bird  
*Great Cormorant, shag (Phalacrocorax carbo)*, all black variety (Cha),  
 HIS: kardagurt (Bat), cardacut Pallinup R. (Ser),  
 kut-kut (Rae).  
 ant sp.                      inferred from  
 HIS: kardagut KGS (Moo);  
 There might have been an error in questioning inform-  
 ants who could misunderstand 'cor-mor-ants' for '...s  
 core more ants'.
- qaardar                      qa-ard-ar < ka-rda-ra  
*racehorse goanna (Varanus gouldii gouldii)* (Cha), *black, straight-*  
*backed* (Sam),

- HIS: kardar (Bat), carda (Dav), kaṭar (Dou), n.g.  
Cardup, n.g. Curdardup 'place of the racehorse goanna'  
(Gla), kar-dar (Gre), cartar (Has), kaldar, kardara  
(Moo), kur-da 'racehorse iguana' (Isa).  
inferred from HIS:  
'constellation Delphinus' (Bat 25/233).
- Qaardar
- qaardäṛ *across* qa-ard-äṛ < ka-rda-ṛa  
inferred from kardaa, kardatṵala *across* NGA,  
kardatṵaṛa *across* Ngarluma NWL and  
HIS: kaṭer kuḷinj 'go across' (Dou); note regressive  
harmony: ä before ṛ, but a before r in qaardar.
- qaardin *apart, one side* qa-ard-in < ka-rda-ṇi  
(Cha), deriv. of qaart *half, portion, part*,  
qaardin nṵianiṇṵ *sitting with legs stretched apart*,  
qaardin ṇuarddiṇṵ *lying on one side* (Cha).
- qaardin-qaardin *mutton fish shell, good tucker* (Cha), lit. *a bit on one side*,  
HIS: karng-ing (Isa).  
qa-ard-in+qa-ard-in < ka-rda-ṇi+ka-rda-ṇi
- qaaril  
qaariy *plant*  
*Karri* (Eucalyptus diversicolor F. Muell.), inferred from  
HIS: karri (F.Mueller), karril (Abb,Has,Rae).
- qaaritṵ see qaeritṵ
- qaarniṇṵ *brackish, bitter (of water)*, inferred from  
qaip qaarniṇṵ HIS: gab-bi-kar-ning (Arm) 'brackish water'.  
qa-ar+ni-inṵ < ka-ra+ni-nṵi
- qaart *half of, part, portion*, inferred from  
HIS: kar-da 'apart, portion, half' (Gre,Moo), kortda  
(Moo).  
qa-art < ka-rda see paart
- qaart-paaraṇ- *to pass clean through*, inferred from  
HIS: kar-da-bur-rang 'to pierce, pass clean through'  
(Gre).  
qa-art+pa-ar-aṇ- < ka-rda+pa-ra-ṇa- see paaraṇ-
- qaart-paurn- *to cut right through, cut in half*, inferred from  
HIS: kardaborn (Moo).  
qa-art+pa-urn- < ka-rda+pa-rnu- see paurn-
- qaart?-puiy-teeggin-teeggin *break-away country* (Cha).  
see qaatt?
- qaart-teegg- *to shiver, break in two*, inferred from  
HIS: kar-da-tak-kan 'to shiver, break in pieces' (Gre),  
kardatakan 'to break in two, break off' (Moo).  
qa-art+te-egg- < ka-rda+te-gge-
- qaart-tṵäiṛer *a syllable*  
lit. *part/half-separator* (reconstr. by Bra).  
qa-art+tṵä-iṛ-er < ka-rda+tṵa-ṛi-ri see tṵäiṛan-
- qaaṛ  
qaaṛar qa-aṛ < ka-ṛa  
qa-aṛ-ar < ka-ṛa-ra

- spider* sp., *Black Spider*, *Trap-door Spider*, inferred from kaŋa(r)  
 NGA, kara 'tarantula' Parnkalla and  
 HIS: kara (Arm, Moo), kaŋ (Dou), cara 'araignée' (Sal).  
 qaaŋaqaar ? qa-aŋ-a+qa-ar < ka-ŋa+ka-ra see qaaraqaar  
*bushes* (Cha) PL? *no use* (Cha), the plant *Acacia cochlearis*  
 is so called by Cha; 'bush' generally (Sam).
- qaatt qa-att < ka-dda > kaatt-a BLCD  
 (1) *head, head hair*  
 (2) *hill, peak* (Cha), phonosemantically deriv. of ka up, top; see  
 kadda NGA, WDL, N. Queensland; kab- 'head' NSW (kabara,  
 kabarong, kowat, kabuga, kabul, kabui, kabaanug),  
 kadagan, kaali, Central Australia \*kabu/id(d)a *head*  
 (kaputta, akaputta, akapitta); could kadda be derived  
 from \*kabda < kabu/id(d)a? cf. European parallel  
 kap-kap-l-: Latin caput, GEN capitis *head*. OArjan  
 kapucchala *hair*, ONordic hofud, German Haupt, Anglo-  
 Saxon hafola, Greek kephalē. NYU examples:  
 qaaddaqq *on a hill* (Cha),  
 yiāŋa qaaddaqq *on top of the hill* (Cha),  
 puāgal qaaddaqq *down the hill* (Cha),  
 Waurliḍyaq-qaaddap n.g. *Eagle's nest* = Mt Hannett near  
 Esperance (Cha),  
 HIS: E. kaat (Bat), kaht, kaat, kart (Cur), kart (Dav),  
 kat (Dou), kaāt (Fli), cart (Has), kāt (Nin), cart  
 (Pal), kat (Rae), kaḍ (Wai);  
 W. kat-ta (Arm), cata, karter, katta, karta, kutta,  
 kata, kater (Cur), kata (Dou), kat-ta (Gre), kar-ta  
 (Isa), katta 'hair': yoorat 'head': yoorḍa 'forehead'  
 (Lyo), katta (Moo), ka-tta 'head or hill' (Pat), catta  
 (Sal), kar-ta (Isa) BLCD.
- qaatt-ḡaurnt qa-att+ḡa-urnt < ka-dda+ḡa-rndu  
*hair of head* (Cha); ḡ for ŋ which is awkward after t.  
 qaatt naaḡl qa-att na-aḡ-(i)l < ka-dda na-ga-li  
*a rise, a little hill* (Cha),
- qaat-nuruq qa-att+nur-uq < ka-dda+nur-gu  
*brain* lit. *head yolk*, inferred from  
 HIS: kat-ta-noor-go 'brain' (Gre).  
 qaatt paurnitṽ qa-att pa-urn-itṽ < ka-dda pa-rnu-dṽi  
*bald-headed* (Cha), lit. 'head which is cut' REL COP.  
 qaatt-puaaq qa-att+pu-a(ŕ)-aq < ka-dda+pu-ŕa-ga  
*hat* inferred from  
 HIS: kaatbooka (Bat), carti buck (Pal); it is cutting  
 it too fine suggesting that qaatt-puaaq should be a  
 ladies' hat, because puaaq is a woman's cloak.
- qaatt quitṽ qa-att qu-itṽ < ka-dda ku-dṽi  
*skull* lit. *head bone*, inferred from  
 HIS: kaat kwej 'skull' (Bat), kat 'skull' (Rae).  
 qaatt-waara qa-att+wa-ar-a < ka-dda+wa-ra-a  
 qaddawaa (Alb)  
*mad, silly* (Cha, Alb), lit. *head bad*,  
 HIS: kat waŋa 'mad, deranged, silly, violent,  
 uncontrollable' (Dou).  
 qaatt-waaraapinṽ qa-att+wa-ar-a+ap-inṽ < ka-dda+wa-ra-a+pa-nṽi  
*becoming silly, violent*, inferred from



qaatt-yaala		HIS: kat warapinj 'becoming violent' (Dou). qa-att+ya-al-a < ka-dda+ya-la-a (Cha), no HIS, lit. <i>head sand/grave-in</i> .
silly		
qaattitʷ-		qa-att-itʷ- < ka-dda-tʷi-
	to hear, listen, understand	(Cha), lit. <i>head-set/put/CAUS</i> , qaattitʷinʷ < kaddatʷinʷi <i>listening</i> (see HIS Gre), HIS: kat-tidj (Arm), ngan kuttich 'I listen' (Bat), kutich 'understand', kuttajinoong 'see and understand' (Dav), katitjinj (Dou), kat-ta-jinje Vasse, kat-tidje (Gre), kattajinji, kattidj, kattidjin PRES, kattidjaga PAST (Moo), 'this word seems to be a compound of katta, the head, and ijow, to put' (Moo), kattidj (Pat), catagian, cattacien, cattaciũ 'comprendre, entendre' (Sal), kardidyin (Wai).
qaau-		qa-au- < ka-wa-
	to laugh	(Cha),
qaautitʷ-puaminʷ		qa-au+tʷitʷ+pu-am-inʷ < ka-wa+tʷi+pu-ma-nʷi
	letting him laugh about it	(Cha,Gor), euphonic t, CAUS+PASS.
qaautitʷ+a+qaau		qa-au+tʷitʷ+a+qa-au < ka-wa+dʷi+ka-wa
	utterly ridiculous, -itʷ < -dʷi REL, inferred from	
		HIS: kwet-a-kow 'to amuse, laugh' (Bat), HIS of qaau-: go-a (Arm,Gre,Moo), kowin (Bat), kaka (Dav), kawinj (Dou), koo-a Vasse (Gre), cowker (Nin), caua, cauin, caugn 'rire' (Sal).
qaauer	SG	qa-au-er < ka-wa-ri
qaauaar	PL	qa-au(-er)+a-ar < ka-wa-(ri-k)a-ra
	bird	
	Purple-crowned Lorikeet	(Glossopsitta porphyrocephala Dietrichsen), inferred from HIS: kaua 'parrakeet' (Has-Dls), cowara, cower, kowar (Ser), lit. <i>screamer</i> .
qaay		qa-ay < ka-ya
	fire	(Cha), no HIS.
qaayaaĩ		qaa+yaaĩ < kaa+ya-ĩa
	yes, certainly	(Cha), qaayaaĩitʷ <i>certainly it is!</i> (Cha,Sam), HIS: caya, kia, kire, kiya, kie, kya, kiyar, kiar (Cur), kayar (Dou), ky, kwa (Gre), kia-kia 'an excla- mation of surprise and delight, sometimes of gratitude' (Gre), kaia 'yes' (Rae).
qääyün		qä-äy-ün < ka-ya-nu cf. qiän NEG
	one	(Cha,Sam), see kayanu <i>one</i> NGA, kayan 'one' and NEG Walmatjarri, kayanu <i>one</i> , <i>alone</i> Thargari S.NWL, HIS: gyn (Arm,Moo), gēn, kain, gain (Bat), kein, kain, gyne, kane, kehn, kean, kaen, kan (Cur), kenj (Dou), kaen (Dav), gain, gyne, kine (Gre), caine (Has), kane (Isa), gyn (Moo), kain (Nin), kaen (Pat), chegn (Sal), kein (Wai).
maam qääyündʷaaq		ma-am qä-äy-ün+dʷa-aq < ma-ma ka-ya-n(u)+dʷa-ga
	of/to one father, OBL, inferred from	
		HIS: maam kainjuk 'children of one father' (Bat 14/54, 89).



- qäill                      qä-ill < ka-lli      see qærl  
*boomerang (returning)* (Cha), loan from NWL,WDL,  
 HIS: E. kail (Bat), kaile, kial (Cur), keļ (Dou), kyle,  
 koyle (Has), curl (Nin);  
 W. kylee, koilie, kieli, kiley (Cur), kylie (Dav,Gla),  
 kaļi (Dou), ki-ley, ky-ley 'the curved weapon for  
 throwing, a crooked stick' (Gre), ky-li (with long  
 description, Moo), koili (Rae); to active or Q moiety  
 (Bra 1977).
- qäinn-                    qä-inn- < ka-nni-  
*to step, stamp, dance* (Cha), see kanni- *to go, step* NGA,  
 qäinniŋ, qäinninŋ *dancing* (Cha),  
 qaambärniŋ qäinninŋ *funeral dance, lit. meeting and*  
*stamping* (Cha),  
 querlq-qäinn- *to dodge, lit. hip-dance, see querlaq,*  
 qäinn-waup! *dance!, lit. step and play!, inferred from*  
 HIS: ken wab 'to dance' (Bat), kening, kēna wab  
 'corroboree' (Bat 15/14), k/gan-now 'to step, move  
 rapidly' (Gre,Moo), gannow 'to step, kick' (Moo),  
 canaan 'fouler au pied', canoal 'danser' (Sal); quel-  
 kain 'shift position' (Gre), quelken 'avoid a spear'  
 (Moo), gwel-gan-now (Gre).
- qäip                      qä-ip < ka-bi  
*water* (Cha and others), see kabi *water* NGA,WDL, Mirning,  
 Parnkalla, Kaurna, and other Yura-languages,  
 qäibal *in the water* (Cha) = HIS: gäḅal (Bat 1914),  
 qäip naaḡl *low tide* (Cha),  
 ḡaḷuŋ qäip ḡaaninŋ *I'm drinking water* (Cha),  
 qäip qæräp *water gone salty* (Cha),  
 qäip qwaap *fresh, good water* (Cha),  
 qäip yuall quallinŋ *rain coming* (Cha),  
 qäip tiärimmiitt *high tide* (Cha),  
 qäip wäerniŋ *water falling, ebb, inferred from gab*  
*wenning* (Bat),  
 HIS: E. gab (Bat), gab, keib, kaip, kairp (Cur), kep  
 (Dou), ripe (Has) = ḡäip; kaip, kaiapp 'rain, water  
 (east)' geb, gapp 'rain water (west)' (Rae);  
 W. gabi, gabby, kabbee, gabbee (Cur), gab-bi (Arm),  
 kype, kuyp-e, gab-by (Gre), gabbi, kypbi (Moo), keape  
 (Dav), gabee (Lyo), kypee (Pal), gabbi (Pat), gabi,  
 cape (Sal), kepi (Wai).
- qäip-maam              qä-ip+ma-am < ka-bi+ma-ma  
*thunder* (Cha), lit. *water-father,*  
 qäip-maam waarŋq lit. *water-father's voice, inferred*  
*from*  
 HIS: cap marm wank 'thunder' (Cur 393), kepi mamma  
 'thunder' (Wai).
- qäip-ḡaitt              qä-ip+ḡa-itt < ka-bi+ḡa-ddi      see ḡaitt  
*ripples* (Cha), lit. *water going on.*
- Qäip-qäill-taandaŋitŋ      Qä-ip+qä-ill+ta-and-aŋ-itŋ  
 n.g. *Esperance where the climbing is* (Cha) = Wireless Hill,  
 Esperance.
- Qäip-qäill              Qä-ip+qä-ill < \*Ka-bi+ka-lli

n.g.	<i>Water-boomerang, i.e. boomerang-shaped bay = Esperance Bay = Esperance.</i>
qäiba-qäiba	qä-ib+a+qä-ib-a < ka-bi-a+ka-bi-a
<i>drunk</i>	"old word" (Alb),
Qäibaqaaraq	Qä-ib+a+qa-ar-aq < Ka-bi+qa-ra+ga
<i>shore dwellers</i>	lit. <i>water-to-PL-to</i> , inferred from HIS: Gebungurruk 'all native groups occupying the littoral' (Bat 14/53).
qäibära	qä-ib-ä-r-a < ka-bi-r-a
qäibra	qä-ib(ä)-r-aq < ka-bi-r(a)-ga
<i>ship, boat</i>	(Cha), lit. <i>for the water region or for along the water</i> , HIS: ky-bra (Arm,Moo), kypero (Pal), kibera (Pat), kibbera, kibbra 'ships' (Rae).
-qäit	-qä-it < -ka-di
<i>only</i>	(Cha), inferred from a remark on a number of plant specimens: qaall-qäit <i>fire(wood) only!</i>
qaitt-	qa-itt- < ka-ddi-
<i>to fall, drop,</i>	<i>jump down</i> (Cha), see kaddi- <i>to jump, fall</i> NGA, extended to mean 'first initiation'; boys dropped into a ditch whilst girls (from Albany) jump across them.
Qaittap	Qa-itt-ap
n.g.	Caitup Creek, 20 miles W. of Esperance; place of initiation; but Caitup Lake NW. of Esperance is Qüerdäp Round-GEO (Cha).
qallaaři	OWCD
<i>lizard</i>	
<i>white, sleepy</i>	<i>lizard changing colours</i> (Cha,Sam), a male, to the active or Q moiety, married to taangal, a female little white lizard (Cha), see kallardi and kalvärenga lizards NWL, no HIS.
qamaq ?	qam-aq < kam-ka DIM? see qaamaq
qanağäl	qan-ağ-äl < kan-ga-la
<i>above, on top of</i>	(Cha's F.F.), poet. deriv. of qanaq < kanga-, see kangala, kangara <i>above</i> NWL, qaari qanağäl <i>guarding the salmon is lying on top (of the water) quietly</i> (Cha's F.F.), HIS: kan-gul 'the east' (Gre), kangäl 'the spot of sun-rising' (Moo), i.e. 'where the sun is up' (Bra).
qandi	no MNFS, loan from the north
<i>axe handle, rock axe</i>	(Cha), see kandi <i>circumcision knife</i> NGA,WDL,NWL, HIS: gande 'a sort of slate stone' (Moo).
qanpääř	qan-pä-äř < kan-pa-řa
(1) <i>march fly</i>	(!) (Cha), to active or Q moiety (Bra 1977), inferred from
(2) <i>centipede</i>	HIS: kan-bar-ra (Arm), kan-bur-ra (Gre), kanbarra (Moo), see kanpař <i>centipede</i> Walmatjarri, kanpařka WDL, kanpař <i>spider's web</i> S.NWL, gunbir 'centipede' (Bat 15/19).

- qaraĩ  
*shell ornament* no MNFS, loan from north  
*around neck* (of Wonggai boys) (Cha), see karaĩ karaĩba  
 WDL (Tin 1972:256, Bra 1982:152 n.26), inferred from  
 HIS: ko-rail 'shells in general' (Gre), korel (Moo).
- qaĩrganʷ  
 bird no MNFS  
 (1) *Australian Goshawk* (*Accipiter fasciatus*) (Ser),  
 (2) *Brown Hawk* (*Falco berigora*) (Ser), *chicken hawk*, *took fire from*  
*Willy Wagtail* (Cha), to active or Q moiety (Bra 1977),  
 HIS: karrgain 'Sparrow Hawk' (Bat), ka-ra-kin 'Sparrow  
 Hawk' (Isa), kargyn 'lizard-eating hawk' (Moo), cuckine  
 'sparrow hawk' Pallinup R. (Ser), carakine 'Australian  
 Goshawk' Pallinup R. (Ser); elsewhere see kaĩgandʷa  
 Parnkalla, kaĩgala, kaĩnga *Sparrow Hawk* NWL, kãĩk-  
 kãĩk *Brown Hawk* Wemba-Wemba (Hercus 1969:411), kaĩganʷ  
 a hawk Walmatjarri (Bra), karkanya 'a sp. of hawk'  
 Kurna, kiĩki Arabana, kaĩgan 'white hawk' Mara,  
 ma-kaĩganʷ Warndarang and Ngandi, kaĩgadʷ Nunggubuyu  
 E. Arnhem Land, min-keĩki Wik-Mungkan N. Queensland,  
 kaĩdʷan Murinbata NT, kaaĩgaĩ Kidabal NSW, geriergen  
 Yugambal NSW.
- qaudʷin ?  
*only, also, moreover* (Cha),  
 HIS: goo-jeer 'also, and' (Gre), gudjir (Moo).  
 qa-udʷ-in < ka-dʷu-ni ? cf. -qãit
- qaugann  
 relation  
*my uncle, mother's brother, father-in-law* (Cha).  
 qaugann-maann  
*my uncle* qa-ug-ann+ma-(am)-ann < ka-gu-nna+ma-(ma)-nna  
 "the man you give your daughter" (Cha), *son-in-law*,  
 see kaaga *brother-in-law* NWL.  
 qa-ug-ann < ka-gu-nna
- qaugãnʷ  
 plant  
*yam sp.* qa-ug-ãnʷ < ka-gu-nʷa  
*onion, blue flower on top, 1 m high* (Gor),  
 HIS: ko-gyne 'a root used for food which resembles  
 warran' (Gre), kogyn 'an edible root' (Moo).
- qaugŋi  
*my uncle* qa-uŋ-ŋi < ka-ŋu-ni  
 (Cha),  
 qaugq  
*uncle, son-in-law, superior generation level* (Cha),  
 qa-uŋq < ka-ngu > ka-uŋg-a BLCD  
 HIS: kan-gun (Arm), konk, kong, kongan (Bat), conk  
 (Dav), koŋan var. of koŋk (Dou), kan-gu (Gre), kong-ga  
 (Isa) BLCD, kan-gun (Moo), conk, konk (Nin), concon  
 (Sal), kangã Ginjin (Bat 1914),  
 see kangu(lu) *mother's brother, uncle* NGA,  
 kangula meruŋu *my son-in-law* NGA, kangu *superior*  
*generation level* NWL.
- qaur  
*back, retour* qa-ur < ka-ru  
 (Cha, Gor), *again* (HIS),  
 HIS: gar-ro 'again' (Arm), kor 'back' (Bat), garro

- yual 'to return' (Moo) (lit. 'back here'), koṛ, koḷ  
'back (to place) (Dou), koṛ kuḷ 'come back' (Dou),  
korr-kul 'go back' (Has-Dls 236), maia kor gooling  
'echo' (Bat) (lit. maya qaur quulliq<sup>y</sup> *voice back going*).  
qaur-naa? qa-ur+naa < ka-ru+naa  
*what again?, really?, inferred from*  
HIS: kan-nah? 'interrogative interjection' (Arm), ka-na  
'eh, really?' (Gre), ka-na-jil 'eh? verily do you speak  
the truth?' (Gre), kurnarnkurling 'truly going' (Dav),  
konnongooring 'truly going' (Dav), kannah 'is it so?,  
Eh? verily? Do you understand?' from ka 'or' (Moo).  
Qaurap Qa-ur+ap < \*Ka-ru-ba  
n.g. a lake 10 miles N. of Esperance, short for Qaurap-  
t<sup>y</sup>iännaaṅ *Looking back*; this again is the terse version  
of a historical happening: in the middle of the lake a  
spring produces fresh water; a man got drowned there.  
Other men looked back whether he was coming. For the  
verb see: ṅäilül quüd<sup>y</sup>in maernbaḡart t<sup>y</sup>iännaaṅin<sup>y</sup>  
qaur/rḷ ṅaardiy *we two look back south to the sea* (Cha).
- qaup qa-up < ka-bu or  
qaurp qa-urp < ka-rbu see qua(r)p, quup?  
*charcoal, black colour* (Cha),  
qaall qau(r)p *fire burns down black* (Cha),  
HIS: kob (Bat), koop KGS 'charcoal' (Gre), kup KGS  
(Moo).
- qaurt qa-urt < ka-rdu > ka-urd-a BLCD  
*spouse, partner (mostly female)* (Cha), deriv. of kaart *half, portion*,  
see kardu *wife* Walmatjarri, karto 'wife, partner'  
Kurna, kardu *you* pron.pers. 2 SG (cover word)  
Marduthurnira, Pinikurra NWL,  
HIS: E. kord (Bat), kuṭ (Dou) (confounded with kuṭ  
'heart'), kawd, kord 'wife' (Rae), koor-da (Isa) BLCD;  
W. kar-do 'a married and betrothed person' (Arm, Gre,  
Moo), kardo, kardu Gingin, Murray R. (Bat 1914), kar-do  
bur-ring 'to marry or carry off a wife' (Gre), kardu  
'only applied to white men, wife or sweetheart' (Pat),  
coro 'épouse' (Sal).  
qaurt-maatt qa-urt+ma-att < ka-rdu+ma-dda  
*sweetheart, "wrong girl"* (Cha), lit. *spouse member?*  
HIS: kordamata 'husband and wife stock' (Bat 12/5),  
kuṭ(a)maṭ 'potential marriage partner, spouse, wife,  
sweetheart' (Dou) (confounded with kuṭ = kurdu/quurt).  
qaurt-taayälaq qa-urt+ta-ay-äl-aq < qa-urt+ta-ad<sup>y</sup>-äl-aq <  
ka-rdu+ta-d<sup>y</sup>a-la-ga  
*sweetheart, "right girl", wife, girlfriend* (Cha), lit. *wife meat*  
*-having*, -älaq for obsolete -qaadaq,  
yauq taayälaq < yagu tad<sup>y</sup>akadaga  
HIS: tatj(a)tak 'meat payment (for a wife), dowry'  
(Dou).
- qaüt<sup>y</sup> qa-üt<sup>y</sup> < ka-d<sup>y</sup>u see quüt<sup>y</sup>  
*stone axe, tomahawk, hammer*, inferred from  
HIS: E. koj (Bat), kodge, kodch, koich (Cur), coyche

	(Dav), kotj (Dou), ko-itch (Gre), koitch (Has), koit (Nin), catch (Pal);
qaütʷ-puurn <i>axe handle</i>	W. kad-jo (Arm), kodja, kat-djo (Gre), kadjo (Moo), kodjer, gadjo, kodja, kodju, kooga (Cur), coccio (Sal). qa-ütʷ+pu-urn < ka-dʷu+pu-rnu inferred from HIS: koj boorn (Bat), cf. qandi.
Qaütʷ-quumpaara gap n.g.	Qa-ütʷ+qu-um+pa-ar+ag+ap HIS: Koichgomorlgup near Broomehill Stn. (1903), 'place for getting flint for heads of hammers' = lit. 'axe-all-for-become'/GEO.
qauwaa -qau	qau+waa see waa interjection to draw attention of persons farther away, <i>hey!</i> inferred from HIS: cau-wah 'come here' (Fli), kau 'hollo! ho!' (Gre).
qiadeeqq <i>at night</i>	qi-ad-eeqq < qi-ad-iy-äqq < qi-ad-il/ĩ-äqq ki-da-l/ĩ-ŋga (Cha), HIS: kutteeuk (Bat), kitlook, kittiyuk, kitallik, gidaget, kidal, jidaluk, kidalack, kuttik, kutbenk (Cur), kut-teeek (Gre), kittiup cowra (Has), kattik (Moo), kartiac (Nin).
qiadeeqq-quarn <i>daylight</i>	qi-ad-eeqq+qu-arn < ki-da-yi-ŋga+ku-rna (Cha), lit. <i>after the night</i> , HIS: ge-da-la 'day' (Gre, Moo).
qiadeeqq puaert <i>sundown, evening</i>	qi-ad-eeqq pu-aert < ki-da-linga pu-rdai (Cha), lit. <i>night soon</i> .
qiänʷ, qiäyänʷ qeen	qi-änʷ < ki-nʷa or qi-äy-änʷ < ki-ya-na qe-en < ki-ya-na NEG cf. qäyün one <i>nothing, never, nobody</i> (Cha), see kayan <i>unable to, none</i> and cf. kayan <i>one</i> , both Walmatjarri; qiänitʷ <i>there is no ...</i> (Cha), puiy qeen <i>no money</i> (Cha), HIS: keen, qee'en (Bat), kian WUD (Cur), kinj 'nil, nothing, nobody' (Dou), kian 'no, not, nothing' (Gre), keen (Has), kyan (Moo), ki-in 'the dead' (Moo).
qiänʷaq yiäy <i>enough!</i>	qi-änʷaq yi-äy < ki-nʷa-ga yi-ya lit. <i>to nothing now!</i> , inferred from HIS: kenyak 'enough' (Bat 1914:75), kenjak yey (Dou).
qeenqaadaq <i>nothing-having</i>	qe-en+qa-ad-aq < ki-ya-na+ka-da-ga inferred from HIS: qaiju kaiangäṭak 'I nothing got' (Bat 1914:80). qeen+qeen
qeenqeen <i>frog</i> <i>little tree frog</i>	(Cha), its call understood as 'never-never'? HIS: ?
qʷiigin <i>relation</i> <i>grand-daughter</i>	qʷi-ig-in < tʷu-gu-nna for tʷüügänn = tʷuugann (Han).

- qiiälbitʼ ?                      for tʼiiälbitʼ      see tʼiiälp  
fish                      unidentified species
- qiip                      qi-ip < ki-bi  
*little black ant*, inferred from  
HIS: keep (Rae).
- qiitʼ                      qi-itʼ < ki-dʼi  
qäitʼ                      qä-itʼ < ka-dʼi  
*spear*                      (Cha), see kadʼi *spear* NGA, to passive or S moiety  
(Bra 1977),  
qiidʼaar! or qiitʼtʼaar! *spears!* (Cha),  
qiidaqq *by the spear* (Cha),  
qiidʼal *with the spear* = HIS: gij-al (Bat 1914),  
HIS: E. geej (Bat), ceech (Dav), kitj (Dou), keit  
(Nin), gich (Rae);  
W. gi-dʼji (Arm), gid-jee (Gre), geize (Has), gidji  
(Pat), ghici (Sal), kedji (Wai).
- quaal                      qu-aal < qu-al-a < kulaa      see quiäl  
*name*                      (Cha), lit. *for the ear?*, see kuli *name* NGA,  
HIS: quala (Gre), others see quiäl.
- quabül                      qu-ab-ül < ku-ba-lu  
*belly, stomach*                      (Cha), quabül *waara tummy bad* (Cha),  
HIS: E. gobbul (Bat), koorpel, korbal, gabbel, kobbel,  
kabool, gobal, gobbel (Cur), kopul (Dou), ko-bül (Fli),  
cobal (Has), kor-bel (Isa), corpul (Nin), gobbel (Pat),  
kobbl, kawbl, gobbl (Rae), cobol, copol, cobul 'ventre'  
(Sal, cobul gives the proper ü sound in the French  
pronunciation), korbuil 'fat' Upper Swan (Gre,Moo),  
korpul 'belly' (Wai);  
W. kob-bâ-lo (Arm), kob-ul-li (Gre), kobbalo, kobolo  
(Moo).
- quabül-puutt                      qu-ab-ül+pu-utt < ku-ba-lu+pu-ddu  
*hungry*                      lit. *belly-without* ABESS, inferred from  
HIS: cobolbut 'être affamé = ventre vide' (Sal).
- quabülül                      qu-ab-ül-ül < ku-ba-lu-lu  
*pregnant*                      (Cha), lit. *belly from*,  
HIS: ko-pul-ul-gate-gur KGS 'pregnant' (Gre),  
see -qaadaqʼ
- quabül ɳuarddiŋʼ                      qu-ab-ül ɳu-ardd-iŋʼ < ku-ba-lu ɳu-rdda-nʼi  
*lying on the belly = sleeping* (Cha), see koaballa ɳaŋi- *to sleep* NGA,  
HIS: koobal wongdin, koobilyerra, kubalyoo, koopell,  
kople 'sleep' (Cur), ko-bel-ya Vasse 'to sleep', ko-pil  
'sleep' (Gre,Moo), copil nahluc 'sleep together' lit.  
'belly we two' (Nin).
- quabuŋ ?                      qu-ab-uŋ < ku-ba-ɳu      see -guap  
*totem, "friend"*, inferred from  
HIS: ko-bong 'a friend, a protector ...' (Gre).
- quadʼaŋ                      qu-adʼ-aŋ < ku-dʼa-ɳa      see quüdʼaŋ  
*before, long ago, past* (Cha).



- quaḡarn                      qu-aḡ-arn < ku-ga-rna      see wuaḡarn  
     plant  
     (1) *Haemadorum* sp. (*H. spicatum?*), field specimen No.47 (Bra), (Cha),  
         HIS: ko-gyne 'a root used for food by the natives  
         which resembles warran' (Gre) (= wuaḡarn), kogyn (Moo),  
     (2) *Spear-leaved Dioscorea* (*Dioscorea hastifolia* Endl.)
- quaḡũr                      qu-aḡ-ũr < ku-ga-řu  
     marsupial  
     *Quokka, scrub wallaby, Short-tailed Pademelon* (*Setonix brachyurus*  
     Quemoi and Gaimard 1830) (Cha), to active or Q moiety  
     (Bra 1977),  
     HIS: kwa-kur (Gre), n.g. Quaggerup (Gla), quacka  
     'wallaby species' (Has), quag-ga 'rat' (Isa), kwakar,  
     quogga (Moo), quakur (Nin), kaggerock 'Tammar' (Pal),  
     kuokka 'coast wallaby' (Rae), quak-a (Tro).
- qualbau                      qu-alb-au < ku-lba-gu  
     qualbinʸ                  qu-alb-inʸ < ku-lba-nʸi  
     qualbuq                  qu-alb-uq < ku-lba-gu  
     red ochre                  (Cha), see kulbinʸ red ochre NGA, no HIS.
- qualka                      OWCD or NGA?  
     white of egg              (Cha),  
     HIS: quale 'egg' WUD (Cur 392).
- quan                          qu-an < ku-na > ku-an-a BLCD  
     quan                      qu-an < ku-na > ku-an-a BLCD  
     excrement, faeces, anus, arse (Cha), see kuna NGA,WDL,NWL,a.o.,  
     HIS: E. quon, quam KGS, quan, kwan, koon WUD (Cur),  
     kwun (Dou), xwun (Dou 1976:32);  
     W. (BLCD) ko-nang (Arm,Gre,Moo), goonna, gwonna, quanna,  
     qwonna, ngoona, qunna, koonna, kwonna, quanner, goona,  
     gwanna (Cur), guana (Pat), cona (Sal).
- quaninʸ                      qu-an-inʸ < ku-na-nʸi  
     defecating                  inferred from  
     HIS: ko-na 'to void the excrement' (Gre), kuninj,  
     kwuninj (Dou), konang 'to void the excrement' (Moo).
- quanin                      qu-an-in < ku-na-ni      see muant-tʸäũr  
     plant  
     *Christmas Tree* (*Nuytsia floribunda* (Labill.) R.Br. ex Fenzl.), (Cha),  
     field specimen No.43, cf. quanert?
- quanert                      qu-an-ert < ku-na-rdi      see maanqaart, qaamäřũr  
     pie of mashed-up peas of qaamäřũr (*Acacia cyclops* A. Cunn.), to active  
     or Q moiety (Bra 1977),  
     HIS: koon-ert, kwon-nat KGS 'a species of Acacia'  
     (Gre), koonnat, kunart (Moo), quan-nert (Gre), kwonnert  
     'Jamwood seed' (Bat 1913).
- quandä                      poetical BLCD      see quant  
     camp, house, nest, hut (Cha's M.F.) (see p.xix (3)).
- quandäḡer                  qu-and+äḡ-er < ku-nda+ga-ri      see quant, -äḡer  
     policeman                  (Cha), lit. always in the camp.

- quant                      qu-ant < ku-nda  
                             *camp, house, hut, nest* (Cha,Gor), lit. *to-ish*,  
                             HIS: kooant, kant 'camp' (Dav), kont 'camping place'  
                             (Dou), kaunt (Cur 351), cheit cont 'bird's nest'  
                             (Has-Dls).
- qäip-quant                qä-ip+qu-ant < ka-bi+ku-nda  
                             *soak* (Cha), lit. *water-camp*,  
                             Qäip-quant n.g. = Speddingup N. of Esperance (Cha).
- Waurldvi-quaddap  
                             n.g.                      Mt Hannett near Esperance (Cha), lit. *Eagle-nest-*  
    *become*/GEO; note changed nd > dd.
- quantv                      qu-antv < ku-ndva  
                             *semen* (Cha), see kundva Talandji S.NWL, no NYU HIS.
- quap ?                      see quarp, qaurp, quup ?  
                             *charcoal*
- quar                        see qwar  
                             *Western Brush Wallaby.*
- quaraa                      no MNFS, eastern loan?  
                             *long time ago* (Cha,Nor), see karaa *long time ago* NGA, kuwara *later*  
    *on* Kugada (Platt 1972:27),  
    quaraa quüdvag *long ago* (Cha),  
    HIS: koorraa 'long time' (Bat), kura 'before' (Dou),  
    go-rah 'a long time ago' (Gre), gorah (Moo), corram  
    quatchet (Nin) = quaraa quüdvagity *it is long ago*  
    (Bra).
- Quaraagap                Qu-araa+ag+ap < Ku-wa-ra+ga+ba  
                             n.g.                      Mt Eleonora, lit. *originated long time ago*,  
    HIS: Mt Eleonora called Guaragup (Dempster 1864).
- quararl                      qu-ar-arl < ku-ra-ra  
                             *plant*  
                             (1) *gum tree, stunted, no use* (Cha) (*Eucalyptus incrassata* (Labill.)),  
    field specimen No.22 (Bra),  
    HIS: quarral (Has),  
                             (2) *gum tree, Ridge-fruited Mallee* (*Eucalyptus angulosa* Schauer),  
    HIS: kwararl (Abb:13,26), identification doubted.
- quarat                      see quart  
                             *short, little*
- quard-                      qu-ard- < ku-rda-            see quart, quardity-  
                             *to cast, chuck, die, fall, throw*, lit. *to shorten?*  
                             cf. kurdu *dead* NWL,  
                             quardin *chucking it away* (Cha),  
                             HIS: gwardo, qwart 'to throw, cast, fall' (Gre),  
                             gwart- qwardo-, gwardin PRES, gwardagga PAST (Moo).
- quardan-                qu-ard-an- < ku-rda-na-            see quart  
                             *to shorten* CONT, inferred from  
    HIS: gorada 'to shorten' (Moo).
- quardany                qu-ard-any < ku-rda-nva            see quart  
                             *corpse* inferred from

quardarp                      HIS: cuaragn, cuareran 'cadavre' (Sal).  
qu-ard-ar-(a)p      ku-rda-ra-ba      see quradap

bird  
Black-breasted Buzzard (*Hamirostra melanosternon*) (Bra), to active  
or Q moiety (Bra), lit. *short become* (compared with  
the Eagle).

quardilʷaŋ                      qu-ard-ilʷ-aŋ < ku-rda-lʷi-ŋa      or  
quardül-yuaŋ                      qu-ard-ül+yu-aŋ < ku-rda-lu+yu-ŋa      see quart

bird  
police bird, devil bird, inferred from  
HIS: kwaṭilyaŋ 'prob. golden whistler or white-faced  
heron (Blue crane), its whistle regarded as ominous'  
(Dou), 'its call kwaṭitj-kwaṭitj' (Dou).

quardinʷ                      qu-ard-inʷ < ku-rda-nʷi      see quart

short one  
(1) child                      (Cha), HIS: quarding 'quading' (Pal)?  
(2) plant  
Pigface                      inferred from  
HIS: kwaṭinj, kweṭinj (*Macarthuria australis* Hueg.)  
(Dou).

quardity-                      qu-ard-ity- < ku-rda-tʷi-  
to spear, throw, inferred from  
HIS: kuṭitjinj 'spearing, throwing' (Dou), kitj  
kuṭitjinje 'throwing the spear' (Dou) =

qiity quardityinʷä                      qi-ity qu-ard-ity-inʷ-ä  
a spear for the throwing, inferred from above, PART OBL.

quarläy                      qu-arl-äy < ku-rla-ya

bird  
bustard, "turkey" (Cha, Alb, Sam) (*Ardeotis kori* Burchell 1822),  
HIS: koolee, kaale (Bat), coorley (Has), kuli (Has-Dls,  
Wai), coolie (Has-Dls, Ser), koolanahr Kojonup (Cur).

-quarn, -ḡuarn                      -q/ḡu-arn < -k/gu-rna  
-quern, -ḡuern                      -q/ḡu-ern < -k/gu-rni  
after, past, following (Cha),  
maar/l-quarn after the weather (Cha),  
qiadeeqq-quarn after the night = daylight (Cha),  
piiř-e-quarn astray, lit. after the end.

quarn-quarn                      qu-arn+qu-arn < ku-rna+ku-rna

bird  
Sooty Oystercatcher (*Haematopus fuliginosus* Gould), black and red-  
billed sea bird (Cha),  
HIS: goran-goran Pallinup R. (*H. longirostris*)!

quarp ?                      see quap, qaurp, quup ?  
charcoal, black colour (Cha).

quart                      qu-art < ku-rda      see quard-, quarat, qurat  
short, stunted, little, see kurda, kudda short NWL, Walmartjarri,  
urdidʷa Alyawarra, inferred from  
HIS: quyydit, quiart 'little' (Cur).

quarat                      qu-ar-at < ku-ra-da      see quarda, quart, qurat

- short, little* inferred from  
HIS: go-rad, go-rad-da 'short' (Arm), koo-ra-da,  
goor-at (Gre), goorad, gorada 'little' (Moo).
- quařaŋ-                      qu-ař-aŋ- < ku-řa-ŋa-  
*to spin, turn, twist*, see kuař(ba) *distaff* NWL, inferred from  
HIS: go-rang (Gre,Moo), koo-mal-du go-rang-ween  
'spinning opossum's hair' (Gre),  
quařaŋ-quařanan-              qu-ař-aŋ+qu-ař-aŋ-an- < ku-řa-ŋa+ku-řa-ŋa-na-  
*to whirl around*, inferred from  
HIS: gorangoranan (Moo),  
quařiŋ-quařiŋ                      qu-ař-iŋ+qu-ař-iŋ < ku-řa-nʸ/ŋi+ku-řa-nʸ/ŋi  
*dust storm, whirlwind*, inferred from  
HIS: gooring-gooring (Bat).
- quaři                      OWCD, no MNFS, a rare exception, because MNFS would  
*now*                      lead to an awkward \*quaři/l, too awkward for a common,  
frequently used word; inferred from kuwaři *now* NWL,  
WDL, kuwaři *just now* + PAST = recent PAST Kugada  
(Platt 1972:27), and  
HIS: go-ri 'just now' + PAST (Arm 44), ko-re KGS 'just  
now' (Gre), ko-re Vasse 'the sign of the preterperfect  
tense "has"' (Gre), go-ree 'just now' (Gre), gori  
'just now, lately' (Moo).
- qua(ř)ity                      qu-a(ř)-ity < ku-(ř)a-dʸi  
*navel*                      (Cha),  
HIS: qwaij (Bat), ngow-er-it KGS (Gre), kwyr-ril-ngab-  
burn 'navel fat' (Gre), ngowerit (Moo), goad (Wai).
- quařq                      qu-ař-(a)q < ku-řa-ga  
*man's cloak*                      (Cha), lit. *for (use) on the outside*, in contrast to  
the woman's cloak puařq, meaning *for (use) inside*,  
characterising the different modes of wearing the  
kangaroo skins;
- quařq-puutt                      ABESS  
*naked (man)*                      inferred from  
HIS: bokabärt 'naked (woman)' (Moo), quark (Has).
- quayar                      qu-ay-ar < ku-ya-ra  
*sand, sandy*                      inferred from  
HIS: go-yar-ra 'sand' (Arm,Gre,Moo), guy-a-ra 'sandy  
land' (Gre).
- quayar                      qu-ay-ar(-ar) < ku-ya-ra-ra  
*Sand Frog, April Frog*, deriv. of quayar *sand*, inferred from  
HIS: gooya (Bat), goo-ya 'a species of frog' (Gre),  
kwiyař 'April Frog' (Dou), gu-ya or go-ya 'a species  
of frog that burrows in the sand and is eaten by the  
natives. It is in season in the months of April and  
May' (Moo).
- quayarŋq-qaan                      qu-ay-ar(-a)ŋq+qa-an < ku-ya-ra-ŋg(a)+ka-na  
[qworŋqan]                      *sand plain*                      lit. *sand-on/off-shine* or  
quayaraŋqaann                      qu-ay-ar+aŋ+qa-ann < ku-ya-ra+ŋa+pa-nna

- sand plain* lit. *sand-of plain?*, inferred from  
HIS: kwonkan 'sandplain' (Bat), kwonkan 'sand plain'  
(Dou), goon-gan 'sandy district' (Gre), gongan (Moo).
- quiäl  
name qu-iäl < qu-il-ä < ku-le-a see quaal  
inferred from kuli *name* NGA and  
HIS: kwel (Bat), go-lee, kol-le, kwel-le (Gre), kole,  
quele (Moo), kwilla (Pat);  
cf. kulea, kulaa *ear* NGA, kuli- *to hear* WDL, kuli-  
kur(!)li- S.NWL.
- quidvit  
plant qu-idv-it < ku-dvi-di  
*White Myrtle* (*Hypocalymma angustifolium* Endl.) (Abb), and/or  
*Honey Myrtle* (*Melaleuca uncinata* R.Br.) (Abb), inferred from  
HIS: kood-gett 'species of tea tree, the Casuarina'  
(Gre), kudjidi 'Leptospermum angustifolia; the sweet-  
scented leptospermum' (Moo), kwyt-yat 'Melaleuca  
hamata, having leaves like those of a pine or fir tree,  
only hooked at the end; found always in wet or damp  
soil' (Moo), kojjiit 'emu bush' (Rae).  
There can be no doubt about the MNFS identity of  
quidvit and kudjidi. Either Gre or Moo were misin-  
formed or the Aboriginal name applied to both. Abb:  
10,27 accepts two different plants with two different  
names.
- querlam  
bird qu-erl-am < ku-rli-ma see querl  
*Western Swampen* (*Porphyrio porphyrio bellus* Gould),  
cf. muulaŕ, tʷaarndiy, tʷaurndiy, tʷiurndiy, lit. *swamp  
sheoak-of/habitat*, inferred from  
HIS: kweelam Murray R. (Bat 1913), kool-la-ma (Gre),  
gullima Perth (Moo,Ser), gool-le-ma Perth (Ser).
- qüer  
around, in a circle -qü-er < -ku-ri see -qüert, qur-, quur-  
(Cha), see kuri *circle, circumference* NWL,WDL,  
see n.g. Yauwarllaŋ-qüeräp = *paperbark trees- out of  
+around+become*/GEO = Lake Warden, Esperance, no HIS.
- Qüerdäp  
n.g. Qü-erd-äp < \*Ku-rdi-ba  
Lake Caitup NW. of Esperance (Cha), cf. Qaittap,  
lit. *Round*-GEO.
- querl  
querlay qu-erl < ku-rli  
qu-erl-ay < ku-rli-ya  
plant  
*Swamp Sheoak* (*Casuarina obesa* Miq.) (Abb), see kurli *sheoak* NGA,  
HIS: E. kwel, kwel (Bat), quail, quilinock (Has),  
kwel (Rae);  
W. korrlee, kweela, kwella BLCD, queeda (Isa,Abb),  
gul-li (Arm,Moo), goolee (Cur,Lyo), kwelly (Dav),  
kwela (Moo).
- querlaq  
hip, hip-bone qu-erl-aq < ku-rli-ka < kurl-gi  
inferred from kallea' *hip-bone* NGA and

- HIS: gweluk (Bat), querluk (Cur 349), kwelak, kwelak, kwolak (Dou), kool-ke (Gre), kulgi (Moo), kwelokk (Rae).  
 querlq-qäinn- qu-erl-(a)q+qä-inn- < ku-rli-k+ka-nni-  
*to dodge (spears), lit. to hip-step, see qäinn-*  
 HIS: gwel-gan-now 'to shift the position, to avoid anything by shifting the body', quel-kain 'to shift the position' (Gre), quelken Upper Swan 'to step on one side in order to avoid a spear, ...' (Moo).
- q/ġuern -q/ġu-ern < k/gu-rni see q/ġuarn  
*after, following, past (Cha).*
- querniŋ qu-ern-iŋ < ku-rni-nŋ  
 plant product lit. *the after(treatment) one,*  
*prepared seed, nut of Zamia Palm (Macrozamia riedlei), 'best in*  
*October' (Cha,Gor), cf. päüyin the unprepared food;*  
 HIS: kween-een KGS 'nut of species of zamia' (Gre),  
 quinine, quinning (Has), gwin-een KGS 'the common  
 stock of food' (Gre), kwinin (Moo), querning (Pal).
- quernt qu-ernt < ku-rndi > ku-ernd-a/ä BLCD  
 marsupial  
*Short-nosed Bandicoot (Isoodon obesulus Shaw and Nodder 1830), to*  
*passive or S moiety (Bra 1977), male married to Emu*  
*(Bat 25/140), inferred from*  
 HIS: E. kwent (Bat), kwent (Dou), n.g. Quindalup (Gla),  
 kwendt KGS (Gre), quernd, quernde (Nin), kwent 'bandi-  
 coot, pig' (Has-Dls);  
 W. gwendi (Arm), kuender, quenda 'short-nosed bandi-  
 coot', n.g. Cunderdin, n.g. Quandingerup (Gla), koon-  
 de, gwinda Vasse (Gre), queen-da 'rats' (Isa), kundi,  
 gwende (Moo), cueinde 'animal petit' (Sal), koonda  
 (Dls 1060); of these quenda, queen-da are BLCD.
- qüert -qü-ert < -ku-rdi see -qüer  
*around, in a circle, circling (Cha) in*  
 n.g. Yauwarllaŋ-qüerdäp see = Yauwarllaŋ-qüeräp.
- qüert-qüert qü-ert+qü-ert < ku-rdi+ku-rdi  
*quick, at once, now (Cha),*  
 HIS: girt-girt (Bat), kirt-kirt (Cur), keṭ-keṭ, keṭipa  
 (Dou), gwertch, gate, gait, kite-kite KGS 'quick,  
 speedily' (Gre), ge-i-jut 'immediately' Vasse (Gre),  
 getget (Moo), kitt-kitt 'go quickly' (Rae).
- quiř qu-iř < ku-ři see quiy  
 milk inferred from kuři spouse (capable of breast-feeding)  
 WDL,NWL, and  
 HIS: guri 'milk from a woman's breast' (Moo), guyi  
 (Moo), goo-ril KGS 'the breast of a female' (Gre).
- quity qu-ity < ku-dyi > ku-ity-a BLCD  
 (1) bone (Cha), see kudyi, kudi, kuyi bone NWL,S.NWL,WDL,  
 kudyi Walmatjarri,

- (2) *sharp, bony* (Alb, Gor), quit<sup>y</sup> *beer* = *too sharp* (Alb),  
... quit<sup>y</sup> t<sup>y</sup>iännaaŋan paulap *too sharp looked they* (Gor),  
HIS: E. kweĵ (Bat), kweĵewerra 'bony' (Bat), quaitch,  
queech KGS, quach (Cur), yatch (Dav), kwetĵ (Dou),  
kweitch, kooĵ (Gre), queĵ KGS (Moo), queet (Nin);  
W. kot-ye (Arm), guage, guegie, quatcha, goodjee,  
queja, gidjee, quega, guigga, guegi (Cur), cuegi (Cur,  
Sal), quaid-ja Vasse (Gre), kot-ye, quet-ye (Moo),  
kot-ye-dak, kotelara 'bony' (Moo, Gre).
- quiy *milk* qu-iy < ku-yi see quiř, quiyuwaall  
inferred from quiyuwaall and  
HIS: guyi 'milk from a woman's breast' (Moo).
- quiyuwaall *plant* qu-iy+u+wa-all < ku-yi+wa-lla < ku-ři+wa-lla  
*Olearia axillaris* (D.C.) F. Muell., field specimen No. 24 (Bra),  
"whitish-blue bush, man's height, poultice against flu,  
cook it and put on against flu when smell comes out"  
(Cha), lit. *milk-with*; the plant reminded Dampier of  
the English rosemary when he named Rosemary Island in  
the Dampier Archipelago.
- [quorŋqan] *sand plain* see quayarŋq-qaan/quayaraŋqaann
- qur- *circle* in -qüer, -qüert, quraq, quuraq
- quraq *plant* qur-aq < kur-ka DIM see quuraq  
*wool-grass* (Cha) (*Lagurus ovatus* Linn.), field specimen No. 31  
(Bra), lit. *small circle, ring, round thing*, see kuru  
*round object, seed* NWL, kuru *eye* S. NWL, WDL, kurula  
*in a circle* Nyiyapalli NWL, no HIS.
- qurat *short, little* qur-at < kur-da see quar-, quart, quarat  
inferred from  
HIS: goor-at, koo-ra-da (Gre), goorad, gorada (Moo),  
kurat 'short' (Pat).
- qurat *red ant* qur-at < kur-da  
inferred from  
HIS: kurrat, krrat (Rae).
- quradap *bird* qur-ad-ap < kur-da-ba see quardarp  
*Black-breasted Buzzard* (*Hamirostra melanosternon*), lit. *short-become*  
(as against the eagle), to active or Q moiety (Bra  
1977), inferred from  
HIS: goo-dap Avon R. (Ser), goodap 'short-tailed brown  
mountain eagle' (Bat 37/180), kutup (Has-Dls 223).
- qurdu-puud<sup>y</sup>üř ? *island* better quurt-u-puud<sup>y</sup>üř  
= *heart-land*.
- qurndu *exudation* no MNFS, loan

- (1) *milk* (Cha), see kurndu *milk* NGA, kurndu *brain* Ngarluma NWL, kurndu *brain, milk* Yindjiparndi NWL,
- (2) *plant* *Euphorbia paralias* Linn., field specimen No.10 (Bra), *no use* (Cha), lit. *exudation*,
- (3) *sore, boil, coagulated matter*, inferred from HIS: koondo 'a sore, a bile' (Gre), kundu 'coagulated blood exuded from a wound' (Moo).
- qurnqaar ? qurn+qa-ar see quurnqaar  
sweat (Cha), PL
- qurnqaar puaminʷ ? qurn+qa-ar pu-am-inʷ see quurnqaar  
sweat pouring (Cha).
- quřabert quř+ab-ert < kuř+pa-rdi  
quřabürt quř+ab-ürt < kuř+pa-rdu  
quřpaur quř+pa-ur/l < kuř+pa-ru
- bird  
*Australian Magpie* (*Gymnorhina tibicen* Latham), to active or Q moiety (Bra 1977), inferred from kuřparu *Magpie* WDL, kuřpardu *magpie* NGA, kurl(!)paru, kurt(!)paru S.NWL;  
cf. the same name for the Black-throated Butcherbird (*Cracticus nigrogularis*) which occurs only rarely in the SW. of Australia: kuřparu, kuřwaru, kuřpandʷi, kuřpardudu NWL, kuřparuparu Walmatjarri, and inferred from  
HIS: gur-bat 'magpie' (Arm,Moo), koorbardee (Bat 1913), goorabeet (Bat 37/180), kulpaṭi 'magpie' (Dou), kool-bar-dee 'magpie', koor-beet 'jackess (Black and white)' (Isa), gurbal, korbat 'magpie' (Moo), kulbardi, kurbardie 'magpie' (Rae), goore-bat, gur-bat, gooraba Perth, curabarty Beverley, coolbardie Katanning, kulbardie Pallinup R., crowbaradie Broomehill, all 'magpie' (Ser).
- quubitʷ island qu-ub-itʷ < ku-bu-dʷi < quurt-puudʷüř  
inferred from  
HIS: koobitch (Bat), cool(!)ich (Dempster 1967:185).
- quubüdʷaŋ qu-ub-üdʷ-aŋ < ku-bu-dʷu-ŋa  
*little girl, last born girl*, inferred from  
HIS: koopedung 'last born girl' (Bat 14/87).
- quüdʷaŋ qu-üdʷ-aŋ < ku-dʷu-ŋa see quadʷaŋ  
*already, before, enough, in front, yesterday* (Cha,Nor),  
HIS: kweitch, kwetch 'enough' (Bat), kwējat Swan  
'already', kwajät Pinjarra 'just, directly' (Bat 1914),  
kwetjaŋ, kwetjal 'a long time ago' (Dou), gwertch-jaŋ-ut 'first, before' (Gre), gwytych-aŋ-at 'first, before' (Moo).
- quüdʷaŋitʷ qu-üdʷ-aŋ-itʷ < ku-dʷu-ŋa-dʷi  
*which was already* (Cha), completed action in a relative clause:  
yaunguř/l paannaq wauber ŋaütʷ quüdʷaŋitʷ puamitʷwiinʷ  
*a kangaroo was playing on the plain, which I killed yesterday* (Cha), see also under -itʷ REL,



- quüdyaq quaraa  
long ago  
HIS: kwëjaqat Swan 'before' (Bat 1914).  
see quaraa quüdyaq
- quüdyiny/ny  
two  
qu-üdy-iny/ny < ku-dyu-ny i see quütty-tyaal  
(Cha),  
HIS: koojeen (Bat), cojine (Nin), kudjin (Wai).  
qu-üdy-iny+qu-üdyiny < ku-dyu-ny i+ku-dyu-ny i  
(Cha), cf. quütty-tyaal-quütty-tyaal  
no HIS.
- quul  
louse, lice  
qu-ul < ku-lu  
lit. attached to, little thing, inferred from kulu  
louse NWL, S.NWL and  
HIS: ko-lo (Arm, Gre), kool (Bat), kooyl (Dav), kul  
(Dou), kolo (Moo), kul (Rae).
- quulaq  
child  
qu-ul-aq < ku-lu-qa  
(Alb), lit. attached little thing, see kulukulu Ngarluma  
NWL little,  
quulunqaar PL children, little ones (Alb),  
HIS: gu-lang 'a child of either sex' (Arm), gulan-gara  
PL (Arm, Moo), koolong (Bat), koolangbulla PL,  
koolangarra PL (Cur), coorlung, coorlinga PL (Dav),  
kuloq, kulonka PL (Dou), goo-lang, goo-lang-gurra PL  
(Gre), gulan-gara 'small toes, children' (Moo), coolon  
(Nin), culan, culanga PL (Sal), kulong (Wai).
- quulammiitt  
lad  
qu-ul-aq/m+mi-itt < ku-lu-qa+mi-ddi > kuulammiitti  
inferred from  
HIS: koo-lam-i-tee (Isa) BLCD.
- \*quultyaqaq  
bird  
Black Swan  
qu-ul+tyaa-aqq < ku-lu+ty/ta-a-nga see quul  
(P.S. better: quultyaqaq pus on beak)  
(Cygnus atratus), not WUD, to active or Q moiety (Bra  
1977), lit. \*little thing on beak (white bar near tip),  
HIS: culgia (Cur, Sal), kuraltho, gooljak, kooljak,  
cooljak (Cur), kool-jak, goo-royl (Gre), kool-jark  
(Isa), kuljak, guroyl N. of Perth (Moo), kuljak (Pat),  
gol-jak, coolecha (Ser).
- quull-  
to move, to go  
qu-ull- < ku-llu-  
(Cha, Nor a.o.) INTR,  
quulliny, quulliny, qüllin going,  
qaanny paairt qüllin qaalla I will soon be going home,  
maañ quullin-qaar clouds are moving (Cha); the PL of  
the verb is a NGA-ism!,  
HIS: kol bardo 'go away' (Arm), yota yota colin 'to  
New Norcia walking', koola, gooley, gulling 'walk'  
(Cur), yarruk kool 'to run', waht kool 'go away' (Cur  
349), kulinj, kul- 'to travel, go/come' (Dou), ko-lo  
'a verb denoting motion in general', kool (Gre), kolo  
'... to the east of Perth instead of Bardo - Watto  
kolo, be off, go away with you; winji badin, or winji  
kolin, where are you going?' (Moo).
- quull-  
to move it  
qu-ull- < ku-llu-  
(Cha) TRANS,  
qaütty nyuunañ wauitt quulliny I am/was sending the man  
away (Cha), some compounds:

- ŋaardiy quull- *to go down south, to the sea*,  
 ŋaardaŋ/1 quull- *to go down below*,  
 puagal quull- *to go/move downhill*,  
 qaardäŋ quull- *to move across*,  
 qaur quull- *to return, move back (like echo)*,  
 wauŋt quull- *to be off, go away* INTR,  
 wauŋt quull- *to remove, send away* TRANS, (all Cha)  
 quull-paadd- qu-ull+pa-ad(d)- < ku-llu+pa-dda-  
*to move and pad, tread*, Yuat, not WUD, inferred from  
 HIS: kol bardo 'go away' (Arm, Moo), gool-batteen  
 'going, departing' (Gre), gulbat (northern) PAST 'to  
 go, depart' (Moo), yeyi yul barduk gul bardiq 'they  
 are coming' (Bat 1914:71) =  
 yäiyi yuall puarduq quull-paaddiq *now hither near move  
 and treading*.  
 quull-paaraŋ- qu-ull+pa-ar-aŋ- < ku-llu+pa-ra-ŋa-  
*to move and get it, to go and get it, try to get it* (Cha), cf.  
 (w)udʷamanu- *to go and get it* NGA,  
 puiy ŋaütʷ quull-paaraŋinʷ *I try to get money* (Cha),  
 quull-yuuŋaŋ- qu-ull+yu-uŋ-aŋ- < ku-llu+yu-ŋu-ŋa-  
*to move and pound*, inferred from  
 HIS: kool-lyoo-rung 'to beat incessantly' (Gre), kol-  
 yurang 'to beat anything to powder, pound, melt' (Moo),  
 gul-yang-arra 'crumbs of bread, bits, roots when  
 pounded' (Moo) =  
 quull-yuu(ŋ)ŋ-aar qu-ull+yu-u(ŋ)-aŋ+(q)a-ar < ku-llu+yu-(ŋ)u-ŋa-ra  
*bits, crumbs (of bread), roots (when pounded)*, see above.  
 quullitʷ- qu-ull+itʷ- < ku-llu+itʷi-  
*to let him go, move* (Cha), CAUS of quull-,  
 HIS: ko-lytch KGS 'go thou, (from kool)' (Gre).  
 quulp-quulp-taan- qu-ulp+qu-ulp+ta-an- < ku-lbu+ku-lbu+ta-na-  
*to cough*  
 inferred from  
 HIS: kul-bu-kul-bu-dtan (Arm xvi, Moo), kool-boo 'to  
 cough' (Gre).  
 quulʷ qu-ulʷ < ku-lʷu see quulʷiŋ, quulʷaaaqq  
*fog, mist, moisture, pus*, inferred from  
 HIS: kulj 'pus (esp. conjunctival)' (Dou).  
 quulʷam- qu-ulʷ+am- < ku-lʷu+ma-  
*to tell lies, lie*, lit. *to make fog*, inferred from  
 HIS: bal koolyumitch 'he is talking lies' (Bat 25/68),  
 koolyumit 'liar', koolyawa 'teller of lies', koolya mut  
 'telling lies' (Dav), koo-ly-am 'to lie, to deceive'  
 (Gre), gul-yām 'to lie, to tell lies', gulyamān PRES,  
 gulyamāgga PAST (Moo), kuljumiŋtj 'pretending' (Dou).  
 quulʷaŋ qu-ulʷ-aŋ < ku-lʷu-ŋa > ku-ulʷ-aŋ-a BLCD  
 plant  
 Honey-myrtle (*Melaleuca polygaloides* Schau), deriv. of quulʷ  
 because of its moist, swampy habitat, to active or Q  
 moiety (Bra 1977), cf.  
 HIS: kool-yan-ga 'swamp Banksia' (!) (Isa).  
 quulʷiŋ qu-ulʷ-iŋ < ku-lʷu-ŋi see quulʷ  
*fog, mist, moisture*, deriv. of quulʷ, inferred from  
 HIS: kool-yeer KGS 'mist' (Gre), kul-yir 'mist, fog'  
 (Moo).

- quul<sup>y</sup>-waer                      qu-ul<sup>y</sup>+wa-er < ku-l<sup>y</sup>u+wa-ri  
                   *liar*                      PROF, inferred from  
    HIS: koolyawa 'teller of lies' (Dav).
- quumpaer                      qu-um+pa-ar < ku-mu+ka-ra  
       (1) *all*                      (Cha), lit. *together-PL*, see *kuma together* NWL,  
    quumpaer niät<sup>y</sup> *all here = it's all of us* (Cha),  
    quumpaarit ŋaaluul *it's all of us* (Cha),  
    quumpaarit<sup>y</sup> ŋaann<sup>y</sup> quul! *which is all and I go! = Let's*  
    *go all together!* (Cha),  
    paulapin<sup>y</sup> paaġitt<sup>y</sup>iilaŋ quumpaarmiitt qaaraŋmiiddin  
    *those-PL-ESS fight-each other-from, big-having anger-*  
    *loaded-ESS = From fighting each other they are all*  
    *very quarrelsome* (Cha),  
    HIS: kumpar 'all, big, large, very, enough' (Dou),  
       (2) *big, enough, large, plenty*, see *kumbaar/l enough, plenty* NGA, inferred  
    from  
    HIS: goombar 'big' (Bat), kumbar, gumba, gombat,  
    goombar, koombow, gumber 'big', goombar 'plenty' (Cur),  
    kumpar 'all, big, large, very, enough' (Dou), koom-bar  
    'big, heavy' (Gre), coombar 'big, great' (Has), gumba  
    'big, great, large' (Helms), gubar 'big' (Moo), kumbar  
    'big' (Pal), cumbar 'grand' (Sal).
- quumpaarit<sup>y</sup> paaganiŋ<sup>y</sup>      qu-um+pa-ar+it<sup>y</sup> pa-ag-an-iŋ<sup>y</sup> < ku-mu+ka-ra+d<sup>y</sup>i p.  
    *to gorge, overfeed*, inferred from  
    HIS: goombaitch bagganing (Bat).
- quumpaarmiitt                  qu-um+pa-ar+mi-itt < ku-mu+ka-ra+mi-ddi  
    *very great, very big, all* (Cha), see -miitt.
- quump                          qu-ump < ku-mbu  
                   *urine, bladder* see *kumbu urine* WDL,NWL, inferred from  
    HIS: kump (Dou), goom-boo 'to make water, bladder'  
    (Gre), gambu 'the bladder' (Moo), gumbu 'to make water'  
    (Moo), kump (Rae), cumbani 'uriner' (Sal), cumbo  
    'urine' (Sal).
- quumminin<sup>y</sup>                  qu-um(p+pu-a)m+in-in<sup>y</sup> < ku-m(bu+pu)-ma+ni-n<sup>y</sup>i  
                   *to urinate*                  (Cha), deriv. of quump; -in- better -än- CONT?
- quumarl                      qu-um-arl < ku-mu-rla < ku-mu-ra  
    qu-um-erl                      < ku-mu-ri
- marsupial  
                   *Brushtail Possum (Trichosurus vulpecula hypoleucus)* (Tro 123), (Cha),  
    to active or Q moiety, married to wallaby (Bra 1977),  
    deriv. of kumur *dark, sombre*, perhaps because of the  
    strong melanism of the SW. race (Tro 123); cf. gummil  
    'thread of possum wool' Wirradjurri (Günther 1892:88);  
    Kumuru n.g. Eaglehawk Island = *island of the dead* =  
    *cool* (Bra 1970b:220<sup>2</sup>),  
    HIS: ku-mal (Arm), goomal (Bat), coomal (Dav), kumul,  
    kumal (Dou), koomal, koomul, goomul, gumell, goomal,  
    coomal (Cur), koo-mal 'a species of opossum' (Gre),  
    ku-marl (Isa), kumal (Moo), cumal (Sal), koomaal (Tro).
- quunin<sup>y</sup>                      qu-un-in<sup>y</sup> < ku-nu-n<sup>y</sup>i  
    *baby, child, new, small, young* (Cha),

- HIS: goonni (Bat), kooning Kent 'baby' (Cur 390), cooning (Has), kuning 'boy, young', kurning 'children' (Rae).  
 quunin<sup>y</sup>in<sup>y</sup> *having a baby* qu-un-in<sup>y</sup>-in<sup>y</sup> < ku-nu-n<sup>y</sup>i-n<sup>y</sup>; (Cha), HIS?
- quunq (1) *shoulder* qu-unq < ku-ngu > ku-ung-a BLCD fig.  
 (2) *aid, backing, support*, inferred from  
 HIS: goon-go 'the shoulder fig. support, aid' (Gre), gong-go 'the back' (northern dialect) (Moo), koon-ga (Isa) BLCD,
- quungaqq *on the shoulder* qu-ung-aqq < ku-ngu-nga (carry), inferred from  
 HIS: goongok '(to carry) on the neck' (Bat).
- quup ? *charcoal* see qaup, qaurp, quap, quarp (Cha).
- quuraq *plant* qu-ur-aq < ku-r(u)-ka  
*wool grass* (Cha) (*Lagurus ovatus* Linn.), field specimen No.31 (Bra), deriv. of kuur *circle, round*, lit. *ringlet*, cf. *ovatus*. Does kurraak 'veins' (Wai) belong here?
- quurd- *to curl, bend*, qu-urd- < ku-rdu- *twist, wind* (Cha) INTR,  
 niint quurdin quurlüř *a bent road is winding* (Cha),  
 HIS: goor-der, goor-dore 'crooked, curled' (Gre),  
 gurdin adj. 'crooked, curled' (Moo).
- quurlüř *curled, bent*, qu-url-üř < ku-rlu-řu/ku-rdu-řu *twisted, winding* (Cha), see kurlguř *to curl, bend* INTR  
 NGA, kurlguřa *twisted hair* = wool NWL.
- quurlürt *plant* qu-url-ürt < ku-rlu-rdu  
 quurlärt *River Gum, Blue Gum* (Eucalyptus rudis Endl.) (Abb); a name like  
 'Twistard, Curlard' would be the most lit. translation  
 of quurlärt and aptly applied to the River Gum with  
 its rough = rudis and twisted stems and branches;  
 inferred from  
 HIS: kulurda, koolert, colaille (Abb), gu-lur-to  
 'flooded gum tree' (Arm), goo-loor-to 'a species of  
 eucalyptus (flooded gum)' (Gre), gooloorda (Lyo).
- quurnqaar *sweat* qu-urn+qa-ar < ku-rnu+ka-ra see qurnqaar ?  
 (Cha), PL quurnqaar puamin<sup>y</sup> *sweat pouring* (Cha),  
 HIS: goongar (Bat), cuncari N. of New Norcia (Cur 320),  
 kunkar (Dou), koon-gar KGS 'perspiration' (Gre), kungar  
 'perspiration' (Moo); does qurndu belong here?
- quurnqaar puam- *to sweat, sweat pouring* (Cha).

quurt	heart	qu-urt < ku-rdu (Cha), see kurdu <i>heart</i> NGA, kurdurdu WDL, kurdun <i>heart</i> Ngarluma NWL, <i>heart</i> as the seat of feelings: ḡaannṽ quurt waara nṽiäniḡ <i>my heart bad sitting</i> = <i>I don't feel happy</i> (Cha), HIS: E. goort, gurt (Bat), koort Kojonup (Cur 349), coort (Dav), kuṭ (Dou), koort KGS (Gre), gurt (Moo), kurt (Pat), kurnt, kuut, kut (Rae), cot, cut 'cœur' (Sal), kurd (Wai); W. goor-doo (Gre), gurdu (Moo), gordo (Lyo), cottoro (Sal).
quurtmiitt	soul	qu-urt+mi-itt < ku-rdu+mi-ddi see -miitt lit. <i>heart-with/having/loaded</i> , inferred from HIS: gurdumit 'the soul' (Moo).
quurt-u-ḡaaḡanṽ		qu-urt+u+ḡa-aḡ-anṽ < ku-rdu+ḡa-ga-nṽa see ḡaaḡ-
quurt-u-ḡaaḡalṽüḡ	bird	qu-urt+u+ḡa-aḡ-alṽ-üḡ < ku-rdu+ḡa-ga-lṽa-ḡu
	<i>Australian Magpie-lark</i> (Cha), ( <i>Grallina cyanoleuca</i> Latham 1801), or <i>heart-thief</i> , the meaning inferred from HIS: na-ga-lia 'to steal', na-ga-liung 'thief, robber' (Gre), nagal-yang 'thief, robber', ngagyl-ya 'to steal', ngagyl-yang 'a thief', ngagyn 'stolen' (Moo). Unfortunately, I did not obtain the genesis of the mudlark and its name. A 'heart-thief' seems more likely than a 'stolen heart'. Cha produced also the variants qurduḡliḡmaatt and qurdaḡaanṽ, which I could not analyse satisfactorily; they sound like abbrevi- ated versions of the two forms above.	
quurt-paagan-yuag-	to long for, to want, lit. one's heart aches and stands for,	qu-urt+pa-ag-an+yu-ag- < ku-rdu+pa-ga-na+yu-ga- HIS: gurdubakkan yugow 'to want' (Moo), ngadjo marynäk gurdu bakkanyugowin 'I want flour or food' (Moo) = ḡaütṽ mäiṽinṽaq quurt paagan-yuaginṽ (Bra).
quurt-puam-	to embrace	qu-urt+pu-am- < ku-rdu+pu-ma- (Cha), lit. <i>to hit the heart</i> , HIS: goort-boom-gur KGS 'to embrace, to press the heart', from "goordo" and "booma" (Gre).
quurt-puudṽüṽ	island	qu-urt+pu-udṽ-üṽ < ku-rdu+pu-dṽu-ṽu > quubitṽ lit. <i>heart land</i> , inferred from HIS: goor-doo-bood-jur 'an island' (Gre), boodjar gordo (Lyo), gurdubudjor 'compound of Gurdu, the heart, and Budjor, land, an island' (Moo), see quubitṽ, puudṽüṽ.
quurt-qaadaḡ	lover	qu-urt+qa-ad-aḡ < ku-rdu+ka-da-ga see -qaadaḡ lit. <i>heart-possessing</i> , inferred from HIS: goort-ga-duk 'lover, heart possessor' (Gre), gurtgadäk (Moo).
quurt-qääyünül	agreeable, unanimous, lit. out of one heart, inferred from	qu-urt+qä-äy-ün+ül < ku-rdu+ka-ya-nu+lu see qääyün HIS: goor-doo-gyne-ul 'agreeing with, of one heart or mind' (Gre), gurdugyn-yul 'compound of Gurdu, the heart; and one; and Yul, to come; agreeing with; of one heart, or mind; unanimous.' (Moo).
quurt-qwaap	good-natured, good-hearted, inferred from	qu-urt+qwa-ap < ku-rdu+kwa-ba see qwaap

- quurt-qwaababin<sup>y</sup> HIS: goordoo gwabba 'heart good' (Gre), gurt gwaböbin 'having a merry heart' (Bat 1914:79), lit. 'heart good-becoming'.
- quuřäp plant  
 (1) *creeper with barrel-shaped fruit, green, brown when ripe*, Dalyup R. (Cha) (*Billardiera latifolia* (Turcz.) Druce.), field specimen No.27 (Bra),  
 HIS: koo-roo-ba 'a root eaten by the natives of a very large size' (Gre), kuruba 'the fruit of a creeper eaten by the natives. It is of a long, slender, ovate shape, and when roasted in the fire is of a pleasant slight lemon-peel flavour ...' (Moo).  
 (2) *Coorup* (*Billardiera lehmanniana* F. Muell.), inferred from  
 HIS: 'Coorup, a much-branched twiner which may form a shrub ... (Rica Erickson, A.S. George, N.G. Marchant, M.K. Morcombe 1983:122).
- quut qu-ut < ku-du > ku-ut-a BLCD  
 (1) *bag*  
 (2) *womb*  
 inferred from  
 HIS: go-to 'bag' (Arm), kuta 'bag, womb' (Bat 4/154), goota 'kangaroo skin bag' (Bat 12/47), kutu 'bag' (Dou), goot 'to beg' (!), go-to 'bag' (Gre), gut 'to beg' (!), goto 'bag' (Moo), kuta (Rae).  
 quut-ä-qääyün qu-ut+ä+qä-äy-ün < ku-tu+ka-ya-nu  
*one bag, one womb, relationship term,*  
 HIS: kootagyn 'one bag' = 'same stock' (Bat 12/6).  
 quut quüt<sup>y</sup>t<sup>y</sup>aal qu-ut qu-üt<sup>y</sup>+t<sup>y</sup>aa<sup>r</sup> < ku-du ku-d<sup>y</sup>u+t<sup>y</sup>a-<sup>r</sup>ä  
*two bags/wombs* = two children of two mothers, half-brothers or half sisters, inferred from  
 HIS: koot koojal 'bags two' (Bat 14/54/89).  
 quutt<sup>y</sup>aaaqq qu-ut+t<sup>y</sup>aa-aqq < ku-du+t<sup>y</sup>aa-<sup>ŋ</sup>ga LOC  
 bird  
*Musk Duck* (*Biziura lobata*), lit. *bag beak-on*, inferred from  
 HIS: goojuk, quodjuk, coatchuck (Nin, Ser), kujuk (Rae);  
 quutt<sup>y</sup>aaaq ? qu-ut+t<sup>y</sup>aa-aq < ku-du+t<sup>y</sup>aa-ga OBL  
*Musk Duck* (*Biziura lobata*).
- quüt<sup>y</sup> qu-üt<sup>y</sup> < ku-d<sup>y</sup>u see qaüt<sup>y</sup>  
*axe, stone axe, hammer*, see kud<sup>y</sup>u *stone axe* NGA, inferred from  
 HIS: kodju, koich, coyche (Cur), kotj (Dou), ko-itch (Gre), koitch (Has), koit (Nin), cautch (Pal), coccio 'cognée' (Sal).
- quüt<sup>y</sup> qu-üt<sup>y</sup> < ku-d<sup>y</sup>u  
*a bit, enough, rather* (Gor), see kud<sup>y</sup>u *a bit, a single* NWL,  
 quaraa quüd<sup>y</sup>it<sup>y</sup> *which is rather a long time* (Gor),  
 HIS: kwaitch, kwetch 'enough' (Bat).
- quüt<sup>y</sup>-t<sup>y</sup>aal qu-üt<sup>y</sup>+t<sup>y</sup>a-al < ku-d<sup>y</sup>u+t<sup>y</sup>a-<sup>r</sup>ä > kut<sup>y</sup>t<sup>y</sup>a<sup>r</sup>ä  
*two* (Sam), see kud<sup>y</sup>a<sup>r</sup>ä, kuda<sup>r</sup>ä *two* NGA, NWL, WDL,

- HIS: gud-jal (Arm), koojal, kujal (Bat), kujal, goochal, goodjal, kojat, gugal, kugal, kootchal, goojal, koochal (Cur), kutjal (Dou), good-djal, good-jal (Gre), ku-jarl (Isa), gudjal, gurdar (Moo), guugial (Sal).  
 qu-ütʷ+tʷa-aŋ+qu-ütʷ+tʷa-aŋ < ku-dʷu+tʷa-ŋa+ku-dʷu+tʷa-ŋa  
 inferred from  
 HIS: gudjalingudjalin 'four' (Moo).
- quüütʷtʷaal-quüütʷtʷaal  
*four*
- qwaap  
*good, well*  
 qwa-ap < kwa-ba  
 (Cha), see waba *good* Ngarluma NWL,  
 HIS: E. kwab (Bat), quob, quab (Cur), kwop (Dou),  
 queup (Nin), kwobb, kwawb (Rae);  
 W. gwab-ba (Arm), guaba, guabba, gwabba, guobba, quoba  
 (Cur), gwab-ba (Gre), kwabba (Bat), gwabba (Moo),  
 guaba (Sal), cuabamet 'beau de visage' (Sal) = not WUD  
 qwabamiitt.
- qwaap tʷiännaaŋan-  
*to desire, want*, lit. *good enough to keep looking at*, inferred from  
 HIS: guabacienan-an 'avoir besoin' (Sal).
- qwaapaadaq  
*best, clear, nice, handsome* (Nor),  
 qwa-ap+(q)a-ad-aq < kwa-ba+(k)a-da-ga see -qaadaq  
 taa qwaapaadaq = maya yalunʷa NGA *clear language* (Nor),  
 paulabinʷ qwaapaadaq *they are good* (Cha),  
 HIS: kwopitak 'best, fresh, pretty, healthy, nice'  
 (Dou), gwabbaduk 'handsome' (Bat), kwubatak 'to taste'  
 (Wai).
- qwaababinʷ  
*coming good, well becoming* (Bat) see under quurt.  
 qwa-ap+al+itʷ < kwa-ba+la+dʷi
- qwaabalitʷ  
*beautiful, very good*, lit. *which is in the good*, inferred from  
 HIS: mee-nyte gwab-ba-litch 'a beautiful face' (Gre),  
 gwabbalitch (Moo).
- qwaabitʷ-qwaap  
*very good indeed* (Cha), lit. *what's good is good*.  
 qwa-ap+itʷ+qwa-ap < kwa-ba-dʷi+kwa-ba
- qwaap-qwaabanitʷ-  
*to make him keep it well* CONT CAUS, inferred from  
 HIS: gwab-gwab-un-ejow 'to put right or in order'  
 (Gre), gwabbanijow (Moo).
- qwuant ?  
 quünt ?  
 snake  
*Death Adder*  
 qwu-ant < kwu-nda or  
 qu-ünt < ku-ndu  
 (Acanthophis antarcticus Shaw), inferred from  
 HIS: koon-da 'a species of snake' (Gre), kwonda 'a  
 very deadly species of snake' (Moo), kint 'a species  
 of adder which is very poisonous' (Pal).
- qwar  
 quwar  
 marsupial  
*Brush Kangaroo*  
 qu-ar < ku-ra see quar  
 qu-(w)ar < ku-ra (with secondary w)  
 (Cha), *Black-gloved or Western Brush Wallaby* (Wallabia  
 irma) (Tro 210),  
 HIS: kwurr (Bat), kwur, kwer, kur 'brush-tailed kangaroo  
 or wallaby' (Dou), go-ra 'the brush kangaroo' (Gre),  
 qwoo-ra (Isa), gurrh-ra (Moo), quer 'brush kangaroo'

(Pal), kwirr, kwarr (Rae); in n.g.: Queerearrup 'lot of bush kangaroo' (1903) = Quwar-(q)aar-ap, Querinerup 'place where brush kangaroo nests' (Gla), Quarrabin, Quarrinrup (Gla).

## R

Raad<sup>y</sup>inin<sup>y</sup>                      Ra-ad<sup>y</sup>-in-in<sup>y</sup> < Ra-d<sup>y</sup>a-ni-n<sup>y</sup>i  
                                  n.g.                      Rossiter Bay, E. of Esperance (not a distorted Rossiter)  
                                  *soak, soakage*                      (Cha), no HIS, perhaps NGA?, NYU has no initial r.

## T

This dental is in OWCD t/d, in ordinary MNFS either t/d or, influenced by WDL, in the E. t<sup>y</sup>/d<sup>y</sup>, exemplified by the word for 'mouth'; Bra regards the dental in the latter as principally and originally distinct from the ordinary dental t/d. It could have replaced a sibilant no longer extant in common Australian Aboriginal languages.

taa                      (Cha, Gor, Nor)  
 taa                      (Sam)

*mouth, lips, opening*, see numerous Australian languages, e.g. taa, taa, taya, tara NWL, S.NWL, t<sup>y</sup>aa<sup>y</sup>uru NGA, t<sup>y</sup>aa WDL, HIS: E. taa, tā (Bat), tar, daa, ta, taa (Cur), tja (Dou), tāā (Nin), ta (Rae), tā (Wai); W. dta (Arm), dta, daa, daw, dawar, dar, dar, da, dar, dar, dow (Cur), dar (Dav), da, dta, tda, dak (Gre), dya 'lips' (Lyo), da, dta (Moo), da (Pat), da (Sal), dabot 'lèvre' (Sal). A separation of the E. and W. forms seem to restrict t/tj = t/t<sup>y</sup> to the E., and d/dt/td = t to the W. (Lyo's dya could be taya).

tääert                      tää-ert < taa-rdi  
                                  *vagina, vulva* (Cha), see taardi (not \*thaarri F. Wordick 1982 s.v.) NWL, lit. *opening*+ert; ert/art < (k/wa)rdi/rda corresponds to the English *-ward(s)*, HIS: dar-dee 'pudenda' (Gre), dardi (Moo), tert (Pal), dardi (Pat), teid (Wai).

tääert <sup>na</sup>anin<sup>y</sup>                      tää-ert <sup>na</sup>-an-in<sup>y</sup> < taa-rdi <sup>na</sup>-na-n<sup>y</sup>i  
                                  *to copulate*                      lit. *to eat vulva* (Cha) (oral sex?).

taa-maar                      taa+ma-ar < taa+ma-ra  
                                  marsupial  
                                  *wallaby*                      (Cha) = yarndi<sup>y</sup> NGA (Cha), Dama Pademelon or Tammar (*Thylogale eugenii* Desmarest 1817, now *Wallabia*) (Tro 196), to passive or S moiety (Bra 1977), married to the Quokka,  
                                  HIS: tammar (Bat), tamar 'wallaby' (Dou), tamur, tāāmur (Nin), tamma 'inland wallaby' (Rae).

taa-miiäl                      taa+mii-äl < taa+mii-la                      see miiäl  
                                  *face, countenance*, lit. *mouth and eyes*, inferred from  
                                  HIS: damil 'mouth'(!) KGS (Cur), dtamel 'countenance' (Moo), darmil (D. Buller-Murphy 1958:9).

taamiiälaq                      taa+mii-äl+aq < taa+mii-la+ka  
                                  bird



- Twenty-eight Parrot (Barnardius zonarius semitorquatus)*, lit. *little mouth and eyes* DIM, inferred from  
 HIS: da-mil-uk 'a species of paroquet' (Gre), dâm-mâ-lâk (Arm), dumarlark (Dav), tamalak (Barnardius semitorquatus) (Dou), dum-ul-uk, dammalak (Ser).
- taa-paagan<sup>v</sup>  
*slow, slowly*  
 taa+pa-ag-an<sup>v</sup> < taa+pa-ga-n<sup>ya</sup> see paagan-  
 (Cha), lit. *mouth-hurt-CONT?*, originally confined to speech, later fig. extended to other spheres of slowness,  
 taa-paagan<sup>v</sup> quullin<sup>v</sup> *going slowly* (Cha),  
 HIS: dâb-bâk (Arm), dâbakân (Bat), dubakiny, dubakyny-koonliny 'going slowly', dubakyny-koorl 'go slow' (Dav), dtub-buk (Gre), dtâbâk 'slow, lazy, inactive, sluggish' (Moo), dubbakinn 'go slow' (Rae).
- taa-piit<sup>v</sup>  
*dry*  
 taa+pi-it<sup>v</sup> < taa+pi-d<sup>vi</sup> see piit<sup>v</sup>  
 lit. *mouth dry*, inferred from  
 HIS: tda-bitch KGS 'dry', dal-bitch KGS 'dry' (Gre), tabitch, dalbitch KGS (Moo).
- taa-piülüruq  
 plant  
*creeper, no use* (Cha) (*Platysace compressa* (Labill.) Norman), field specimen No.22 (Bra).  
 taa+pi-ül-u<sup>r</sup>-uq < taa+pi-lu-<sup>r</sup>u-gu
- taa-puutt  
*dumb*  
 taa+pu-utt < taa+pu-ddu see -puutt  
 lit. *mouth/speech-without*, inferred from  
 HIS: daraput 'dumb' (Dav).
- taa-qaallaq  
*to burn one's mouth*, lit. *mouth on fire*, inferred from  
 HIS: da-kal-luk 'to burn the mouth' (Gre).  
 taa+wa-all < taa+wa-lla < taa+wan<sup>ya</sup>-la NG
- taa-waall  
*lingo, word*  
 (Cha), lit. *mouth-belonging*, no HIS.
- taa-waara  
*mud-slinging, virulent tongue*, lit. *mouth bad*, inferred from  
 HIS: darwarrah (Dav).
- taa-waar<sup>g</sup>-  
*to talk to, have a word with* (Cha, Gor), no HIS unless  
 HIS: dta-wang-goan PRES, dtawangagga PAST 'to yawn' (Moo) is wrongly interpreted.
- taa-wuer-(i)n  
 see p.104
- taa-uül  
*upper thigh*  
 taa+wu-ül < taa+wu-lu  
 (Cha), see wulu *thigh* NWL,  
 HIS: dtow-al (Arm), towell (Bat), dowell, dowl, dowl,  
 dowlr, towel, dowl (Cur), yatj (Dou), dtou-al (Fli),  
 dow-al, dtow-al (Gre), dow-el (Isa), dtowel (Lyo),  
 dtowal (Moo), towl (Nin), dawl (Pat), taul (Rae),  
 taul (Sal), taul (Wai).
- taagg-  
 teegg-  
*to break*  
 ta-agg- < ta-gga-  
 te-egg- < ti-ägg- < ti-gga-  
 (Cha), teeggin<sup>v</sup> *breaking it* (Cha),  
 qaart-puiy-teeggin<sup>v</sup>-teeggin<sup>v</sup> *break-away country* (Cha),  
 HIS: tak-kan 'to break' (Arm), tak-an (Gre), da-kar-ung  
 Vasse (Gre), takkan, takkanin PRES, takkanägga PAST  
 (Moo), takkand-yung 'broken' (Moo), dagangoon 'to kill'  
 (Moo), diggenung 'to break' (Bat), tacanura 'rompre'  
 (Sal), n.g. Gutchboordankendockenarup =

Qiity-puutaan-qäyün-taaggin-ār-ap *Where one "hard pierce" spear became broken*-GEO (1903).

taaal		taa-al < taa-la
taaalaar	<i>fish-hook</i>	(Cha), no HIS, lit. <i>in the mouth</i> .
	<i>flames</i>	taa-al+(?)a-ar < taa-la+(k)a-ra PL of taaalin <i>tongue</i> , inferred from HIS: dal-lar 'flame' (Gre,Moo).
qaall-taaalaar		HIS: kalla-dallar 'flame of the fire' (Moo).
taaalan		taa-al-an < taa-la-n
taaalin	<i>tongue</i>	taa-al-in < taa-la-n (Cha), lit. <i>in the mouth or in between the opening</i> , see tyaalan NGA, tyaalin WDL, tylan Walmartjarri, S.NWL, taalin, tyaali NWL, alin Alyawarra, tadan Kurna, HIS: dtal-lang (Arm), taaling, dālan (Bat), tā-liq, dāliq 'belonging to the mouth, tongue' (Bat 1914:66,80), talan, talling, dallang, dallan, dallyne, tallong, tooling, dalin, talling, dalling, daline, darline, tallan, tarling, taaling, daling, dtallang, dtakundyl (Cur), dulong (Dav), tjalinj (Dou), talling, dtal-lung, da-kon-dail (Gre), dtallang (Moo), tarlin (Nin), tarling (Pal), dallang (Pat), taling (Rae), talan, talagn 'langue' (Sal).
taaalin		taa-al-in < taa-la-n
	plant	
	<i>banksia; honey</i>	<i>out of cones</i> (Cha) ( <i>Banksia nutans</i> R.Br.), lit. <i>tongue</i> , field specimen No.9 (Bra), no HIS.
taaalin		taa-al-in < taa-la-n
	plant	
	<i>Blue Flag</i>	orchid (Cha), lit. <i>tongue</i>
taaalimpaar		taa-al+i(i)m+paar < taa-la+mii+kara ?
	<i>lips</i>	(Cha) PL, lit. <i>tongues of the face?</i>
taal		ta-al < ta-la (transcription doubtful)
	<i>along, onward</i>	inferred from taal-niän-, taalan-.
taal-niän-		ta-al+niä-n < ta-la+ni-na-
	<i>to run</i>	lit. <i>to be, sit along</i> , inferred from HIS: darlyinning 'go swiftly' (Dav), daalnyininy 'running' (dog) (Tri).
taalan-		ta-al-aq- < ta-la-aq-
	(1) <i>to chase, hunt</i>	<i>pursue</i> , inferred from HIS: ngal-a-ta wau-gâl-âl dal-lâng-âg-a 'we were pursued by the wau-gâl (Arm xx), dwert dalanginy karda 'dog chasing goanna' (Tri),
	(2) <i>to lick</i>	inferred from HIS: dwadägä dālan 'the dog will lick it' (Bat 1914: 79), lit. 'tongue-eat?', then better to taaalan: taa-al-aq+na-an- ?
taalgity		ta-al+(a?)g+ity or ta-al+qa-ity ?
	marsupial	
	<i>Rabbit-Bandicoot</i>	( <i>Macrotis lagotis</i> Reid 1837), deriv. of taal-, second part unclear, to passive or S moiety (Bra 1977), inferred from

- HIS: talkatj (Dou), dalgite (Gla), dal-gyte (Gre), dalgheit, dulgite (Tro), Dalkeith (Perth suburb).
- taalvǎř  
bushes, the green, raw wood, twigs (Cha's M.F.),  
HIS: dal-yar 'green' (Gre), dalya 'green', dal-yar, 'raw, green wood' (Moo).
- taalvǎřaq  
plant  
Tallerack, white Mallee (Cha), lit. for green twigs, (Eucalyptus tetragona (R.Br.) F. Muell.), (Abb).
- Taalvǎřaq-muũruq  
n.g.  
farm W. of Pink Lake, Esperance (Cha), lit. Tallerack to the back OBL,  
HIS: talyerock (Has), dalyeruk (Abb), tulya-ak (Rae).
- taambiřitv-  
to bury it, hide it CAUS, see tambatva- to bury it, cover it over  
CAUS NGA, inferred from  
HIS: dan-bar ejoween 'to put in the ground, to bury' (Gre), dambarijowin PRES, dambarijaga PAST 'to bury, hide' (Moo), see Taambil/řitvaŋ n.g.
- taanabili  
behind  
no MNFS  
(Cha), see taana far behind, distant NGA, loan?,  
ŋaanaŋ taanabili behind me (Cha), no HIS.
- taan-  
to pierce, penetrate, lit. to open, make an opening, inferred from  
HIS: dtan 'to pierce, penetrate, make an opening' (Gre), dtanin PRES, dtanaga PAST (Moo), daaning 'to mend' (Bat).
- taan-qaall  
lizard  
little white lizard (Cha), lit. penetrate fire?, to passive or S moiety (Bra 1977).
- taan-tiid-  
to close, mend, stop, lit. to pierce and tighten,  
taan-tiidin-  
to close, mend, stop, lit. to pierce and keep tight,  
HIS: dan-dee-deen 'to close, stop up, sew up; (lit.) to pierce and stop up' (Gre), dtandidinwin PRES, dtandidinaga PAST 'mend a hole' (Moo).
- taanaŋ-  
to pierce, penetrate, stab (Cha), deriv. of taa.
- taanilv pua(ř)aq  
to mend oneself a skin cloak REFL, inferred from  
HIS: darnil bwök Williams (Bat 1914).
- taandaŋ-  
to climb up  
ta-and-aŋ- < ta-nda-ŋa- see taannaŋ-  
(Cha), taandaŋinv climbing upward (Cha),  
taandaŋitv which is to be climbed in n.g.  
Qäip-qäill-taandaŋitv Water-boomerang-where the climbing is = Wireless Hill, Esperance,  
HIS: dandongin (Bat), den-dang 'to climb' (Gre),

- tantaŋinj 'climbing' (Dou), dendangwin PRES, dendang-  
 agga PAST 'to climb' (Moo).  
 taannaŋ- *to climb up* ta-ann-aŋ- < ta-nna-ŋa- see taandaŋ-  
 Mäitʷ-taannaŋaʔap (trees) (Cha), see  
 n.g. *Where about Mäitj climbed up, a small sand hill W. of*  
 Nyiämmaaaqq-taannaŋqaaʔap Esperance (Cha),  
 n.g. *Mountain Ducks swimming upstream* PL GEO (Cha), name  
 of springs W. of Oldfield River.  
 tänni-täinnba *tä-nni+tä-inn+ba* < ta-ndi+ta-ndi+ba partial MNFS  
 upward (Cha's M.F. song); MNFS often not enforced in poetry,  
 see tanditandi *upward, jagged, dented* Nyiyapalli NWL,  
 taŋda *jagged bark of tree* S.NWL.  
 Taanna-qaatt or  
 Taana-qaatt  
 constellation  
 Seven Sisters = *Dented/jagged head or Pierced head,*  
 HIS: Danagurt 'Seven Sisters' (Bat).  
 taant ta-ant < ta-nda see tänni-täinnba  
*dent, dented, jagged, inferred from*  
 HIS: danda 'angular' (Moo),  
 see tanditandi *dented, jagged, upward* Nyiyapalli NWL,  
 taantʷinʷ ta-ant+(i)tʷ-inʷ < ta-nda+tʷi-nʷi  
 plant  
 Needle Tree (*Hakea preissii* Meissn.), inferred from  
 HIS: tanjinn (Rae,Abb).  
 taanqaall see taanqaall  
 lizard  
 little white lizard (Cha), lit. *penetrate fire?*, to passive or S  
 moiety (Bra 1977).  
 taan-qaallaq ta(a)-aŋ+qa-all-aq < taa-ŋa+ka-lla-ka  
 bird  
 Red Wattlebird (Cha) (*Anthochaera carunculata* Shaw), lit. *mouth-of*  
*fire-little* DIM, because of the red wattles hanging  
 from below the eyes under the beak, inferred from  
 HIS: tungaluk Pallinup R. (Ser 383).  
 taan-ŋarnq ta(a)-aŋ+ŋarn-(a)q < taa-ŋa+ŋarn-ka  
 taan-ŋaraq ta(a)-aŋ+ŋar(n)-aq  
 bird  
 Little Wattlebird (*Anthochaera lunulata* Gould), lit. *mouth-of beard*  
 (the bird has no wattles but little white whisker-like  
 tufts of feathers on sides of the beak), inferred from  
 HIS: dongrruck Katanning, dun-gur-ruk KGS (Ser),  
 dangaruk 'butcher bird' (!) (Has-Dls,Rae).  
 taap, tääp ta-ap/tä-äp < ta-ba  
 knife (Cha), also Cha's family name,  
 HIS: E. daap (Bat), darp (Dav), taap KGS (Gre), tarp  
 (Pal);  
 W. dtab-ba (Arm), tab-ba 'the native knife, formed of  
 splinters of quartz, fastened with gum on a long piece  
 of stick' (Gre), tabba, dappa (Moo).  
 taap-miirity ta-ap+mi-ri-ity < ta-ba+mi-ri-dyi see määity, miirity,  
 snake

*yellow water snake* (Cha), lit. *knife-rope* (like a piece of rope with a taap-like serrated edge).

- taargaart                      ta-ar+g/ġa-art < taa-ra+ka-rda ?  
*gullet, windpipe*, inferred from  
 HIS: derrart (Bat), darr-gat (Gre), doorgat (Lyo),  
 dtagat (Moo), dargat (Rae), targat (Sal).
- taarnt                         ta-arnt < ta-rnda  
*ankle, knuckle* (Cha),  
 HIS: darnt 'ankle' (Bat), taṇṭ (Dou), tant 'ankle'  
 (Rae), tand 'heel' (Wai).
- taaṛb-                         ta-aṛb- < ta-ṛba-  
*to enter, dive* (Cha), see taṛba- NWL, tvaṛba- WDL *to enter*,  
 qäibaq taaṛbin *diving into the water* (Cha),  
 HIS: tarp 'inwards' (Dou), der-bow 'to swim, dive,  
 stoop' (Gre), darbow, darbowin PRES, darbaga PAST 'to  
 dive, stoop, pass through under (in creeping)' (Moo),  
 tarpacul 'entrer' (Sal) = taaṛp-quull *to move through*.
- taaṛbäl                        ta-aṛb+äl < ta-ṛba+la LOC see above  
*entrance, estuary*, inferred from  
 HIS: dārbäl 'estuary', dārbälöṅa 'in the estuary' (Bat  
 1914:80), der-bal 'an estuary' (Gre), 'the sable tribes  
 of Derbal' (Lyo 1833) = Swan River and Perth,  
 "Derbalese" (Lyo) = Perth language, darbal 'an estuary',  
 darbalang 'a person living on the banks of an estuary'  
 (Moo), darbal (Bat 1913).
- taatv                         ta-atv < ta-dva > taa-itv-a BLCD  
 taaitv                        taa-itv < taa-dvi  
*game, meat, prey* (Cha,Dic), lit. *mouth-ish*,  
 HIS: E. taaṛj (Bat), tatj (Dou);  
 W. dāja 'game' Bunbury (Bat), dadger 'fish' Blackwood  
 R. (Cur), dad-ja, di-ja Vasse and KGS 'game of any  
 kind' (Gre), dadja (Moo), taij, taich (Rae), dacie  
 'viande' (Sal).
- taatv-piitv                    ta-atv+pii-itv < ta-dva+pii-dvi see pii  
*fish game* (Cha), lit. *game which is fish*.
- taadvälaq                    ta-adv-äl-aq < ta-dva-la-ga for ta-dva+ka-da-ga  
*betrothed, promised*, (Cha), lit. *meat-having*,  
 yauq taadvälaq *promised wife > girlfriend*,
- taayälaq                      ta-ay-äl-aq < ta-adv-äl-aq  
*sweetheart* (Cha), also taayälaq yauq (Cha),  
 HIS: tatj(a)tak 'meat payment (for a wife), dowry'  
 (Dou).
- tailviṛaq                      = tväilviṛäq see tväilv  
*beer* (Alb), lit. *froth*.
- täim                            tä-im < ta-mi  
 täin                            tä-in < tä-ni < ta-mi  
*relationship*  
*older and younger generation level of the other moiety for ego,*  
*regardless of patri- or matrilinear descent* (Bra 1977:

- 171), see tami *M.F.* S.NWL,NWL, often with -änn *my* or with the PL -mään,  
 HIS: dem 'granddaughter' (Bat), tem 'cousin' (Dou),  
 de-ni 'sister-in-law' (Arm), dini 'sister-in-law' (Bat),  
 deñämwâl 'ye, you' (Bat 1914:70), lit. 'you with the  
 in-laws', te-ne 'brother-in-law' (Gre), deni, teni  
 'brother/sister-in-law' (Moo).  
 täimänn < ta-mi+nna *my* (WDL) *Tami*,  
 tä-im+mä-än < ta-mi+ma-na PL of täim, täin,  
 täimänn *yauq grandmother* (Cha),  
 täimänn *wiürnaq, wiürnaq täimänn old grandfather* (Cha),  
 HIS: tammin 'grandfather, grandmother' (Moo), n.g.  
 Tammin, demman 'grandfather' (Wai).  
 cf. the Mari'ṇar and Magati'ga Port Keats NT, where  
 M.F. and f.m. are called tamie, in Murinbata M.F.  
 tamoin (A. and J. Falkenberg 1981:164sq., a.o.).
- talap  
*ashes, dust* tal-ap < ta-lba  
 inferred from  
 HIS: E. dal-up KGS (Gre),  
 W. dal-ba (Gre), dalba (Moo).
- tandu  
*bird* t(i)-and+u < ti-nda+gu ? see tiandu  
*Whistling Kite* (*Milvus sphenurus Vieillot*), inferred from  
 tarndu *whistling Eagle* NGA, and  
 HIS: tando 'species of hawk' (Gre), jandu *Haliæetus*  
*canorus 'Little Eagle'(!)* (Moo) (not Little Eagle, see  
 Ser 149), jandu, jan-doo (Ser).
- tau or taau  
*plant* no MNFS ?  
*Daemia kempeana* (Hel 323) NGA, flowers and buds greedily eaten, like  
 marsh mallow, inferred from  
 HIS: tau (Hel 323).
- taubitʼ ?  
*snake* ta-ub-itʼ < ta-bu-dʼi see tuabitʼ ?  
*Dugite* (*Demansia nuchalis affinis* Guenther), *Brown Snake* (Cha),  
 to passive or S moiety, married to Western Tiger Snake  
 (Bra 1977),
- Qäip-taubitʼ  
*n.g.* Cape Arid, 110 km E. of Esperance, HIS  
 HIS: doobitch, dōbutch Ravensthorpe (Bat), dubyt 'a  
 very venomous yellow-bellied snake from five to six  
 foot long, much dreaded, but eaten by the natives'  
 (Moo), tobitch 'diamena supersolusia', toebitch 'brown  
 snake' (Pal), tubich 'brown snake' (Rae).
- taugitʼ ?  
*snake* see taubitʼ  
*Dugite* inferred from  
 HIS: toukich 'grey brown, rather sluggish' (Has),  
 dugatch 'snake' (Dav), docat '6-7 feet black snake'  
 (Nin), tukich, tubich 'brown snake' (Rae).  
 Both forms, taubitʼ and taugitʼ, could be derived from  
 taapaaganʼ *slow, sluggish*, eventually leading to the  
 modern accepted 'Dugite'.

taun		E
	<i>town</i>	(Cha), taunu OBL <i>to town</i> (Cha).
taurndiq		ta-urnd-iq < ta-rndu-ni see tiurnd/tiurdd-
	<i>sheep</i>	(Cha), lit. <i>white one</i> , HIS: taunt 'sheep', taunt-cunning 'lamb' (Pal), dawnt (Rae).
taurnduř		ta-urnd-uř < ta-rndu-řu see tiurnd/tiurdd-
	<i>star</i>	(Cha), deriv. of taurnd-/tiurnd- <i>bright, light, shine, white</i> , inferred from HIS: tondor 'étoile de lre grandeur' (Sal), cf. chindan 'étoile en general' (Sal).
taurnt		ta-urnt < ta-rndu see taurndiq
	<i>sheep</i>	inferred from HIS: taunt (Pal), dawnt (Rae).
tauwil		ta-uw-il < ta-wu-ři
[toyl]	<i>always, lasting</i>	(Cha), tuawanq tauwil <i>to know, remember</i> (Cha), lit. <i>ear lasting or ear always</i> , HIS: dow-ir 'always' (Arm), dow-eer 'all, always' (Gre), dowir 'always, continually' (Moo).
tawiil		taa+wiil < taa+wi-ři
	<i>barbel, hanging down thing, pendant</i>	inferred from HIS: dow-eer-e 'pendant, hanging down' (Gre), dowire 'loose, hanging loose' (Moo), cf. wırdi <i>pendant, hanging down</i> NWL, S.NWL?
tawiil,		
tawiiinʷ		taa+wi-i(ř)-inʷ < taa+wi-(ř)i-nʷi
	<i>fish</i>	
	<i>Rock Cod</i>	(Cha), Bearded Rock Cod ( <i>Physiculus barbatus</i> ) (often mistaken for Beardie ( <i>Lotella callarias</i> ) (Vau)), lit. <i>barbel</i> , because both fish have a single barbel hanging from their mouth; note that Estuary Rock Cod in northern waters is called <i>Epinephelus tauvina</i> , incidentally.
teeaqaan		distorted for tʷierl-yiä(ř)aan
	<i>bird</i>	
	<i>White-bellied Sea-eagle</i>	(Cha), ( <i>Halıæetus leucogaster</i> Gmelin), HIS: chillion, chillien (Has), chillun (Pal), chillian (Ser), n.g. Chillinup.
tiädʷip		ti-ädʷ-ip < ti-dʷa-bi
	<i>bird</i>	
	<i>parrot sp.</i>	inferred from HIS: tiajip (Nin), besides bernanore, teer, and tovern "28"-parrot.
tiändaq-		see taandaq-
	<i>to climb</i>	
tiärimmiitt		ti-är-im+mi-itt < ti-ra-nʷi+mi-ddi see -miitt
	<i>big, heavy</i>	(Cha), tiärimmiitt <i>too heavy</i> (Nor),

- maař tiärimmiitt *a big cloud* (Cha).  
 tiäriñv ti-är-inv < ti-ra-nvi  
*big, heavy* (Cha), see teer-puř *heavily laden* (fruit tree) NGA.
- tiandu see tandu  
 bird  
*Whistling Eagle*
- tiid- ti-id- < ti-di- see tiidin-, tiit  
*firm, secure, tight*, inferred from tiidin-.
- tiidin- ti-id-in- < ti-di-ni- CONT see tiit  
*to keep tight, secure, to close up, to shut, to stop*, inferred from  
 HIS: di-din-wan-ja 'to shut' (Arm), lit. 'to tighten  
 and leave it', dee-deen 'to close, to stop up' (Gre),  
 didin, didinin PRES, didinagga PAST 'to close, shut'  
 (Moo), dan-dee-deen 'to pierce and stop up' (Gre),  
 dtandidin (Moo).
- Tiidař-wauq Ti-id-ař+wa-uq < \*Ti-di-řa+wa-gu see tiitt, -wauq  
 name of totemic class, inferred from  
 HIS: Didarak, Didarruk (Bat ms.12/6,12/54,12/126,  
 12/135,25/456), 'didaruk from didar = sea, or didar,  
 a species of spearwood, the latter term prevailing in  
 the Bridgetown and Collie districts. Didar = sea is  
 found in the dialects of Augusta, Busselton and Bunbury,  
 and didarup (Bat 4/153); Di-dar-oke, Di-dar-wauk 'a  
 local name for the family of the Ngotaks'. The Di-dar-  
 okes are said to be generally short and stout ...'  
 (Gre), Didarok 'proper name of one of the principal  
 families among the aborigines; they are Matta Gyn, with  
 the Djikok and Nogonyak' (Moo).  
 With Tiurndäřap to the active or Q moiety, cf. Bra  
 (1977:181sq.); Tiidař is a deriv. of tiit *firm, of arms  
 and hands*, -wauq is *nature, temperament, spirit,  
 breath*.
- tiit, tuut ti-it < ti-di see tiid-, tiidin-  
*firm, solid, tight*, inferred from titta 'tight', tittappendi 'tighten'  
 Kurna, tyitarta 'close, shut' Parnkalla, and  
 HIS: deet-gwart-gur KGS 'to lie together' (Gre), lit.  
 'tight and fall', titaloŋ '?of arms and hands' (Dou) =  
 'firm, solid' (Bra).
- tiit ti-it < ti-di  
 bird  
*Painted Snipe* (*Rostratula benghalensis*) (Ser), inferred from  
 HIS: Bat in Bra (1977:179), to passive or S moiety  
 (Bra).
- tiurddaqq ti-urdd-aqq < ti-rddu-gga < ti-rndu-gga  
 see tviurddäqq  
*alive, green, raw*, deriv. of very productive OWCD tviirndu +LOC/INST,  
 inferred from  
 HIS: dor-dak (Arm,Moo), dor-duk 'alive' (Gre), durdong  
 'green' (Gre), durdong KGS 'green' (Moo), döřdök  
 'alive, better', döřdök öřin 'getting better (or alive)  
 now' Vasse (Bat 1914:67), dordok abin 'living' (Bat),



tdo-duk 'raw' (Gre), tdo-dāk 'raw, uncooked' (Moo),  
turdong 'green' (Wai).

- tiurndän<sup>y</sup>                      ti-urnd-än<sup>y</sup> < ti-rndu-n<sup>y</sup>a      see t<sup>y</sup>iurnt a.o.  
     bird  
     *fish hawk, Osprey (Pandion haliaetus), inferred from*  
     HIS: dondurn 'fishhawk' (Bat 4/153), tuerndän (Bra),  
     yoon-do-gum 'yellow' (Gre), yoon-door-doo (Ser); to  
     active or Q moiety (Bra 1977).
- Tiurndärap                      Ti-urnd-ärap      see t<sup>y</sup>iurnt a.o.  
     n.g.                      Torndirrup National Park, Albany,  
     totemic class              inferred from  
     HIS: Tondarup 'may have originated from ... dornda  
     (fair, light coloured). All true Tondarup are fair or  
     light coloured in comparison with Ballaruk and Nagarnuk'  
     (Bat 4/153), Dton-dar-up 'one of the great families  
     into which the natives are divided. The men of this  
     family are generally said to be tall' (Gre), Tondarup  
     'Manitchmat Phratry' (Bat 1914:65), Dtondarap '...  
     Matta Gyn, with the Ballarok and Waddarok' (Moo),  
     Torndirrup 'a class' (Nin), turndirap, a derivative of  
     turndi 'white' (Bra 1977:181); about physical and class  
     qualities of Tiurndärap, quoted by Bat, see Bra (1977:  
     181).
- tiurnday                      ti-urnd-ay < ti-rndu-ya  
     *clear weather*              (Cha) LOC/COM, lit. *with the sun or in the sun.*
- tiurndin<sup>y</sup>                      ti-urnd-in<sup>y</sup> < ti-rndu-n<sup>y</sup>i      see taurndiq<sup>y</sup>  
     *fair, white (flowers), sheep* (Cha),
- tiurndiq<sup>y</sup>                      ti-urnd-iq<sup>y</sup>      qa-urnt < ti-rndu-n<sup>y</sup>i      qa-rndu  
     naurnt                      see taurndiq<sup>y</sup>  
     *wool*                      (Cha).
- tiurnt                      ti-urnt < ti-rndu      see t<sup>y</sup>iurnt  
     tiurtt                      ti-urtt < ti-rddu      see t<sup>y</sup>iurtt  
     *white, white sand* (Cha),  
     HIS: daond (Wai), durrda 'pipe clay' (Rae).
- tuaanq                      tu-a(w)-anq < tu-wa-nka > tu-a(w)-ang-a BLCD  
     [twaŋq]      *ear*                      (Cha), most likely DIM; the cluster nq is regularly  
                          pronounced ŋq, HIS English transcription remains  
                          inconclusive, as nk, ng could mean nq, ŋq, ŋ,  
                          HIS: E. twonk 'ear', twonk minditch 'ear ache' (Bat),  
                          twonk, dwank, awank, twonk, dwonk (Cur), twaŋk, twoŋk  
                          (Dou), du-ong (Fli), twonk KGS 'ear, to hear, know,  
                          understand' (Gre), dwank (Isa), twank (Nin), tivank,  
                          twank (Pal), twonk (Rae);  
                          W. with some BLCD ton-ga 'ear' (Arm), tuonga, tooka,  
                          dwanga, dwonga, donga, dwanka, dwoonga (Cur), toŋka  
                          (Dou), donga Vasse 'ear, to hear', toon-ga 'ear, know,  
                          understand' (Gre), dunga (Lyo), dtonga, tonga, twonga  
                          (Moo), twonga (Pal), tuonga, tonga 'oreille, orifice'  
                          (Sal), dwunga (Wai).
- tuaanq piärq-piärgan-                      see piärq-piärgan-  
     *to confuse somebody, lit. to keep his ears a bit sore* CONT, inferred  
     from

		HIS: tonga birgi-birgi-un 'to confuse' (Moo), birr-kan 'sore' (Gre).
tuaanq pualitʷ		tu-a(w)-anq pu-al-itʷ < tu-wa-n+ka pu-la-dʷi see pual
	<i>one who knows well</i> (Cha), lit. <i>who is much ear,</i>	
	<i>what is well known</i> (Cha), lit. <i>which is much ear,</i>	
tuaanq-puuddap-		tu-a(w)-anq+pu-udd+ap- < tu-wa-n+ka+pu-ddu+pa-
	<i>to forget</i>	lit. <i>to become ear-less</i> ABESS, inferred from
		HIS: tongaburapo 'oublier' (Sal) (-bur- = -puutt).
tuaanq-puutt		tu-a(w)-anq+pu-utt < tu-wa-n+ka+pu-ddu see -puutt
	<i>deaf, ignorant</i> (Cha) ABESS,	
	<i>forgetting</i>	HIS: dwankabut 'deaf' (Dav), (Cha, Sam),
		ṇaannʷ waara tuaanq-a-puutt <i>I am bad forgetting</i> (Cha).
tuaanq-qiänʷ		tu-a(w)-anq+qi-änʷ < tu-wa-n+ka+ki-(ya)-nʷa
	<i>forgetting</i>	(Sam), lit. <i>ear-none</i> .
tuaanq-tauwil		tu-a(w)-anq+ta-uw-il < tu-wa-n+ka+ta-wu-ṛi
	<i>to remember</i>	(Cha), lit. <i>ear always</i> or <i>ear lasting</i> .
tuaanq-a-tuut		tu-a(w)-anq+a+tu-ut < tu-wa-n+ka+tu/i-du/i see tiit
	<i>deaf</i>	inferred from
		HIS: twank ā toot (Nin), lit. 'ear shut'.
tuaangaqq qaattitʷ-		tu-a(w)-ang-aqq qa-att-itʷ- < tuwanka-ṇga kadda-tʷi-
	<i>to listen</i>	(Cha, Gor), lit. <i>ear-in</i> LOC qaatt-CAUS-,
		piärlaq tuaangaqq qaattitʷ! <i>a gun, listen!</i> (Gor),
		ṇaannʷ tuaangaqq qaattitʷinʷ <i>I am listening</i> (Cha),
		maay waarṇ, tuaangaḡḡitʷ <i>talk to which I may listen!</i> (Cha).
tuaart		tu-a(w)-art < tu-wa-rda
	<i>dog (tame)</i>	(Cha), possible deriv. of tuwa- ear?,
		HIS: E. twert (Bat), turt, twert KGS, twart (Cur),
		dwirt, dwirtuck PL (Dav), twet, twut, tuwut (Dou),
		Twertup n.g. 'place of the dingo' (Gla), twert (Has),
		toōrt-a-din 'dog owner', yaccan toort 'wild dog' (Nin),
		dwert (Tri);
		W. dur-da (Arm), dwërda (Bat 1914:67), doorda, dorda,
		dooda, dwarda, durda, dooder, dwoda, dwodda, dwardar
		(Cur), doorda, tdoor-da, toor-ta (Gre), durda (Moo),
		dwarda (Pat), duora, durda (Sal).
tuaart-maann		tu-a(w)-art+ma-ann < tu-wa-rda+ma-ma see maann
	<i>dog father</i>	(Cha), to active or Q moiety, married to tuaart-ṇaṇq
		of the passive or S moiety (Bra 1982:98sq.),
		HIS: twertmam (Rae).
tuaart-maup-nüernt		see maup, nüernt
	<i>dog skin tail</i>	headband.
tuaart-muiyäl		tu-a(w)-art+mu-iy-äl < tu-wa-rda+mu-tʷi-l/ṛa
	<i>dingo, wild dog</i>	(Cha), see mudʷiṛa <i>wild dog</i> NWL, muiy 'dog' Nuwala
		S.NWL, mudʷiya- <i>to hide, steal</i> S.NWL, muyaa- <i>to steal</i>
		NWL (lit. mu-tʷi- <i>off, away</i> -CAUS-),
		HIS: mooyeluk, mooyelur (Bat).
tuaart-ṇaṇq		tu-a(w)-art+ṇa-ṇq < tu-wa-rda+ṇa-ṇga see ṇaṇq
	<i>dog mother</i>	(Cha), to passive or S moiety, married to tuaart-maann
		of the active or Q moiety (Bra 1982:98sq.),
		HIS: nank 'dog, female (see "ngan-gan" - a mother)'
		(Gre), twert gnunk (Rae).

- tuaart-a-paṇarḷ      tu-a(w)-art+a+pa-aṇ-arḷ < tu-wa-rda+pa-ṇa-rla  
*Bottle-nosed Dolphin (Tursiops truncatus)*, inferred from  
 HIS: twoort-a-bang-ul 'species of porpoise' (Gre),  
 bang-al 'revenge, substitution, exchange, superseded,  
 left behind' (Moo), lit. 'left behind dog, superseded  
 dog', cf. wiürnt.
- tuaart-puallḡaart      tu-a(w)-art+pu-all+ḡa-art < tu-wa-rda+pu-lla+ka-rda  
*seal* (Cha), Australian Fur-Seal or Sea-Bear (*Gypsophoca*  
*dorifera* Wood Jones 1925), explained by Cha as 'two-  
 legged dog', lit. 'dog-both-parts?', to passive or S  
 moiety (Bra 1977),  
 HIS: balgurt (Bat), cf. man-yin-ee 'a seal' (Gre),  
 man-yi-ni 'the hair-seal' (Moo) = White-capped Hair-  
 Seal or Sea-Lion (*Neophoca cinera* Peron and Lesueur  
 1816), balkut (Rae).
- tuaart quuninṽ      see quuninṽ  
*puppy* inferred from  
 HIS: twert kuning (Rae).
- tuaart-taiyer      tu-a(w)-art+ta-iy-er < tu-wa-rda+ta-yi-ri  
*dog's tail* see tuaart-maup-nüernt, inferred from  
 HIS: dur-da-dy-er 'tail of the native dog, worn in the  
 hair' (Arm), dwert daier (Bat), tdoor-de-re 'a dog's  
 tail' (Gre), twert tyre 'a decoration made from the  
 tail of a wild dog and worn in front of the fillet'  
 (Has).
- tuaart-wiürniṇ      tu-a(w)-art+wi-ürn-iṇ < tu-wa-rda+wi-rnu-nṽi  
 tuaart-wiürnt      tu-a(w)-art+wi-ürnt < tu-wa-rda+wi-rndu  
*Bottle-nosed Dolphin (Tursiops truncatus)*, to active or Q  
 moiety (Bra 1977), lit. *old/past dog*; tuaart-a-paṇarḷ,  
 tuaart-wiüürnt and tuaardu-wuanert obviously all refer  
 to the prehistoric times when dolphins as "dogs of the  
 sea" rounded up shoals of fish for the Aborigines, as  
 they did, e.g. on the Queensland coast until late last  
 century,  
 HIS: twertawaning (Has-Dls 234).
- tuaardu-wuanert      tu-a(w)-ard+u+wu-an-ert < tu-wa-rda-gu+wu-na-rdi  
*Bottle-nosed Dolphin (Tursiops truncatus)*, (Cha), lit. *dog-to similar,*  
*dog-like,*  
 HIS: dwerdagwunnert (Bat), woon-ne-ruk 'similar to'  
 (Gre).
- tuabern ?      tu-ab-ern < tu-ba-rni ?      or see taubern ?  
*coitus* (Cha), in n.g. Tuabernap = Lake Gore, 35 km W. of  
 Esperance, 10 km S. Dalyup, 'Where coitus took place'.
- tuabitṽ ?      see taubitṽ  
*snake*  
*Dugite* (*Demansia nuchalis affinis* Guenther).
- tuuaatt-e-yiäṛ      tu-ut+aat+e+yi-äṛ < tu-tu+taa+yi-ṛa      see tuuaatt  
 (tuadiyäṛ) plant  
*Teasel Banksia* (*Banksia pulchella* R.Br.), 'like pine needles, honey  
 from flowers in July' (Cha), lit. *seed-vessel upright*;  
 cf. dood-dta 'seed-vessel' (Gre), lit. 'shut-mouth?',  
 field specimen No.12 (Bra), see tuuatt.



- tuḡul no MNFS  
 tuul, tuuṛ  
     *star* (Cha), WUD only, deriv. of, and see, tuḡuṛ *genuine, proper, traditional* NGA, tṽuḡuṛi *dream, custom, right, tradition* WDL, tṽuḡuṛba *holy ground* Ngarluma NWL, tukura Urluridja (Basedow 1925:295sq., 356), HIS: toourt, toor, door 'star' (Bat), twor WUD (Cur 393).
- tuḡul- no MNFS see tugurn-  
     *to arrange, put in order, set properly* (Cha), qaall ṇaütṽ tuḡulinṽ *I am/was setting the fire properly* (Cha).
- tugurn- no MNFS see above  
 tu'urn- *to arrange, put in order, set properly, prepare* (Cha), qaallaqq tugurninṽ *arranging it properly in the fire* (Cha), HIS: du-kun 'cook' (Arm), tukuninj 'putting, doctoring' (Dou), dook-koon 'to arrange the fire for the purpose of burning or cooking' (Gre), dukunin PRES, dukunäggä PAST 'to light the fire for the purpose of cooking' (Moo), tokenor 'cooked' (Nin), ducanaṇ 'attiser le feu' (Sal).
- tumbari no MNFS  
     *plant*  
     *Quandong* (Cha), (*Santalum acuminatum* (R.Br.) A.DC.), not NYU, WUD only, loan from tumbari *quandong* NGA (Bra 1980), but according to Cha "genuine Wudjaarri", HIS: dumbai 'peach, quandang (*Santalum acuminatum*)' (Helms 324) NGA.
- tuuatt  
     *plant* tu-u(t)+aat < tu-ut+taa < \*tu-du+taa  
     MNFS, OWCD and BLCD forms of a more general name for a number of Eucalyptus species referring to *seed-vessel* and light-coloured bark and wood,  
     (1) *White Gum, Tuart* (*Eucalyptus gomphocephala* DC.), to active or Q moiety (Bra 1977), inferred from  
     HIS: tooart (Abb, Bunbury, Bussell), dood-dta 'the seed-vessel of the white gum, a species of Eucalyptus' (Gre), tuart 'the white Eucalyptus which grows in the limestone districts' (Moo),  
     (2) *York Gum* (*Eucalyptus loxophleba* Benth.), inferred from  
     HIS: tu-at-ta 'bark of gum tree' (Arm), doatta, goatta (Abb, Drummond), daarwet 'york gum' (Dav), twotta 'a Eucalyptus, of which the natives chew the bark of the roots, wrapped about the gum, or pounded up with it into a cake, colonially the York gum-tree ...' (Moo), twoato 'York gum tree' (Dls 913).  
     (3) *White Gum, Wandoo* (*Eucalyptus wandoo* Blakely), inferred from  
     HIS: dooto (Abb, Lyo),  
     (4) *W.A. Blackbutt* (*Eucalyptus patens* Benth.), inferred from  
     HIS: dwutta, dwut-ta (Abb, Isa),  
     (5) *Long-flowered Marlock* (*Eucalyptus madandra* F. Muell. ex. Benth.),  
     HIS: twet (Abb, Has);  
     The HIS form dood-dta of the well observing Gre

- indicates clearly a compound *tuut tight, shut + taa mouth, opening* and suggests the name *closed opening* or *shut mouth* for the seed-vessels or fruit, which should mean, technically speaking, that the valves are not sunken below the top of the fruit capsule, but give it a closed appearance, i.e. they are rim level. This holds for Tuart and Wandoo, less so for W.A. Blackbutt, as far as I could ascertain.
- tuuaatt-e-yiäŕ the term *tutu+taa shut mouth* transferred to Banksias.  
 tuugap tu-ug-ap < tu-gu-ba see *maanqaart*
- plant  
*jcm wood seeds* of *Acacia acuminata* Benth., to passive or S moiety (Bra 1977).
- tuuläŕ tu-ul-äŕ < tu-lu-ŕa  
 plant  
*Adenanthos cuneata* Labill., field specimen Nos.18,32 (Bra), "no use, honey in flowers" (Cha).
- tuumbanŕ tu-umb-anŕ < tu-mbu-nŕa  
 bird  
*little grey hawk* (Cha), (*Accipiter cirrhocephalus*)(?), to passive or S moiety, married to Chicken Hawk qaŕganŕ (Bra 1977).
- tuuwälŕ tu-u(w)-älŕ < tu-wu-lŕa see *tuälŕ*  
*clouds, dew, drizzle, fog, mist* (Cha,Nor),  
 HIS: dul-ya 'fog, mist' (Arm), dwolya, dwel (Bat),  
 dool-ya 'fog, mist' (Gre), dul-ya (Moo), duoglie  
 'nuage' (Sal).
- tuuwälŕ-vaaraŕ tu-u(w)-älŕ+va-ar-aŕ < tu-wu-lŕa+pa-ra-ŕa  
 wind  
*drizzle-carrier, misty cloud carrier* (Cha),  
 Tuuälŕ-paaraŕ-ap  
 n.g. Mt Toolbrunup in the Stirling Ranges (Bra).
- Tŕ
- tŕaa see *taa, ŕaa*  
*mouth, language, opening* (Cha), tŕ initial WDL influence,  
 HIS: tja (Dou).
- tŕaa-piiänŕ ? tŕaa+pi-i(ŕ)-änŕ < tŕaa+pi-(ŕ)i-nŕa cf. *piiyän*  
*circumcision* inferred from  
 HIS: djabbin 'circumcision' (Wai); lit. 'opening-scratch/dig'? (the palatal indicates eastern origin).
- tŕäädiläŕ tŕä-äd-il-aŕ < tŕa-da-li-ŕa  
 plant  
*tea-tree* (Cha), (*Melaleuca striata* Labill.), field specimen  
 No.8 (Bra), "health tea, boil stalks and all" (Cha).
- tŕaagan- tŕa-ag-an- < tŕa-ga-na-  
*to drop* (Cha),  
 puudŕüŕ puägalda tŕaagan *ground down-to dropping* (Cha),

ḡaannṽ paardaq-tṽaagan I jump and drop = I jump off  
(a car) (Cha).

- tṽaaḡ-ḡarnḡ  
bird  
Little Wattlebird (*Anthochaera lunulata* Gould), inferred from  
HIS: djang-gang 'Anthochaera Lewinii; the wattle bird'  
(Moo), djung-gung (Ser 384); lit. 'mouth-of beard'  
(the bird has no wattles but little white whisker-like  
tufts of feathers on sides of beak).
- tṽa(a)-aḡ+ḡarn-(a)ḡ < tṽaa-ḡa+ḡarn-ka see taaḡ-ḡarnḡ
- tṽaapiiänṽ see tṽaa-piiänṽ.
- tṽaar  
PL  
-tṽa-ar < -tṽa-ra  
see -qaar, -ḡaar, -paar,  
qiitṽtṽaar spears (Cha).
- tṽaar-tṽiänḡ  
tṽaaril-tṽiänḡ  
fish  
Butter-fish  
(Cha), "3ft" (Cha), to active or Q moiety, married to  
Sea Mullet (Bra 1977), lit. *scorpion-like foot* or  
lit. *scorpion-looking*, Cha's *Butter-fish* could be:  
(*Jonius antarcticus*) or  
(*Naucratis hippo*),  
HIS: jarjinnung 'Kingfish' (Bat), tool-dye-nung KGS  
'species of Jewfish' (Gre), tul-dy-nang (Moo).
- tṽaaril-tṽiän+naaḡ ?  
Mulloway  
Samson Fish  
lit. *scorpion-looking*, Cha's *Butter-fish* could be:  
(*Jonius antarcticus*) or  
(*Naucratis hippo*),  
HIS: jarjinnung 'Kingfish' (Bat), tool-dye-nung KGS  
'species of Jewfish' (Gre), tul-dy-nang (Moo).
- tṽaardaqitṽ-  
to put it through, put it inside (Cha),  
tṽaardaqitṽaḡ put through, put inside PAST (Cha).
- tṽaaril  
scorpion  
tṽa-ar-il < tṽa-ra-li  
inferred from  
HIS: tcharril WUD 'scorpion' (Bat).
- tṽaaṛ, -tṽaal  
D  
-tṽa-aṛ/l < -tṽa-ṛa  
in quütṽ+tṽaal, lit. *bit-two/D* < kudṽ(u)+tṽaṛa two.
- tṽaarndiy  
bird  
Western Swampen (*Porphyrio porphyrio bellus* Gould), "red-billed,  
larger swampen" (Cha) WUD,  
HIS: jondie (Pal).
- tṽäilṽ  
saliva, froth  
tṽä-ilṽ < tṽa-lṽi < taa-lṽi  
(Cha), see tṽalbi NGA, taaala NWL, tadli Parnkalla,  
Kaurna,  
HIS: dtal-yi (Arm), jel (Bat), telj (Dou), dal-yie  
'spittle, froth' (Gre), dtal-yi (Moo), deglie, teglie  
'salive' (Sal).
- Tyäilṽinṽ  
n.g.  
Dalyup River (Cha), "Dalyup is Dempster's version"  
(Cha), lit. *Frothy one*.

tʷäiɾpüürn	bird	tʷä-iɾ+pu-ürn	tʷa-ɾi+pu-rnu
	<i>Squeaker</i>	( <i>Strepera versicolor</i> Latham), to passive or S moiety (Bra 1977), inferred from	
		HIS: jarburn, jarbell Pallinup R. (Ser), jabbin (Bat), chawin, chaffronn (Rae) (cluster metathesis!), lit. <i>tear off wood</i> .	
tʷäiɾan-		tʷä-iɾ+an- < tʷa-ɾi+na-	see qaart-tʷäiɾer
	<i>to separate, tear off</i>	CONT, inferred from	
		HIS: jee-ran 'to tear, separate violently, to sunder' (Gre), jeran, jeranin PRES, jeranägga PAST 'to separate violently' (Moo).	
tʷanaq		tʷan+aq < tʷan+ka	see tʷiänaq, tʷinaq
(1) <i>devil, ghost, spirit</i>		(Sam), deriv. of either	
		tʷiän foot + DIM -aq/ka, meaning <i>little foot</i> or	
		tʷin thin + DIM -aq/ka, meaning <i>thinny</i> ,	
		HIS: E. jannuk 'evil spirit' (Bat), jannuk, jennok, januk, iannok 'ghost' (Cur), janark (Dav), jannock (Has),	
		W. chenga, jengar, djanga, gangar, jingie, jingo 'ghost' (Cur), tjanka, tjenja 'devil' (Dou), djan-ga 'the spirits of the deceased persons' (Gre), djanga 'the dead ...' (Moo), cienga, cinga 'esprit malin' (Sal),	
(2) <i>white people</i>		janga (Bim).	
tʷanaq+maatt		tʷan+aq+ma-att < tʷan+ka+ma-dda	
	plant		
	<i>devil's leg</i>	( <i>Olax phyllanthi</i> (Labill.) R.Br.), field specimen No.3, "small bush" (Tom), "medical value" (Cha).	
tʷanaq-miärt		tʷan+aq+mi-ärt < tʷan+ka+mi-rda	
	plant		
	<i>devil's penis</i>	( <i>Hakea recurva</i> Meissn.), inferred from shape and	
		HIS: jarnockmert (Has), djarnokmurd (Abb).	
tʷiän		tʷi-än < tʷi-na > tʷi-än-a	BLCD see tʷiänaq
	<i>foot, track of foot</i>	(Cha),	
		HIS: E. djin, jen (Bat), jean, gin, chen (Cur), jen, n.g. Gingin (Dav), tjin, tjen (Dou), jāän (Fli), chenn, jinn (Rae), yen (Wai);	
		W. ji-na (Arm), jēna qēn 'foot one = 5', jēna kujal 'foot two = 10' (Bat 1914:76), jenna, djenna, jeena, ginnur, jinna (Cur), jee-na (Gre), geena (Lyo), jinna (Moo), jina (Pal), yinna (Pat), cienā, cheena, chiena (Sal), jen-na (Isa) BLCD.	
tʷiänaq		tʷi-än+aq < tʷi-n(a)+ka	DIM see tʷanaq, tʷinaq
	<i>little foot</i>	= <i>ghost, spirit</i> (if derived from tʷiän)	
tʷiänaqq		tʷi-än-aqq < tʷi-na-nga	
	<i>on foot</i>	(Alb) LOC,	
		tʷiänaqq quullin <i>walking</i> , lit. <i>on foot moving</i> , see	
		HIS: jenna kooling 'to walk' (Bat).	
tʷiyänaqq		tʷi-yän-aqq < tʷi-na-nga	
	<i>with the foot</i>	(Cha) INST,	
		tʷiyänaqq paarag-tiin qiitʷ <i>with the foot drag the spear</i> (Cha).	



- tʃiännaaŋ-      tʃi-än+na-aŋ- < tʃi-na+na-ŋa-  
     *to look at, to see* (Cha,Gor), lit. *foot/track look at*, such compound  
     proved also by the HIS forms dʒin-nang (Arm) and  
     n-yang-ow besides dʒinnang' (Moo), jummingin (Wai);  
     tʃiän-naaŋ! *watch!*, tʃiän-naaŋinʸ PRES, tʃiän-naaŋan  
     PAST,  
     HIS: dʒin-nang (Arm), jeanning (Bat), jenning, gennang,  
     ginnung, jinanying, jinnung, jenong, jinning, chinnung  
     (Cur), ni (Dav), tʃinaŋinj (Dou), gin-ung, jin-ung,  
     nun-gow (Gre), dʒinnang, n-yang-ow (Moo), cienan,  
     chienen-an (Sal), jummingin (Wai).
- tʃiännaaŋ-puutt      tʃi-än+na-aŋ+pu-utt < tʃi-na+na-ŋa+pu-ddu  
     *invisible* (Cha) ABESS.
- tʃiän-ŋaanginʸ      tʃi-än+ŋa-aŋg-inʸ < tʃi-na+ŋa-ŋga-nʸi  
     *big toe* (Cha), lit. *foot-mother-ESS*,  
     HIS: jen ŋgank (Bat), jinna-mamman (!) (Moo 165).
- tʃiän-ŋuarlũř      tʃi-än+ŋu-arl-ũř < tʃi-na+ŋu-rla-řu      see ŋuarlũř  
     *instep* (Cha,Nor), lit. *bent back of foot*,  
     HIS: jen ngolor 'instep' (Bat).
- tʃiän-piĩř      tʃi-än+pi-iĩř < tʃi-na+pi-ĩři      see piĩř  
     *toenail* inferred from  
     HIS: jen bur (Bat).
- tʃiärt      tʃi-ärt < tʃi-rda  
     *bird* (generic) (Cha), see tʃirda *bird* NGA,  
     HIS: ji-da (Arm), jeert KGS (Gre), jert (Bat), jida  
     (Moo), keard (Nin), giar (Sal), cheit (Has-Dls 215),  
     chirt, chert (Rae), cheitcont 'bird's nest' (Has-Dls).
- tʃiärt-quant      tʃi-ärt-quant < tʃi-ärl-quant  
     *bird's nest*
- tʃii      *a moment, a short period of time*, inferred from  
     HIS: tʃi (Dou).
- tʃiiäl      tʃii-äl < tʃii-la      see yiiälaŋ  
     *at once, in a moment, soon*, expressing immediate future, LOC of tʃii,  
     see tʃila immediate future NGA,  
     HIS: deel 'fresh, lately made' (Bat), jil-a superlative  
     or intensive (Gre), -jil superlative, 'very' (Moo).
- tʃiiälap      tʃii-äl+ap < tʃii-la-ba  
     *grass, green, herbs, springtime*, deriv. of tʃii, lit. *in a moment*  
     *become* > *to spring up*, cf. tʃilʸa *green* NGA, a.o.  
     Bra (1982:153<sup>37</sup>), inferred from  
     HIS: jelup, jilb, jeeup (Bat), dil-be 'leaf' (Gre),  
     dilbi 'leaf' (Moo), jil-ba 'spring, grass' (Arm,Gre),  
     jilba 'spring' (Moo), chielba, cielba 'herbe' (Sal).
- tʃiidäp      -tʃi-id-äp < tʃi-di-ba ?      see -tʃiilaŋ  
     *each other* (Cha),  
     paagit-tʃiidäp *fighting each other*.

- tviidilv  
     *grasshopper*  
 tvi-id-ilv < tvi-di-lvi  
 inferred from  
 HIS: jiddil (Bat), tjitilj (Dou), jettyl (Moo), jeedal  
 "nickname for long thin Tondarup and Didarruk people"  
 (Bat 13/46).
- tviilaŋ  
     *each other*  
 -tvi-il-aŋ < -tvi-li-ŋa     see -tviidäp  
 (Cha),  
 paaŋit-tviilaŋ *fighting each other.*
- tviint  
     *honey*  
 tvi-int < tvi-ndi  
 (Cha), no HIS?
- tviinvuwaall  
     *plant*  
     *tea tree*  
 tvi-inv+u+wa-all < tvi-nvi-gu+wa-lla     see -waall  
 (Cha) (*Melaleuca striata* Labill.), field specimen No.34,  
 (Bra), "tea tree, good tea from dry berry clusters,  
 flowers November at Esperance" (Cha), lit. *tea-for-*  
*belonging*, no HIS?
- tviip-tviip  
     *an itch*  
 tvi-ip+tvi-ip < tvi-bi+tvi-bi  
 inferred from  
 HIS: jipjip 'the itch' (Moo), n.g. Edibegebege 'plenty  
 of fleas' (*Science of Man* 1900).
- tvierälŋ  
     (1) *bright, fresh, gay, shining*, inferred from (2)-(4), see Bra 1982:  
         152<sup>37</sup>),  
     (2) *plant*  
         *Jarrah tree*  
         (*Eucalyptus marginata* Donn ex. Sm.) (Abb 8,27),  
         inferred from  
         HIS: jarral, jeril, cherring (Abb), djer-ral 'Mahogany  
         tree' (Arm), jarraly 'the jarrah tree' (Dav), djarraill  
         'the mahogany tree, a species of eucalyptus' (Gre),  
         jarril (Has), djarryl 'Eucalyptus robusta' (Moo),  
         jarril (Rae), chiaragl 'E. robusta' (Sal), jeerilya  
         (Abb) BLCD; to active or Q moiety (Bra 1977),  
         inferred from  
         HIS: djerral (Gre,Moo),  
     (3) *north*  
 tvierälŋ-tvierälŋ  
 tvierälŋap  
 tvierälŋ-paardaŋ  
     (4) *bird*  
         *King Parrot*  
         (*Purpureicephalus spurius* Kuhl), inferred from  
         HIS: djärrylbärdang 'blue-bellied parrot' (Moo),  
         djar-rail-bur-tong (Ser), tuill-tuill (Has-Dls 230);  
         the Nyungar people have obviously related the Red-  
         capped or King Parrot to the Jarrah tree. Schodde and  
         Tidemann (1986:299) speak of a going together of the  
         "Red-capped Parrots and the Marri Tree (*Eucalyptus*  
         *calophylla*)". tvierälŋ-paardaŋ could be the *Jarrah-*  
         *flyer*, unless simply a *gay flyer* is meant.
- tvieraŋ  
     *fat, grease, handsome, sugar* (Cha),  
 tvi-er-aŋ < tvi-ri-ŋa

- puamityiny tyieraqul, tyieraqulity maüyer puamityiny =  
*mixing it with the fat, being the fat with which (I)*  
*mix the liver* (Cha), see tyira fat Walmatjarri NWL,  
 cf. tyirndi fat NWL,  
 HIS: jerrong (Bat), jeerungul naabin 'to grease' (Bat),  
 jerring, gerang, gerung, jerragumba ('plenty fat'),  
 cheerung, jeering, jerrung, geerong, cherrunge (Cur),  
 jeerung (Dav), tjeran 'sugar' (Dou), je-rung, djer-rung  
 KGS (Gre), djerrang, jerung (Moo), cheerung (Nin),  
 chiran, ciran (Sal).
- tyieraqer tyi-er-aq+er < tyi-ri-qa+ri  
*always pretty* appellative of Silver Gull (*Larus novae-hollandiae*  
 Stephens), inferred from  
 HIS: jeranger Pallinup R. (Ser);  
 tyieraqer a deriv. of tyieraq fat = *pretty*.
- tyierl tyi-erl < tyi-rli  
*pinion, wing tip*, see tyirli arm NWL, inferred from  
 HIS: jili 'outer pinion of wing' (Moo), celle 'aîle' (Sal)
- tyierlyiäraan tyi-erl+yi-ä(ř)-a+an < tyi-rli+yi-řa-(g)a+na  
 bird  
*White-bellied Sea-Eagle* or *White-breasted Sea-Eagle* (Cha), (*Haliaeetus*  
*leucogaster* Gmelin), lit. *wing tips upward kept*, see  
 tyierl, yiära, -na CONT,  
 HIS: chillion, chillien (Has), chillun (Pal), chillian  
 (Ser), and
- Tyierlyiäraanap Tyi-erl+yi-ä(ř)-a+an+ap  
 n.g. Chillinup, NE. of Albany (Bra); this name for the  
 Sea-Eagle is aptly chosen by the Aborigines, because:  
 "It spends its time soaring and sailing over and  
 adjacent to surface waters and bays, its long broad  
 wings upswept ..." (Schodde and Tidemann 1986:130).
- tyierndaq tyi-ernd-aq < tyi-rndi-qa  
*star* generic cover word, lit. *sky-part of*, inferred from  
 tyirndi, tyirddi sky S.NWL, and  
 HIS: E. and N. only: chindung, jendang, gendong,  
 jindang, jindang, ginde, chindi KGS, ginlung (!) (Cur),  
 jurrnt (Dav), tjintan (Dou), ti-an-dee KGS (Gre),  
 gindie (Has), chindy (Nin), jinndong 'rockfish'  
 (stars?) (Rae), chindan 'étoile en général' (Sal),  
 gin-darng (Isa).
- tyiitvtvaar tyi-itvtva-ar < tyi-dvi+tv-a-ra  
 relations  
*cousins, uncle's children* (Cha) PL, no HIS?
- tyi(ä)mmarlau proper analysis? NGA? tyiän+marla+u ? see maarl ?  
 bird *Foot on maarl?*  
*Grey Currawong* or *Squeaker* (Cha) (*Strepera versicolor* Latham).  
 no HIS?
- tyinaq tyin-aq < tyin-ka DIM see tyanaq, tyiänaq  
*devil, ghost, spirit*, inferred from tyinka NGA and HIS, lit. *thinny*,  
 to passive or S moiety (Bra 1977),

- HIS: E. jannock, jannuk 'devil, evil spirit' (Bat), jannuk Kojonup, januk KGS, iannok Kent 'ghosts' (Cur), tjanak, tjenak 'demon, evil spirit, the little man' (Dou), jannock 'evil spirit' (Has); W. chenga, jengar, djanga, gengar, jingie, jingo, junga 'ghosts' (Cur), tjanka, tjenka 'demon, evil spirit, the little man' (Dou), jingi, jinki 'the evil spirit' (Pat), cinga, cienga 'esprit malin' (Sal).
- tʷinkan-      tʷin+kan- northern loan  
               *to make thin, shave, whittle* CONT, inferred from tʷinka- *to make thin, shave, whittle* NWL, cf. tʷinkadʷi *spiny ant-eater* NWL, word and technique of northern origin, and  
               HIS: djin-gan-un 'sharpening by first burning and then rubbing between two pieces of bark' (Gre), djin-gan, djinganin PRES, djinganaga PAST 'to sharpen or point wood ...' (Moo), 'cinganin 'aiguésér la pointe' (Sal).
- tʷert                      E  
               *shirt*      inferred from  
                               HIS: gert 'shirt' (Pal).
- tʷi(ɾ/y)äq              tʷiɾ-äq < tʷiy-äq < tʷiɾ-ka DIM  
               plant  
               *wild cherry*      (Cha,Sam) (*Exocarpus sparteus* R.Br.), to active or Q moiety (Bra 1977), lit. *little spike(s)*, see tʷiɾka, tʷilka DIM *little spike, thorn* NGA, cf. tʷilka-madda *spike-fellow = Spiny Ant-eater* WDL,  
                               HIS: cheak 'wild fruit' (Dav), tjiyak 'native cherry' (Dou), jeeuk (Bat), "a very common totem all over the SW." (Bat), chukk (Rae).
- tʷiɾiŋ-tʷiɾiŋ              loan from NGA?  
               bird  
               *Willy Wagtail*      (Cha) (*Rhipidura leucophrys* Latham), inferred from tʷiɾi-tʷiɾi *Willy Wagtail* NWL, for the proper NYU word see next entry.
- tʷitti-tʷitti              no MNFS  
               bird  
               (1) *Willy Wagtail*      (*Rhipidura leucophrys* Latham), inferred from tʷindi-tʷindi WDL,S.NWL, tʷidi-yidi S.NWL, and  
                               HIS: tjiti-tjiti (Dou), chitti-itti 'Shepherd's friend' (Rae), jit-te-jit-te Avon R., chitti-chitti Palinup R. (Ser), jitti-jitti his wife the Mallee Fowl (Bat 15/22),  
               (2) *Restless Flycatcher* (*Myiagra inquieta* Latham), inferred from  
                               HIS: jit-tee-gnut (Ser), jitti-ngät (Moo,Ser);  
                               -gnut/ngät is most likely -ŋaart *also, too* (Moo's informant was merely indicating that the Restless Flycatcher was a Willy Wagtail 'also').
- tʷiürddal              tʷi-ürdd-al < tʷi-rddu-la  
               tʷiurndal      tʷi-urnd-al < tʷi-rndu-la  
                               *grey, grey-haired, white*, inferred from  
                               HIS: djal, djee-dal 'white or grey' (Gre), djidal 'white, grey' (Moo), djundal 'white' (Moo), dyoondal

- 'grey, white' (Lyo), tdon-dail, tdoon-dil-yer KGS (Gre),  
daond 'white' (Wai).  
tviürddalaq *grey-haired* tvi-ürdd-al-aq < tvi-rddu-la-ga  
inferred from  
HIS: tjetalak (Dou), jerdaluk (Bat).  
tviürddäp *sparks* tvi-ürdd-äp < tvi-rddu-ba < tvi-rndu-ba  
inferred from  
HIS: jee-tip 'sparks', kalla jee-tip 'sparks of fire'  
(Gre), jitip, kalla jitip (Moo), jee-da 'Daylight'  
(Gre).  
tviürddäq *(1) orange, yellow* tvi-ürdd-äq < tvi-rddu-ga see tiurddaq  
*(2) alive, fresh* (flowers of Nuytsia) (Cha),  
see tiurddaq.  
tviurdditv tvi-urdd-itv < tvi-rddu-dvi  
tuurdditv tu-urdd-itv < tu-rddu-dvi see tiurdditv  
marsupial  
native cat (Cha) (*Dasyurus geoffrii fortis* Gould),  
HIS: jooteetch (Bat), boorditch 'native cat' (Dav),  
tjutitj (Dou), chudic (Has), tjuuditj 'Western Native  
Cat', to active or Q moiety (Bra 1977).  
tviurndalar ? or tiundalar ?  
*a species of flat fish*, inferred from  
HIS: tyun-dil-ur KGS (Gre), tyundal-ar KGS (Moo).  
tviurndilvääär *Whites* tvi-urnd+ilv-ä-är < tvi-rndu+lv+ä-är  
PL, as against *Blacks*, inferred from  
HIS: torndiller 'Whites' (Nin), tdoon-dil-yer KGS  
'Whites' (Gre), tdon-dail 'white, fair, light-coloured'  
(Gre).  
tviurndiy see tvaarndiy, tvaurndiy  
bird  
*Western Swampen* (*Porphyrio porphyrio bellus* Gould), "red-billed  
larger swampen" (Cha) WUD,  
HIS: jondie (Pal).  
tviurnduř tvi-urnd-uř < tvi-rndu-řu  
*star of first magnitude*, inferred from  
HIS: chindor (Cur), jurrnt (Dav), tondor 'étoile de  
ler grandeur' (Sal), deriv. of tviurnt, cf. tviirndaq.  
tviurnt tvi-urnt < tvi-rndu see tiurnt and deriv.s  
*brightness, shine, sun*, inferred from  
tviurndu *sun* NGA,NWL,WDL, and  
HIS: see next entry.  
tviurtt tvi-urtt < tvi-rddu < tvi-rndu  
inferred from  
HIS: E. chaigh, chaitch (Cur), djaat KGS (Gre), djaat  
KGS (Moo), chāāt (Nin);  
W. djitto 'fair, light-coloured' (Moo).  
*(1) sun* (Cha,Gor,Nor), tviurddaqq *in the sand* (Gor) (cf.  
tviürddäq *orange, yellow*),  
*(2) white sand* see tviürddäq, maatt-tviurtt.  
*(3) fair, light-coloured* (Cha), see tviürddäq, maatt-tviurtt.  
Tyiurtt Tyi-urtt < Tyi-rddu < Tyi-rndu  
n.p.  
*Sandy or Blondy* (Cha), the ancestral hero involved in the creation  
of the southern coastline.

Tyiurttiq <sup>y</sup>	Tyi-urtt-iq <sup>y</sup> < Tyi-rddu-n <sup>y</sup> i	see t <sup>y</sup> iurttiq <sup>y</sup>
n.p.	"a relative of Tyiurtt" (Cha),	see following n.g.,
Tyiurttiq <sup>y</sup> -mual <sup>y</sup> aq <sup>y</sup> -nuurdaq <sup>y</sup> -paara <sup>y</sup> -qaara <sup>y</sup> -ap	a rock S. of Mt Ragged, W. of Israelite Bay (Cha),	
n.g.	lit. <i>T. nose-in blowfly-for having -got angry</i> -GEO =	<i>Where Tjoording was angry about a blowfly that got in his nose.</i>
t <sup>y</sup> iurttiq <sup>y</sup>	t <sup>y</sup> i-urtt-iq <sup>y</sup> < t <sup>y</sup> i-rddu-n <sup>y</sup> i	
jcey	lit. <i>fresh, light-coloured</i> , inferred from	
	HIS: chooting 'kangaroo in pouch' (Has-Dls 233),	
	chuting or tuting (Rae).	
t <sup>y</sup> iurttiq	t <sup>y</sup> i-urtt-iq < t <sup>y</sup> i-rddu-gi	see t <sup>y</sup> iurddit <sup>y</sup>
Native Cat	( <i>Dasyurus geoffrii fortis</i> Gould), inferred from	
	HIS: chutikk 'cat' (Rae), q for t <sup>y</sup> frequent change.	
Tyiurttulap	Tyi-urtt-ul-ap < Tyi-rddu-lu-ba	
n.g.	Mt Chudalup near Windy Harbour (Bra),	
	lit. <i>Tyiurtt-by</i> -GEO? = <i>owing to Tyiurtt?</i>	
Tyiurttuq-wauber	Tyi-urtt+uq+wa-ub+er < Tyi-rddu+gu+wa-bu+ri	
n.g.	Picnic Point near Esperance (Cha),	
	lit. <i>play(ground) for Tjoort.</i>	
t <sup>y</sup> iurtt-yaal	t <sup>y</sup> i-urtt+ya-al < t <sup>y</sup> i-rddu+ya-la	see yaal
clay, white earth,	inferred from	
	HIS: djee-jal-la 'clay' (Gre), djidjalla (Moo),	
	dyeedyalla (Lyo).	
Tyiurtt-yäälap	Tyi-urtt+yä-äl+ap < Tyi-rddu+ya-la+ba	
n.g.	Gegelup Point, Israelite Bay (Tin 1974:78), adapted	
	to NGA as Tyid <sup>y</sup> ilan <sup>y</sup> a, see Introduction (p.vii).	
Tyiurtt-e-yäiř	Tyi-urtt+e+yä-iř < Tyi-rddu+yä-ři	see yäiř
n.g.		
Tjoort Cave	(Cha), W. of Pink Lake, Esperance.	
t <sup>y</sup> uan <sup>y</sup> il	t <sup>y</sup> u-an <sup>y</sup> -il < t <sup>y</sup> u-n <sup>y</sup> a-li	
tender	(Cha) "as wallaby meat", lit. <i>squeezable</i> , see t <sup>y</sup> un <sup>y</sup> i-	
	to squeeze NGA.	
t <sup>y</sup> uaq	t <sup>y</sup> u-aq < t <sup>y</sup> u-ka	see t <sup>y</sup> uuq, t <sup>y</sup> uuğann
relations		
sister	inferred from	
	HIS: E. chaoak (Dav),	
	W. chequa, gooka, jouka, dwaker (Cur), some of these	
	BLCD?	
t <sup>y</sup> uař-t <sup>y</sup> iän	t <sup>y</sup> u-ař+t <sup>y</sup> i-än < t <sup>y</sup> u-řa+t <sup>y</sup> i-na	
trackless, untraversed,	see t <sup>y</sup> uřant <sup>y</sup> ina reversed footsteps Ngarluma	
	NWL, inferred from	
	HIS: tdur-teen KGS 'trackless, untraversed' (Gre),	
	tdur-tin KGS (Moo), t <sup>y</sup> uřuř 'track, path' (Dou).	
t <sup>y</sup> uaw	see t <sup>y</sup> uuw	
t <sup>y</sup> uawin	see t <sup>y</sup> uuwin	
t <sup>y</sup> ura-t <sup>y</sup> ura	NGA loan, no MNFS	
camel	= <i>long-necked</i> (Cha), see t <sup>y</sup> ura-t <sup>y</sup> ura camel NGA, cf.	
	t <sup>y</sup> ura spearwood (Bra 1977:179)?	

- tʷuubaq                      tʷu-ub-aq < tʷu-bu-ka      see tʷuup  
     plant  
     *edible orchid bulb* (Cha), lit. *little kidney* DIM, (*Platysace effusa* (Turcz) Norman), field specimen No.36 (Bra), to passive or S moiety (Bra 1977), "in season in September" (Gre), HIS: joobok 'yam' (Bat), du-bak 'a small root, a beautiful flower, somewhat resembling a hyacinth' (Gre), ju-buk (Isa), djubak 'an orchid the root of which is the size and shape of a new potato' (Moo), tuboc 'roots eaten' (Nin).
- tʷuudʷinʷuŋ                      tʷu-udʷ-inʷ-uŋ < tʷu-dʷu-nʷi-nu  
     *domestic cat* (Cha), lit. *dog-belonging*, see -nʷi-nu *belonging, from* NWL, tʷudʷu *dog* Wadʷan-maay (Dou).
- tʷuuŋann                      tʷu-uŋ+ann < tʷu-gu+nna      see tʷuaq, tʷuuq  
     relations  
     *my sister* (Cha),  
     tʷuuŋann naagal *my younger sister* (Cha),  
     tʷuuŋann wiürnaŋ *my older sister* (Cha),  
     HIS: joogan, jūkan, jigaŋ Capel (Bat), chulun, chukan, jukan, chookine, choogan, juckan 'sister' (Cur), dju-ko-ne 'a sister' (Gre).
- tʷuul                      tʷu-ul < tʷu-lu  
     plant  
     *yam sp.*  
     *wild spuds* "onion-like, big bush" (Gor),  
     "with querninʷ (palm tree seeds) and qaamaq (creeper) preferable to meat" (Cha),  
     tʷuulaq quullinʷ *going for spuds* (Cha), no HIS?
- tʷuup                      tʷu-up < tʷu-bu      see tʷuubaq  
     *kidney* (Cha), nʷiäŋwii tʷuuba *fat on the kidneys* LOC (Cha),  
     HIS: E. joop (Bat), joorp (Dav), tjup (Dou), chup (Rae), tiub (Wai).
- tʷuup-u-paaraŋ-                      tʷu-up+u+pa-ar-aŋ- < tʷu-bu+pa-ra-ŋa-      see paaraŋ-  
     *to amuse* lit. *to get the kidney*, inferred from  
     HIS: djoo-bo-bur-rang 'to bring a kidney' (Gre), djubobarrang (Moo).
- tʷuup-u-qaar                      tʷu-up+u+qa-ar < tʷu-bu+ka-ra      see -qaar  
     *kidneys* PL (Cha).
- tʷuup-u-taan-                      tʷu-up+u+ta-an- < tʷu-bu+ta-na-      see taan-  
     *to tickle* lit. *to pierce the kidney*, inferred from  
     HIS: djoo-bo-dtan 'to tickle, to pierce the kidney' (Gre), djubodtan (Moo).
- tʷuuq                      tʷu-uq < tʷu-gu > tʷu-uk-a BLCD      see tʷuaq, tʷuuŋann  
     relations  
     *sister* (Cha),  
     HIS: E. jook (Bat), chook (Cur), tjuk (Dou);  
     E. dku-ko (Arm), dju-ko, dje-go Vasse (Gre), djuko (Moo), ju-ka (Isa) BLCD.
- tʷuuř                      tʷu-uř < tʷu-řu > tʷu-uř-a BLCD  
     tʷuwul                      tʷu-(w)ul < tʷu-řu  
     *left (arm, hand)* (Cha),

HIS: d'yu-ro (Arm), joor (Bat), maruk joor 'left arm' (Bat), tjuwul 'left hand' (Dou), d-yuro, d-yurangitch KGS (Gre), d-yurangitch, d-yuro (Moo), churinggich (Has-Dls), ju-ra 'forearm' (Isa) BLCD.

tʃuuw  
tʃuaw  
tʃuuwinʃ

*body hair, fur*

tʃu-uw < tʃu-wu tʃu-u-ya BLCD

tʃu-aw < tʃu-wa

tʃu-uw-inʃ < tʃu-wu-nʃi ESS

see miiäl tʃuuwinʃ *eyelash(es)*, inferred from  
HIS: E. tjuwinj 'hair of chest', kat tjuwinj 'hair of the head', miyel tjuwinj 'eyelashes' (Dou), kää-t-jou 'hair' (Fli), jowain, dju, djuo 'short hair on the body' (Gre), djowen northern word for 'fur' (Moo); W. jowa 'opossum, kangaroo, wild dog fur or hair' (Bat 15/41), djowo 'fur', jeetoo 'the short hair of the body, fur of animals' (Gre), djowo, jow-ya (Moo) BLCD.

U

-u

*for, to*

-u < -gu

AD, OBL (Cha), see -u NGA, e.g. manʔdʲalleu *for food* NGA, naadʲ-u *what for?* (Cha).

-ül

*from, out of*

-ül < -lu cf. -al, -äl INST

ABL, ERG (Cha), e.g.

qäibül *out of the water* (Cha),

quabülül *pregnant* (Cha),

qaallül *from the home* (Cha),

miändidʲül ɲuup puaminʲ *from the wound blood pouring*,

ɲuaaridʲül ERG *on/from horseback* (Cha).

-ulanʲ

*no more*

-ul-anʲ < -lu-nʲa

NEG (Cha),

ɲäütʲ paulinʲ puudulanʲ tʲiännaaɲinʲ = *I don't see him any more* (Cha).

-ulitʲän

*unable to*

-ul-itʲ-än < -lu-tʲi-na see -itʲän

NEG (Cha),

wäiyaɣ paarəɲ-ulitʲän *sorry, can't take you!* (Cha).

-uq

*for, on, to*

-uq < -gu see -u, -aq

AD, OBL (Cha), for normal -aq,

HIS: -âk 'genitive' (Arm).

-ütʲ

*by, from, out of* ERG following nʲ and tʲ, e.g.

\*ɲanʲ-dʲu > \*ɲanʲ-utʲ > ɲa-ütʲ *by me* (Cha a.o.),

HIS: mun-gyt-du 'the hairy part of the Banksia flower' (Gre), man-gyt-dju 'hairy petals of the Mangyt' (Moo),

see maungitʲtʲu.



## W

-wä	<i>late, deceased</i>	-wä with relationship terms, inferred from HIS: -we (Dou 22).
waa	<i>what? where?</i>	wa-a no MNFS see qau-waa, waau interr. and indef.pron., see waa in wanno 'where along', wangga 'where in', wanti 'whither' Kurna; wanambo 'where along', wanangga 'where in', wantye 'how' Parnkalla, inferred from HIS: wa (Bat 1914:67,75), wa (Dou).
waaäp	<i>how</i>	waa-äp < waa-ba (Cha), lit. <i>what-become</i> , tuaanq qaüty tuaqipiny waaäp pauliny puamin = <i>I wish to know how he killed him</i> (Cha),
waau		waa-u exclamation of surprise and warning, lit. <i>what for?, to what?</i> AD, OBL, inferred from HIS: wau 'where' (Gre), waow 'an exclamation of sur- prise and warning' (Moo).
waaddiy	<i>plant a spearwood</i>	wa-add-iy < wa-dda-yi inferred from HIS: wat-tee KGS 'a species of mimosa' (Gre), watti (Moo), wotti 'spearwood' (Rae).
waaddily	<i>plant beach grass, bedding</i>	wa-add-ily < wa-dda-lyi see wuaddily (Cha) ( <i>Spinifex hirsutus</i> Labill.), field specimen No.16 (Bra).
waaddily-waaddily	<i>plant a reed</i>	wa-add-ily+wa-add-ily < wa-dda-lyi+wa-dda-lyi (Cha) from Pink Lake, Esperance.
waal-	<i>to wail</i>	wa-al- < wa-la- see wäil- (Cha), waaliny <i>wailing, crying</i> (Cha), HIS: walinj, welinj, wulinj 'wailing' (Dou), walle 'to wail, cry' (Moo), uàlan 'crier', uèlan 'pleurer' (Sal).
-waall		-wa-all < -wa-lla < wa-nya-la <i>-with, belonging to</i> (Cha), see -walla < -wanala <i>-with, belonging to</i> NGA, qaanny-waall ( <i>he</i> ) <i>with me</i> = <i>we two, he and I</i> D, see qanawalla respect form NGS same meaning (Cha), cf. pron. -wal (incl.) (Dou 52), taa-waal <i>lingo</i> , lit. <i>mouth-with</i> (Cha), muell-waall <i>fear-with/belonging</i> = ( <i>Moloch horridus</i> ), tyiiny-u+waall <i>tea-for+belonging</i> = ( <i>Melaleuca striata</i> ).
waallaq	<i>gullet?</i>	wa-all-aq < wa-lla-ga see waall-yaa(ř)aly lit. <i>lungs-to?</i> , inferred from HIS: walak 'throat' Moora (Dou).

- waallarl-waallarl      wa-all-arl+wa-all-arl < wa-lla-rla+wa-lla-rla  
 plant  
*Petrophile teretifolia* R.Br., field specimen No.37 (Bra), "no use" (Cha).
- waallart      wa-all-art < wa-lla-rda      see -waall  
*together with* (Cha), -art often comparable to E -ard/art: *one who insists being together with,*  
 ɲaannʷ waallart piert-e-yiäṛäŋ nʷiänaŋ *I was (insisting to be) sitting with the boss* (Cha).
- waalluŋ      wa-all-uŋ < wa-lla-ŋu  
 plant  
*Coral Vine* (*Kennedia coccinea* Vent.), creeper, deriv. of waall  
*lungs*, see Introduction (p.x), inferred from  
 HIS: wal-ung KGS 'the seed of a parasite which bears a red flower' (Gre), wollong 'Kennedy (all creepers)' (Isa).
- waall-yaa(ṛ)alʷ      wa-all+ya-a(ṛ)-alʷ < wa-lla+ya-(ṛ)a-lʷa  
*lungs* inferred from yaṛalʷ *lungs* NGA, yarlu *lungs* Karierra  
 NWL, wal *lungs* Moora (Dou),  
 HIS: waljalj (Dou), wal-yal (Gre), wal-yäl (Moo).
- waalʷ      wa-alʷ < wa-lʷa  
 plant  
*banksia* (Cha) (*Banksia occidentalis* R.Br.), field specimen  
 No.5 (Bra).
- waalʷ-waalʷ      wa-alʷ+wa-alʷ < wa-lʷa+wa-lʷa  
 plant  
*reed grass* (Sam) (*Anthocercis littorea* Labill.), field specimen  
 No.4 (Bra), "good string, only food for camels" (Sam),  
 HIS: walyadi 'tall, long, ungainly' (Moo)?
- waamp      wa-amp < wa-mba      cf. ɲüäṛa(q)  
 marsupial  
*Ringtail Possum* (*Pseudocheirus occidentalis* Thomas 1888), inferred  
 from  
 HIS: wamp 'Ringtail Possum' (Pal), wormp 'Western  
 Ringtail Possum' Shortridge in (Tro 112), living on/in  
 the ground, near extinction 1957, cf. wompa 'totem,  
 ill omen'? (Dou).
- waan      wa-an < wa-na  
*digging stick of women*, see wana *digging stick* NWL,WDL,  
 HIS: wana (Dou), wan-na (Gre), wanna (Moo), uana (Sal).
- waan-paaraŋanʷ      wa-an+pa-ar-aŋ-anʷ < wa-na+pa-ra-ŋa-nʷa  
*a female* (without indicating relationship), lit. *digging stick*  
*carrier*, cf. miüṛ-paaraŋanʷ *a male, spear-thrower*  
*carrier*,  
 HIS: wan burronggain (Bat 14/53); the custom to dis-  
 tinguish 'male' and 'female' without indicating rela-  
 tionship by calling them carriers of spear-thrower  
 and digging stick is spread over the whole of Western  
 Australia.

- waander                      wa-and-er < wa-nda-ri < wa-ga-nda-ri  
*a bush walk, wandering in the bush*, inferred from  
 HIS: waander 'bush walk' (Has),  
 see waga- NWL, wagañi- Queensland, wagarañi- NWL,  
 waganda- Queensland, wana- South Australia, all with  
 the meaning of Latin *vagari to wander, be a vagrant*.
- waann-                      wa-ann- < wa-nna-  
*to drop, throw* (Cha),  
 ṇaũtʷ qĩitʷ waanninʷ *I am/was throwing the spear* (Cha),  
 ṇaardan taapaaganʷ waanninʷ *dropping slowly down* (Cha),  
 paulin qaill waannaṇ *a boomerang was thrown at him*  
 cf. baluru galɪ wanuṇ *he boomerang threw* Kugada  
 Introduction (p.viii),  
 HIS: won-nong Vasse 'to throw, to cast' (Gre), wonnang  
 Vasse (Moo).
- waannan-                    wa-ann+an- < wa-nna+na-  
*to creep low, to sneak along*, lit. *to keep on dropping* CONT (Cha),  
 HIS: wannaninɟ 'sneak along so no one can see you'  
 (Dou?).
- waanninʷ                    for waannaninʷ  
*sneaking on to it* (Cha).
- waanninʷ                    wa-ann(+an)-inʷ < wa-nna(+na)-nʷi  
 plant  
*low bush, red berries eaten* (Cha) (*Hibbertia* sp.) field specimen No.7  
 (Bra), lit. *creeping low*.
- waanʷil                      wa-anʷ-il < wa-nʷa-li  
 plant  
 similar to *Santalum acuminatum* (R.Br.) A.DC., see  
 wanʷali *creeper with beans* Karierra NWL, inferred from  
 HIS: wanyill 'peach' (Has-Dls), wonyill 'native peach'  
 (Rae).
- waanɟ                      wa-aɟ < wa-ŋa  
 plant  
*Quandong*  
 (*Santalum acuminatum* (R.Br.) A.DC.) (Abb), inferred  
 from  
 HIS: wong or wonyill 'native peach' (Rae), wanga (Abb).
- waara                      wa-ar-a < wa-ra-a    see -a OBL  
*bad*  
 (Cha), stress on last -a as in waraa,  
 HIS: E. only, werra (Bat), wurra York, Kojonup, Kent,  
 warra Blackwood, worra KGS (Cur), warrah, n.g.  
 Warrah-na = Waroona (Dav), waɾa, waɾaɾ, woɾa (Dou),  
 waɾapinj 'to become bad/unwell' (Dou), war-ra (Gre),  
 warra Mountain dialect (Moo), worra (Rae).
- waara-waara                HIS: worra worra 'very bad' (Rae).  
*very bad*
- warranʷ                      wa-ar-anʷ < wa-ra-nʷa  
*word*  
 inferred from  
 HIS: warryn (Moo), wor-rain (Gre).
- warranʷ-piibäl              wa-ar-anʷ+pi-i-b-äl < wa-ra-nʷa+pi-bi-la    see piibäl  
*dictionary, vocabulary* (Bra), no HIS.

- waaraq *three* wa-ar-aŋ < wa-ra-ŋa  
 not WUD, inferred from  
 HIS: war-ōŋ Swan (Bat 1914:77), war-rang, war-ring  
 (Gre), warh-rang (Moo).
- Waaraqap Mt Trio in the Stirling Ranges.
- waar(a)ŋ- *to talk, tell* wa-ar(-a)ŋ- < wa-ra-ŋ(a)- see waaragan-, waarŋg-,  
 (Cha,Nor), waaranŋ  
 waarŋinŋ *talking* (Cha),  
 ŋailül quullinŋ "to" maay waarŋinŋ = *we two are going*  
*to talk language* (Cha),  
 yiäŋaŋ tviärt niätŋ waarŋin maayaqq = *on top (is) a*  
*bird here talking in (his) voice* (Cha),  
 ŋaiy niunanŋ waarŋin qiaddeeq-quarn = *I will talk to*  
*you in daylight* (Nor),  
 HIS: wan-gow (Arm), wanga, wangain, wangin, wonk, wank  
 (Bat 1914), bar warnk 'erred in speaking', warngeing  
 'talking' (Dav), waŋk(inj) (Dou), wan-gow, wan-ke 'to  
 speak, to talk', wurrang 'to tell, to desire, to bid'  
 (Gre), wan-gow, wangowin PRES, wangyāga PAST 'to speak,  
 to talk' (Moo).
- waaragan- *to talk, tell, bid, wish* CONT, lit. *to keep talking/telling*, cf.  
 warra 'speech, throat' Kurna, inferred from  
 HIS: warrang-än, PRES warrang-änin, PAST warrang-änäga  
 'to tell, to relate, to bid, to desire' (Moo).
- waarŋg- *to talk, tell, speak*, northern influence, not genuine NYU which rarely  
 tolerates ŋg clusters.
- waard- *to look for, observe, watch*, inferred from  
 wa-ard- < wa-rda- see waart  
 HIS: waardiny 'looking for some particular thing'  
 (Dav), waŋinj 'seeking, looking for', kul waŋinj  
 'delousing' (Dou),  
 cf. waŋdya'-du- *to go hunting or searching, to go walk*  
*about Ngandi* (J. Heath 1978:166).
- waardag *bird*  
*raven, crow* wa-ard-aŋ < wa-rda-ŋa  
 (Cha) (*Corvus coronoides* Vigors and Horsfield), lit.  
*watching*, to passive or S moiety (Bra 1977),  
 HIS: war-dang 'crow' (Arm,Moo), wordŋ, wördung 'crow'  
 (Bat), warrdong 'crow' (Dav), wara, wordong, wardang,  
 wordung, wurdang, warda, wardung, wartung 'crow' (Cur),  
 waŋaŋ 'a crow', waŋaŋ wa 'crow's call' (Dou), war-dung  
 'a cow' (!) (Gre), warding, wording, wordon (Has),  
 wardong (Has-Dls), wording (Rae), uara (Sal).
- Waardag-maatt *Raven-member* Wa-ard-aŋ+ma-att < \*Wa-rda-ŋa+ma-dda cf. Maanitŋ-maatt  
 (Cha), i.e. member of the passive or S moiety (Bra  
 1977) as opposed to Maanitŋ-maatt = Corella or *Getter-*  
*member*,  
 HIS: wördungmaat (Bat 1914:65 and elsewhere); according  
 to Bat 4/152 there are 10 subdivisions of Waardag-maatt:  
 Ballaruk, Nagarnuk (ŋaaqqaarnauq), Jirdajuk, Wejuk,  
 Ngugunyuk, Guanuk, Idalyuk, Kutjikum, Gwaluk, Ngwuta  
 murnong.

- waarder                      wa-ard-er < wa-rda-ri      see waard-  
                                  *warder, watcher* (Cha), inferred from waarderitʷ.  
 waarderitʷ                    wa-ard-er-itʷ < wa-rda-ri-dʷi      see -itʷ REL  
                                  *aware, watchful* (Cha),  
                                  ŋaannʷ waarderitʷ *I am aware* (Cha).
- waarditʷ                      wa-ard-itʷ < wa-rda-dʷi  
                                  *westerly (wind)* (Cha), see waardat Kurrama, warda *north* NWL,  
                                  HIS: word-an Vasse 'north' (Gre), waar-dat, woor-dal,  
                                  wood-al Guildford 'north west' (Gre), urdal (Moo),  
                                  woortit 'N.W. wind' (Nin), wurdal 'west' (Pat).
- waardäm-waardäm            wa-ard-äm+wa-ard-äm < wa-rda-ma+wa-rda-ma  
                                  *bullfrog, toad* (Cha), no HIS.
- waarlar                      wa-arl-ar < wa-rla-ra  
                                  *carelessly, suddenly, unawares* (Cha),  
                                  ŋaannʷ waarlar naugurt quullinʷ = *I suddenly went*  
                                  *asleep* (Cha),  
                                  HIS: wal-lar-ra 'carelessly, without looking' (Gre,  
                                  Moo).
- waarlar-qaalläp            wa-arl-ar+qa-all-äp < wa-rla-ra+ka-lla-ba  
                                  *tough* (Cha),  
                                  taatʷ waarlar-qaalläp *meat is tough* (Cha), lit.  
                                  *carelessly fire-become (not well done)*.
- waarŋ-, waarŋg-            see waar(a)ŋ-.
- waart                        wa-art < wa-rda  
                                  (1) *distinguishing mark, fame, observation, renown*, inferred from  
                                  HIS: war-da 'renown, fame' (Gre), warda 'fame, news,  
                                  recent animal track' (Moo).  
                                  (2) *big water frog* (Cha),  
                                  HIS: wart 'bullfrog' (Pal).
- waaĩ-                        wa-aĩ- < wa-ĩa-  
                                  *to wave*                      inferred from waaĩanuŋ, waaĩäp below.
- waaĩanuŋ                    not WUD  
                                  mammal  
                                  *porpoise, Bottle-nosed Dolphin* (*Tursiops truncatus*), deriv. of waaĩ-  
                                  + CONT, lit. in reference to their rolling motions:  
                                  *from keeping waving*, inferred from  
                                  HIS: war-ran-äng (Arm), warranung (Bat 1913), war-ran-  
                                  ung (Gre), warran-äng (Moo); ř = rr (!).
- waaĩäp                      wa-aĩ+äp < wa-ĩa+ba  
                                  *waves, depression between two waves* (Cha's F.F.), lit. *getting*  
                                  *blue/dark?*
- waawäy                      wa-aw-äy < wa-wa-ya  
                                  *goanna sp.*                      (*Varanus gouldii gouldii*) (Bat), to passive or S  
                                  moiety (Bra 1977).
- wadʷila                      loan  
                                  *white fellow*                      (Cha, Sam), modern WDL origin, see walʷpela WDL,  
                                  watʷpala NWL,

- HIS: watjela, watjala (Dou), wadjallah, wadjullung PL (Dav), withley (Pal).  
 wadʷila piärdity Judge wa-dʷi-la pi-ärd-itʷ < wa-dʷi-la pi-rda-dʷi (Cha), no HIS.
- Wäidʷä̃rap n.g. Wagerup Wä-idʷ-ä̃r-ap < \*Wa-dʷi-ä̃-ra-ba see wäitʷ lit. *Emu-about-become* GEO, HIS: waitch-up (!) 'place of the emu' (Dav), 'place of emus' (Gla).
- Wäidʷiny n.g. Wagin Wä-idʷ-inʷ < \*Wa-dʷi-nʷi see wäitʷ lit. ESS (as the) *Emu*, inferred from HIS: Wagin 'emus in plenty' (Dav), Wagin 'place of emus' (Gla).
- Wäidʷinyiqap n.g. Waychinicup River or Waychinnicup River (Mt Manypeaks), lit. Wä-idʷ-inʷ+iq-ap < \*Wa-dʷi-nʷi+ki+ba < \*Wadʷi-nʷi+ttʷi+ba *Emu-ESS+CAUS-become* = (the river) that puts emus into being; q for tʷ to avoid doubling the latter in the same word.
- wäil- tc wail, to cry wä-il- < wa-li- see waal- HIS: walinj, welinj, wulinj (Dou), wal-waliny 'crying, tears' (Dav), walle 'to wail' (Moo), uèlan 'pleurer', uàlan 'crier' (Sal).
- wäindʷal where? wä-indʷ-al < wa-ndʷi-la > wi-indʷ-al see wiindʷal deriv. of waa interr.pron., see wandʷila NWL, wantye Parnkalla; irregular change to wiindʷal, HIS: winjal, injal, winji (Bat 1914), winchial, wingal, wingel, winjal, winji, wingi, wingo, windal 'where' (Cur), wintja? 'where?' (Dou), win-jalla 'where' (Gre), winjalla (Moo), uincial 'où' (Sal).
- wäindʷuq where from? wä-indʷ-uq < wa-ndʷi-qu inferred from HIS: winjoq kūlan 'where (from) come?' (Bat 1914:71).
- wäern- to fall > to die wä-ern- < wa-rni- (Cha, Cha's F.F.), one of the many euphemisms for 'to die', see warni- to fall NWL, S.NWL, WDL, paul nʷiän-wäerniḡäp he came to rest and die (Cha), waurliṭʷ piiän-wäerniḡäp eagle came to scratch (the cliff) and die (Cha), HIS: wëning, wën, wenat 'dead' (Bat 1914), gab wanning 'ebb' (Bat) = qäip wäerniṭʷ water is falling, winatan, wearnet, winading, wanneega, waining, waning, warna, wain, wening, wonnige, wannagee, werni, waining, waneing 'dead' (Cur), weṇ 'dead, disembodied' (Dou), wy-ne-ga, wain-gur KGS 'to die' (Gre), wanni 'to die' (Moo).
- wäernaq (1) west wä-ern-aq < wa-rni-ṇa (Cha), lit. fallen (fire or sun), HIS: winnong, winning 'west' (Bat), winnung (Wai), see wäernilʷ
- (2) plant W.A. Peppermint (Agonis flexuosa (Spreng.) Schauer), inferred from HIS: wonnow (Isa), wonong (Abb), lit. 'fallen, drooping'.

wäern-e-qaall west	wä-ern+e+qa-all < wa-rni+ka-lla lit. <i>fall of fire</i> (evening sun glow), inferred from HIS: wunnekal (Cur 340), win-ne-gal (Gre), winnagal Mountain dialect (Moo).
wäernilʷ plant W.A. Peppermint ( <i>Agonis flexuosa</i> (Spreng.) Schauer), lit. <i>drooping</i> REFL, inferred from HIS: wanil (Has,Abb), wanill (Rae).	wä-ern+ilʷ < wa-rni+ilʷi see wäernaŋ
wäitʷ bird Emu	wä-itʷ < wa-dʷi see Wäidʷ- n.g. (Cha) ( <i>Dromaius novaehollandiae</i> Latham), to passive or S moiety (Bra 1977), married to quernt Short-nosed Bandicoot (Bat 25/140), HIS: E. wej (Bat), wage, waitch, wedge, watch (Cur), waitch (Dav), wetj (Dou), wait (Nin), waitch (Pal), wadj (Pat), wach (Rae), W. wegie, wagi, wadgie, watche, widjee, waygee, waggy, wagie, weja, wagee, wager (Cur), wad-jee, widji (Gre), wadji, widji (Moo), wadji (Pat), uechie (Sal).
wäitʷ maař Emu of the sky	wä-itʷ ma-ař < wa-dʷi ma-řa (in the Milky Way), inferred from HIS: wej mar 'great emu' (Bat 25/144) (constellation).
wäitʷ ɲalup emu down	wä-itʷ ɲal-up < wa-dʷi ɲal-bu see ɲalup (Cha), no HIS.
wäitʷ tʷierälʷ or tʷirilʷa wäitʷ male emu	wä-itʷ tʷi-er-älʷ < wa-dʷi tʷi-ri-lʷa see tʷieräl lit. <i>more bright(-coloured) emu</i> , inferred from HIS: waitch chirila, chila waitch 'male emu' (Has).
wäitʷ tʷieraŋ emu fat	wä-itʷ tʷi-er-aŋ < wa-dʷi tʷi-ri-ŋa see tʷieraŋ (Cha).
Wäitʷ-(w)auq social class emu-natured	Wä-itʷ+(w)a-uq < *Wa-dʷi+wa-gu see -wauq lit. <i>emu-breath</i> , inferred from HIS: "Wejuk, alternative title used toward and by Nagarnuk living in the Pinjarra, Bunbury and Busselton areas, and in all the districts where Nagarnuks from these areas entered through marriage, the same term was applied - Nagarnuk or Wejuk .... A Nagarnuk in all those places was Wejuk and wej borungur. They are credited with having power to change themselves into emus at will and entering a flock of these birds can kill as many as they like. ... penetrated through marriage to Gingin and Dandaragan." (Bat 4/154)
wäiyag sorry!	wä-iy-ag < wa-yi-ga (Cha), HIS: wiak KGS 'enough' (Moo), weiak 'coward' Katanning (Bat 1914:73), weuk 'coward' (Bat).
wäiyänn afraid, frightened, in fear, sorry, see waya NWL, inferred from	wä-iy-änn < wa-yi-nna HIS: waii 'afraid', we-yen-bärt 'not afraid' (Bat 1914: 70), wi-ene, wy-en 'afraid' (Gre), weyaŋ 'frightened, cowed, unfortunate' (Dou).

- wäiyann-püütt      wä-iy-änn+pü-ütt < wa-yi-nna+pu-ttu  
*brave, fearless*, inferred from  
 HIS: we-yen-bärt 'not afraid' (Bat 1914:70), waienburt  
 'brave' (Bat), n.p.m. Wainbret, informant of R. Helms  
 1896.
- wäiyänn-      wä-iy-änn- < wa-yi-nna-  
*to be afraid, frightened*, see waiinniti 'to be afraid' Parnkalla,  
 inferred from  
 HIS: waienung PAST (Bat), wayarning 'frightened' (Dav),  
 weyaninj 'becoming afraid' (Dou), wy-aine 'to fear,  
 dread, be afraid' (Gre), wyen, wyenin PRES, wyenägga  
 PAST 'to fear, dread, to be afraid' (Moo).
- wäiyänn-wäiyänn      wäi-iy-änn+wä-iy-änn < wa-yi-nna+wa-yi-nna  
*coward*  
 inferred from  
 HIS: wy-i-wy-i 'wild, shy' (Arm), waien-waien 'coward'  
 (Bat 1914:72), wē-a-wē (Bat 1914:71), wy-en-wy-en  
 'coward' (Gre).
- wäiyännan<sup>y</sup>      wä-iy-änn-an<sup>y</sup> < wa-yi-nna-n<sup>y</sup>a  
*poor fellow!, sorry!* (Sam); reduced with metathesis of nn and n<sup>y</sup> to
- win<sup>y</sup>ann      *poor fellow!, sorry!* Collie (Bra),  
 HIS: winjaŋ 'O! Sorry!' (Dou).
- wäiyännit<sup>y</sup>      wä-iy-änn-it<sup>y</sup> < wa-yi-nna-d<sup>y</sup>i  
*forbidden, sacred, taboo*, lit. *what is feared*, inferred from  
 HIS: winaitch budjerr 'sacred or forbidden ground'  
 Perth (Bat 4/161), winytch (Bat 4/171).
- warnuq      warn-uq < warn-gu > wa-urng-a BLCD  
*upper arm, bent arm, elbow, right arm* (Cha),  
*shoulder*  
 (Gor), see warngu *whole arm* NGA, warngu *bend, elbow*,  
 warngula *elbow* NWL, see also Bra (1970c:624),  
 HIS: wan-go (Arm), warnok (Bat), wan-go, war-nuk KGS  
 'upper arm', wangoo 'arm shoulder to elbow', wango  
 (Moo), wanneroock 'arms' (Pal), wanik 'knee, kneecap'  
 (Lyo), wurnnok 'upper arm' (Wai), warnukk 'humerus'  
 (Rae), woon-ga 'biceps' (Isa) BLCD.
- waub-      wa-ub- < wa-bu-  
*to play*  
 (Cha), see wauwendi 'to play' Kaurna,  
 waup yiäŋaŋ yuagaŋ n<sup>y</sup>iänaŋ *played, stood up, and sat*  
*down* (Cha) (see yiäŋaŋ),  
 HIS: wau-bow (Arm), wâbain (Bat 1914:80), wapinj,  
 warpinj (Dou), wop-pe, wau-bow (Gre), uaperan (Sal).
- wauber      wa-ub-er < wa-bu-ri  
*player*  
 (Cha) PROF,  
 maaŋ-wauber *cloud player = aeroplane* (Cha),  
 HIS: uaperan 'jouer' (Sal) = wauberan<sup>y</sup> < waburin<sup>y</sup>a?
- wauberdi      wa-ub-erd-i faulty MNFS < wa-bu-rdi  
*wine*  
 (Alb) lit. *play-thing?*  
 HIS: wâberdiŋ (Bat 1914:81) Bat 'are playing' not  
 correct.
- waubind<sup>y</sup>i      incomplete MNFS poetical  
*playing*  
 (Sam's mother in song).



waug-                      wa-ug- < wa-gu-      see waug-  
                                  to breathe, to pant, inferred from  
                                  HIS: wau-gur 'panting, breathing heavily' (Gre),  
                                  waugur-buma 'to breathe, pant' (Moo), waggar 'lungs'  
                                  (Wai).  
 wäüly                      wa-üly < wa-lyu  
   (1) marsupial                      (Cha), Brush-tailed Rat Kangaroo (*Bettongia penicillata*  
                                  Rat Kangaroo                      Grey 1837),  
   (2) rabbit                      (Cha),  
                                  HIS: wal-yo 'kangaroo rat' (Arm,Moo), walj (Bat), woile  
                                  'small species of kangaroo' (Gre), wal-li-ow 'kangaroo  
                                  rat' (Gre), woil (Rae), uàglio 'kangourou' (Sal),  
                                  woyre, woilie (Tro 158).  
 wauq                      wa-uq < wa-gu      see waug-  
                                  breath, nature, soul, spirit, temperament, inferred from  
                                  HIS: waug KGS (Moo), waugar 'breath, breathing' (Moo),  
 -wauq                      -wa-uq < -wa-gu      see waug-  
                                  -being, -natured, spirit, in compounds denoting a number of social  
                                  class names: N̄aaqqaarnauq, N̄uugun̄yauq, Paarlarwauq,  
                                  Q̄aiganauq, Quarnauq, Tiidařwauq, W̄ait̄yauq (not all in  
                                  this vocabulary),  
                                  HIS: "borungur, ooberri and wuk are the three Southern  
                                  equivalents for what European scientists call totem"  
                                  (Bat 11/25).  
 wauq-qaall                      wa-uq+qa-all < wa-gu+ka-lla  
                                  snake                      lit. breath/spirit of fire,  
   (1) Rainbow Serpent,  
   (2) Carpet Snake                      (*Morelia variegata* Gray), (Cha), to active or Q moiety  
                                  (Bra 1977),  
                                  HIS: wan(!)-gâl (Arm), woggal 'carpet snake, magic  
                                  serpent' (Bat), wocal, wokkel, wokkal, waugal, wockel,  
                                  wagul, wackle "snake and disease which attacked the  
                                  genitals and extended to the skin generally" (Cur),  
                                  wakał 'snake (edible), carpet snake, water snake' (Dou),  
                                  n.g. Wokalup, n.g. Woggalung, n.g. Wokarina, n.g.  
                                  Wogarl (Gla), wau-gul "an imaginary aquatic monster  
                                  residing in fresh water ..." (Gre), waugal "... its  
                                  supposed shape is that of a huge, winged serpent" (Moo),  
                                  wakał, wakel (Has), wog-arł (Isa), y(!)arkal (Pal),  
                                  wokul, wago (Rae), uocol (Sal), wagal 'the sea spirit'  
                                  (Deborah Buller-Murphy 1958:9), press report West  
                                  Australian 1986 Wagyl.  
 wauq-qaallan-                      wa-uq+qa-all+an- < wa-gu+ka-lla+na-  
                                  to be very ill                      CONT, inferred from  
                                  HIS: wau-gul-un "being very ill (it is derived from  
                                  the word waugul; a woman who miscarries, or has any  
                                  complaint subsequent to child-bearing is said to be  
                                  waugulun)" (Gre), waugalan 'ill, very sick ...' (Moo).  
 waur                      wa-ur < wa-ru > wa-ur-a BLCD  
                                  marsupial  
                                  female kangaroo, doe (Cha), lit. (what you should) beware of, in

contrast to *yaunguŕ male kangaroo*, lit. (*what you should*) *go for*,

HIS: E. warr (Bat), wooiar (Cur), worr (Gre), warre (Nin), waw (Rae),

W. wara Vasse (Bat 1914:66) BLCD, wora (Cur) BLCD, woo-ra (Isa) BLCD, war-ru (Arm), war-roo (Gre), warru (Moo,Pat), uore (Sal).

- waurl                      wa-url < wa-rlu  
     (1) *vortex, whirl*      inferred from  
 waurl-a-maatt            wa-url+a+ma-att < wa-rlu+ma-dda  
     *fontanel, vertex*, inferred from  
     HIS: "all babies have a hole that Kallil (Qäälliil = *bull ant*) made in Nyitting (Ice age) times. It is called wala mat and must not be touched or the baby will die" (Bat 15/64), wal-loo 'the hair', katta wal-loo 'the hair of the head', wau-loo 'light, dawn, daylight, also a clear open space where the sky is visible' (Gre), waullu 'light, dawn, daylight, the morning twilight, the interval between light and darkness, a clear open space without trees, an interval or open space between two objects, the division of the hair, when parted on the top of the head, partial baldness' (Moo).  
 waurlaqq                wa-url-aqq < wa-rlu-nga  
     *in the parting, centrifugal, divided, separated, dispersed* LOC, inferred from  
 waurlaqq-waurlaqq      HIS: wal-luk-wal-luk 'in parts, divided, separated' (Gre), walläk-walläk 'separately, in part, divided, individually' (Moo).  
 waurlaqq yuaŋ-            wa-url-aqq yu-aŋ- < wa-rlu-nga yu-ŋa-  
     *to distribute, divide, share*, lit. *to give in parts*, inferred from  
     HIS: wal-läk-yong-a 'divide' (Arm xvi), wal-luk-yong-a 'divide, to give in portions, to share' (Gre), walläk-yonga (Moo).  
 waurlaqqitʷ-            wa-url-aqq+itʷ- < wa-rlu-nga+itʷi-  
     *to change, cause a division* CAUS, inferred from  
     HIS: walläk-ijow 'to change' (Moo).  
 waurl                      wa-url < wa-rlu  
     (2) *sky, blue skies* (Cha),  
     *vault of heaven* (apparently revolving),  
     waurl püälʷ *sky magic = blue skies* (Cha),  
     maarnalʷ-u-waurlä a *limb in the sky*, a saying reflecting *E out on a limb > uncomfortable, a stranger* (Cha),  
     HIS: wol 'sky, heaven' (Dou), uualo, uolo 'atmosphère' (Sal), woalu 'heaven' (Wai).  
 waurlitʷ                wa-url-itʷ < wa-rlu-dʷi > warldʷi  
     *bird*  
     *eagle*  
     (Cha) (*Aquila audax* Latham 1801), *Wedge-tailed Eagle*, to active or Q moiety (Bra 1977), lit. *heavenly one*,  
     HIS: E. walitch, wa-leej, walleetch (Bat), wallich, wahrlet, warlich (Cur), warlitch (Dav), walitj (Dou), wal-leetch KGS (Gre), waalich (Has), warlit (Nin), wylich (Pal), walich (Rae).

aurliq/ǵ	WUD, obsolete, inferred from HIS: E. only, warlik KGS, Kent, worlik WUD (Cur), waalegh (Has), walikk (Rae).
aurl-qäinn rainbow	wa-urll+qä-inn < wa-rlu+ka-nni lit. <i>sky-step(ladder?)</i> , inferred from HIS: wal-gin (Gre), wol-gine (Isa), walgen (Lyo), walgen (Moo), waljin (Deborah Buller-Murphy 1958:7).
aurlu vortex-vault-OBL, inferable from	wa-urll-u < wa-rlu-gu see aurl HIS: wau-loo (Gre), waullu (Moo).
aurnt plant Wandoo, white gum tree ( <i>Eucalyptus wandoo</i> Blakely), to passive or S moiety (Bra 1977), inferred from	wa-urnt < wa-rndu HIS: E. warnt (Dav), woŋt (Dou), wornt (Has), wawnt 'white gum' (Rae,Abb), W. wan-do (Arm), wando (Moo), wandoo (Abb).
aurt neck, throat	wa-urt < wa-rdu > wa-urd-a BLCD (Cha,Nor), see worotto, worro 'throat' Biribai NSW (Cur), wuuru throat Kumbainggir NSW, waurt piidvāpinv throat dry-becoming (Cha), waurt paaraŋinv choking him = woŋ paraŋinj (Dou), HIS: E. wurd (Bat), wart (Cur 349), wort (Dav), waŋ, waŋ (Dou), wurt (Fli), woort (Nin), wawt (Rae), W. war-do 'neck' (Arm), war-do 'throat' (Gre), wor-da 'neck' (Isa) BLCD, wardo (Lyo), wardo 'neck' (Moo), wardu (Pat), uoro 'gorge' (Sal).
auř bird Barking Owl	wa-uř < wa-řu ( <i>Ninox connivens</i> Latham 1801), inferred from Bat/Bra, to active or Q moiety (Bra 1977), HIS: woorup Toodyay (Ser), wulbugli 'Barking Owl' (Moo).
auwt away, off	wa-utt < wa-ddu see wauwt quull- (Cha,Sam), HIS: E. waŋ Katanning 'away' (Bat 1914:73), wahtkool 'go away' (Cur 349), woŋ (Dou), wat (Nin), wowt (Has- Dls 238), W. wat-to 'go' (Arm), waŋ-o, waŋi 'away' (Bat 1914:75), wat-to 'away' (Gre), watto (Moo).
auwtanv be away, off	wa-utt+anv < wa-ddu+nva lit. (be) an off-er, inferred from HIS: woŋanj 'Move over!, Get out of the way!' (Dou).
auwt paaraŋ- to take away	wa-utt pa-ar-aŋ- < wa-ddu pa-ra-ŋa- (Sam).
auwt paardaŋ- to jump off, to get up	wa-utt pa-ard-aŋ- < wa-ddu pa-rda-ŋa- (Sam), HIS: woŋ paŋ, probably woŋ paŋaŋ 'hop off!' (Dou).
auwt quull- to go away, move away	wa-utt qu-uill- < wa-ddu ku-llu- (Cha), HIS: waŋ guliŋ (Bat 1914:73), wahtkool (Cur 349), woŋ kuŋinj 'going away' (Dou).

- wautt paardalaŋinʷ      wa-utt pa-ard+al+aŋ-inʷ < wa-ddu pa-rda+la+ŋa-nʷi  
                                  moving camp      inferred from  
                                  HIS: wot paŋalaŋinj (Dou).
- wautt-yaan      wa-utt+ya-an < wa-ddu+ya-na  
                          on the off-side, remote, distant, inferred from  
                          HIS: wait-tan "see watto" (Gre), wot-yan 'on the other  
                          side, remote, distant' (Moo).
- waütʷ      wa-ütʷ < wa-dʷu  
                          (1) matted mass of hair, inferred from (3) and HIS,  
                          (2) fastened up  
                          (3) plant  
                          a creeper      (Cha) "with little flowers, very tight, used in  
                          bunches as fishing net" (*Cassythia racemosa* Nees), field  
                          specimen No.25 (Bra),  
                          HIS: W. only, wad-ju 'hair of head arranged with grease  
                          and wilgey' (Arm), wad-jo "fastened up, as "katta  
                          mungara wadjoo", the hair of the head rolled up in the  
                          way the natives wear it" (Gre), wadju "a term applied  
                          to the hair of the head. katta mangara wadju, meaning  
                          that it is properly dressed ... and fastened round the  
                          head, so as to form a matted mass impenetrable to the  
                          intense heat of an Australian sun" (Moo).
- wi      and      inferred from  
                          HIS: wē 'and' (Bat 1914:76), wer 'and' (Gre).
- wiänʷurt      wi-änʷ-urt < wi-nʷa-rdu  
                          plant  
                          water-tree      (Cha) (*Grevillea hookeriana* Meissn.), field specimen  
                          No.38, HIS: winʷuut (Bra 1977).
- wiäyu      wi-äy+u < wi-ya+u  
                          fair game, beast of chase, any single stalked game, lit. for chase,  
                          to look for, deriv. of wiya- to look Pandjima, Nyamal,  
                          Nyiyapalli NWL, wiyanu hunting, for chase NWL, not  
                          recognised in  
                          HIS: wiyu 'native spotted cat' (!) (Dou), weeo 'banded  
                          ant-eater' (!) (Has), wiäyau! a bandicoot! (!) (Cha),  
                          wiu 'anteater' (Rae).
- wiilařaq      wi-il-ař-aq < wi-li-řa-ga  
                          plant  
                          sandalwood      (*Santalum spicatum* (R.Br.) A.DC.) (Abb), inferred from  
                          HIS: willarak 'Sandalwood tree' (Moo), uilarac 'sandal  
                          arbre' (Sal), wollgat 'sandalwood' (Rae).
- wiilʷuř-waar      wi-ilʷ-uř+wa-ar < wi-lʷi-řu+wa-ra (ř or r?)  
                          plant  
                          Silver Wattle      (*Acacia lasiocalyx* C. Andrews) (Abb), tentatively  
                          inferred from  
                          HIS: wilyurwur 'Silver Wattle' (Has,Abb), willuwa  
                          'wattle' (Dav).

wiindʷal where?	wi-indʷ-al < wä-indʷ-al < wa-ndʷi-la      see wäindʷal
-wiin -ing	-wi-inʷ < -wi-nʷi      see -inʷ (Cha) PART PRES, puamitʷwiinʷ <i>letting him kill it</i> (Cha) (old w retained after CAUS), HIS: -ween, -een PART PRES (Arm, Gre, Moo).
wii-maaṛau lightning	wii+ma-aṛ-au < wii+ma-ṛa-gu (Cha), one of many cover words for 'lightning' in NYU: the proper names of dangerous powers are rarely or not at all used for fear of attracting them.
wieranʷ across, over	wi-er-anʷ < wi-ri-nʷa      see wuer (Cha's F.F.) poetical.
wieraŋ beautiful, pretty, inferred from	wi-er-aŋ < wi-ri-ŋa      but cf. wiiṛäŋ HIS: wir-rung (Gre).
wierar across	wi-er-ar < wi-ri-ra      see wuerar, wuarar OBL, inferred from HIS: weṛa 'direction across', weṛa kuḷinj 'to go across' (Dou).
wierit southerly, SE.	wi-er-it < wi-ri-di      see wuer <i>wind</i> (Cha), lit. <i>cross (wind)</i> , i.e. <i>wind across the coastline</i> , HIS: wir-rit 'storm from the south' (Arm), weereed 'west wind' (Bat), wee-reet 'south east wind' (Gre), wirrit 'south east wind' (Moo).
wierlbi cross-	wi-er-lbi < wi-ri-lbi partial MNFS      see wuer (Cha), niint wierlbi <i>cross road</i> (Cha).
wiiṛäŋ straight	wi-iṛ-äŋ < wi-ṛi-ŋa      but cf. wieraŋ (Cha), "also family lines" (Cha), niint wiiṛäŋ <i>quollinʷ the road is going straight</i> (Cha), HIS: wee-ring 'straight, in a straight line, right (also marriage)' (Gre), wee-ril 'straight, slender, thin' (Gre).
wileq red ochre	wil-eq < wil-gi burned clay mixed with grease as red paint, inferred from HIS: only W. wil-gi 'paint (red ochreous clay)' (Arm), welgee (Bat), wil-gey 'burnt ochreous clay ...' (Gre), wilgi 'an ochrish clay ...' (Moo), willgi 'red ochre with grease' (Rae).
wilgilauŋ red	wil-gi+la-uŋ < wil-gi+la-ŋu lit. <i>(made) out of red ochre</i> , inferred from HIS: wil-gi-lâŋ 'red' (Arm), wilgilâm 'red' (Moo).

- werni no MNFS  
paperbark dish, trough (Cha), NGA loan.
- wiülüř bird  
Black Swan (Cha) (*Cygnus atratus* Latham 1790), to both moieties (Bra 1977),  
HIS: weelur, weelor (Bat), weeleru (Pal), wila (Rae), weelar (Ser).
- wiülü bird  
Bush Thick-Knee, Curlew (Alb) (*Burhinus grallarius* Latham 1801), see  
wilu "curlew" WDL, to active or Q moiety (Bra 1977),  
HIS: wilj, wilu (Dou), weela (Isa) BLCD, wil-yu  
Oedichnemus longipennis (Moo), weeloo, welojabbin,  
wil-yu (Ser).
- wiürddäy wi-ürdd-äy < wi-rddu-ya < wi-rndu-ya see wiürnt  
weak, weary, no good, inferred from  
HIS: wedee, weddee 'no good' (Bat).
- wiürn wi-ürn < wi-rnu  
weak, weary, worn out, inferred from  
HIS: weern 'weak, but weak all over' (Dav), wiṇ-win  
'weary, worn out' (Dou).
- Wiürn-e-mäitṽ bird, mythological/prehistoric  
Old/Past Emu n.p. of a giant bird; mäitṽ for wäitṽ because of  
alliteration phobia; abbreviated as Mäitṽ, see n.g.  
Mäitṽ-taannagañap, inferred from  
HIS: wiṇamitj, wiṇimitj 'devil bird, giant bird, pre-  
historic bird' (Dou), "... only the giant tracks of  
Winamitj are found today (at Cape Riche)" (Dou).
- wiürn(d)aṇ wi-ürn(d)-aṇ < wi-rndu-ṇa  
old, useless, worn (of humans) (Cha, Alb),  
wiürnaṇ-ṇaar PL the old people (Cha),  
wiürnaṇ täimänn (my) old grandfather (Cha),  
HIS: win-dung 'bad, useless' (Gre), windang 'worn out,  
useless, applied particularly to an old man or woman'  
(Moo).
- wiürnt wi-ürnt < wi-rndu see wiürn, wiürndaṇ  
old, useless, past, inferred from wirndu dead S.NWL, wirddu-ři- to  
die Thargari S.NWL, and from  
HIS: win-do, wen-do 'old, useless, worn out' (Gre),  
windo 'old, useless' (Moo), windu 'bad' (Pat).
- wiütṽ wi-ütṽ < wi-du  
termites, white ants (Cha), cf. wadun 'white ants' NGA, to passive or  
S moiety (Bra 1977),  
HIS: weet (Bat), we-to 'young white ants' (Moo), wit  
(Rae).
- wuada, wuada not WUD, BLCD? wu-ad-a cf. marnbi, quambanṽ  
bird  
Common Bronzewing (*Phaps chalcoptera* Latham 1790), inferred from

- HIS: wod-ta (Arm, Gre, Moo), wut-ta (Isa), uoata (Sal),  
 oo-da (Ser). *Brush Bronzewing* (*Phaps elegans* Temminck)?  
 wuadarn, wuadarn *sea* wu-ad-arn < wu-da-rna, wu-aḡ-arn < wu-ḡa-rna  
 (Cha's F.F.), see wortanna 'sea' Parnkalla,  
 maḡulu wuadarn *the wintry sea* poetical (Cha's F.F.),  
 HIS: odern (Arm), waddarn (Bat), wâḡärn (Bat 1914:  
 75sq.), woo-dern, woo-dtan (Gre), odern (Moo), wottarn  
 (Isa).
- wuaddil *plant* wu-add-il < wu-dda-li see waaddil, waaddilḡ  
*beach grass, bedding* (Cha) (*Spinifex hirsutus* Labill.), field specimen  
 No.16 (Bra).
- wuaḡarn *plant* wu-aḡ-arn < wu-ga-rna see quaḡarn  
*Spear-leaved Dioscorea* (*Dioscorea hastifolia* Endl.) (Abb), inferred  
 from  
 HIS: war-ran 'a species of *Dioscorea* ...' (Gre, Moo),  
 warrein (Preiss, Abb), warrain 'native potato' (Bim).
- wual- *to cry, howl, wail*, inferred from  
 HIS: wulinj 'wailing' (Dou).
- wuanert *similar to* wu-an-ert < wu-na-rdi see wuun  
 (Cha), in  
 tuaard-u-wuanert *dolphin*, lit. *dog-to similar* (Cha).
- wuarar *across, over* wu-ar-ar < wu-ra-ra see wuerar  
*long way* (Cha),  
 (Cha), see wurdara *across* Ngarluma NWL,  
 ḡaannḡ wuarar niätḡ yuaḡaḡ nḡiänḡ =  
*I over here right sitting = I was right over*  
*here* (Cha),  
 ḡaannḡ wuarar quallinḡ maaḡaq quallinḡ = *I am going*  
*a long way when going north* (Cha),  
 HIS: wuräḡ 'far away' (Bat 1914:75), weḡa 'direction  
 across' (Dou), woo-rar 'distant, far, remote', wuḡar  
 'a long way, distant' (Dou), u-rar 'far-away' (Arm).
- wuayam *plant* wu-ay-am < wu-ya-ma  
*coastal shrub* (Bra), to active or Q moiety (Bra 1977).
- Wudḡaaḡi *n.t.* no MNFS  
*Run-aways* (Cha), W. of Esperance, see Introduction, a contemptuous  
 name of NGA origin, given to and accepted by the Shell-  
 people around Esperance.
- wuer, wuerl *long, slender, tall, wiry*, inferred from  
 HIS: ur-ri 'tall' (Arm), wooree 'long' (Bat), or-ree,  
 oo-re 'long, slender, tall' (Gre), woor-ree, urri

- 'tall' (Moo), woorie 'long' (Nin), wuri 'long' (Pat).  
 wuerl-yäert      wu-erl+yä-ert < wu-rli+ya-rdi  
     *long, tall, ungainly*, lit. *long chest*, inferred from above and  
     HIS: wal-ya-di 'long, tall' (Arm), wal-yar-dee 'long,  
     tall, ungainly' (Gre), waly-adi 'tall, long, ungainly'  
     (Moo).
- wuer-qaatt, wuri-qaatt      wu-er+qa-att < wu-ri+ka-dda  
     fish  
     *Perth or Hair Back Herring* (*Nematalosa come*) (Bony Bream), lit.  
     *long head (hair)*, abundant in Swan River before 1942,  
     inferred from  
     HIS: wurikut 'herring' (Rae), wurikup 'herring' (Has-  
     Dls 271).
- wueraq      wu-er-aq < wu-ri-k/ga  
 wüerlaq      wü-erl-aq < wu-rli-k/ga      see wuḡerq  
     plant  
     *Salmon Gum*      (Cha) (*Eucalyptus salmonophloia* F.Muell.), lit.  
     *slender-DIM(or OBL?) = the little slender one*,  
     HIS: wu-rak 'York Gum tree' (Arm), wurak 'a glossy-  
     brown Eucalyptus ...' (Moo), weerluk 'salmon gum'  
     (Dav), wurukk (Rae,Abb).
- wuerar      wu-er-ar < wu-ri-ra      see wuarar, wierar  
     *across, over*      (Cha),  
     *long way*      (Cha),  
     HIS: wera 'direction across' (Dou).
- wuḡerq      MNFS? (ḡ interpolation, q for aq DIM)  
     plant  
     *Salmon Gum*      (Cha) (*Eucalyptus salmonophloia* F.Muell.)
- wurdu-maan      wu-rdu+ma-an partial MNFS      see wuurt  
     relations  
     *younger brothers, mother's sister's younger boys*, inferred from  
     HIS: woordumun (Bat 14/87).
- wurnda      no MNFS, loan  
     *shield*      see urnda *beef wood shield of the Paljgu* NWL,  
     HIS: woondal 'shields' (Bat 15/22), wuṇṭa (Dou),  
     woon-da 'the shield' (Gre), wunda 'a shield made from  
     kumbuil and kardil tree' (Moo), wunda (Pat), unda (Sal).
- wurndal      no MNFS, NWL loan      see yurndal  
     relations  
     *daughter*      (Cha), see kurndal *daughter* Walmatjarri, Nyangumarda  
     NWL; many old relationship terms have been replaced  
     since contact and consequently northern influence by  
     WDL and NWL terms has grown.
- wuubaṛ      wu-ub-aṛ < wu(u)+pu-ṛa      see puāṛ  
     *Australian Spiny Anteater*, lit. *thus-down into (the ground)*, in  
     reference to the speed with which this anteater can  
     dig into the ground; to both moieties (R.H. Mathews  
     1903/4:51), inferred from  
     HIS: wubar (Bat 92/86); the species and race described  
     from the SW., also called Ningam, is *Tachyglossus*  
     *aculeatus ineptus* (Tro 12).



- wuulagity      wu-ul-ag-ity < wu-lu-ga+dyi  
*muscle of calf of leg*, lit. *that which is to the thigh*,  
 see wulu thigh NWL.
- wuulity      wu-ul-ity < wu-lu-dyi  
*muscle of calf of leg* (Cha), short for above,  
 HIS: wal-gyt (Arm), woolaitch (Bat), oo-lo-it, wal-gyte  
 (Gre), wallit (Lyo), walgyt, uloyt (Moo), wullit (Wai).
- wuulʼa(ř)aq      see quulʼařaq  
 bird  
*White-tailed Black Cockatoo* (*Calyptorhynchus latirostris* Carnaby  
 1948), lit. *Little brother-in-law*.
- wuun      wu-un < wu-nu      see wuanert, cf. wuubař  
*so, in such a way, thus*, inferred from  
 HIS: woon-no 'this way, in this direction' (Gre),  
 wunno (Moo), wun 'fun, folly' (but meaning uncertain)  
 (Dou) = 'just so', wunak! 'Surely it's only a joke!',  
 'You don't mean it!', = lit. 'for such a way!' (Dou).
- wuuniny      wu-un-iny < wu-nu-nyi  
*being so, being in such a way*, inferred from  
 HIS: wuninj, as in njin wuninj 'I don't mean it' (?  
 'I am only teasing you') (Dou).
- wuunity      wu-un-ity < wu-nu-dyi  
*which is so*  
 REL, inferred from  
 HIS: woon-no-itch 'thus, so' (Gre), wunnoitch (Moo).
- wuuneraq      wu-un-er-aq < wu-nu-ri-ga      see wuanert  
*similar to*  
 inferred from  
 HIS: woon-ne-ruk 'similar to' (Gre), winniruk (Moo).
- wuurdaq      wu-urd-aq < wu-rdu-ga  
*shade*  
 (Cha),  
 wuurdağäl *in the shade* (Cha),  
 HIS: uruc 'ombre' (Sal).
- wuurt      wu-urt < wu-rdu      see wurdu-maan  
 relations  
*younger brother*, inferred from  
 HIS: urdo Vasse 'a younger brother' (Moo), wor-der 'a  
 younger brother' (Gre), woordumun PL (Bat 14/87).
- wuurluq      wu-url-uq < wu-rlu-gu  
 plant  
*seaweed*  
 (Cha), in  
 n.g. Qäip-wuurluq = Capewelluck, springs near Esperance,  
 lit. *Seaweed water* (Cha),  
 HIS: wurlok 'seaweed' (Bat).

## Y

- Yaa(ř)a-tʼaaainy-quařaq < Yiřaa-tʼaan i-kuřaqa  
 bird      lit. *upward the bill turned/twisted*.  
*Avocet*      (*Recurvirostra novaehollandiae* Viellot 1816), inferred  
 from  
 HIS: yajingurong (Moo), ya-jin-goo-rong (Ser).

- yaagan                      ya-ag-aŋ < ya-ga-ŋa      see yuaŋaŋ  
*directly, just, only, simply* (Cha),  
 HIS: ya-ga 'merely, only' (Gre), yaga (Moo).
- yaaginʷ                      ya-ag-inʷ < ya-ga-nʷi  
*Short-necked (!) tortoise* (Cha),  
 HIS: ye-kyn (Arm), yaggain (Bat), ya-gyne 'a turtle'  
 (Gre), yagyn 'snake-necked freshwater turtle' (Moo),  
 urgan (Pal), yabbinn, yakkinn 'turtle' (Rae).
- yaalaq                      ya-al-aq < ya-la-ga  
*first, still, wait!, yet* (Gor),  
 HIS: yalaka 'wait!' (Dou), e-lak 'at once, immediately'  
 (Gre), yal-ga 'yet, still' (Gre), yalga 'still, first'  
 (Moo).
- yaal  
 yäälʷ  
 yäär  
 (1) *earth, ground, dust, sand*, cf. yerta 'earth' Kaurna, yurra 'earth'  
 Parnkalla,  
 (2) *hole, hollow* (Cha), yäälʷ puiyäggitʷ *there is a hole in the stone*  
 (Cha),  
 (3) *a grave* (Cha),  
 HIS: E. yaail 'sand' (Bat), yayl KGS 'earth, ground'  
 (Gre), yahl 'earth' (Nin), yahluc 'buried' (Nin) =  
 yaalaq *in the earth*,  
 W. yalle KGS, youla 'earth' (Cur), yal-ya 'the heap  
 of earth at the head of a native's grave, (generally)  
 earth' (Gre), yal-ya 'a grave, the hollow itself'  
 (Moo).
- yaalamber                      ya-al-amb-er < ya-lʷa-mba-ri  
*east wind* (Cha), deriv. of yaal *earth*, lit. *dust-bearing*,  
 HIS: yallamber (Bat), yerlimber (Nin).
- yaalaq                      ya-al-aq < ya-lʷa-ga  
*east wind* deriv. of. yaal *earth*, cf. yaalaq *first, still, wait!*,  
 inferred from yaalamber and  
 HIS: lost (Bra).
- yaal-yuuřeritʷ                      ya-al+yu-uř+er+itʷ < ya-lʷa+yu-řu+ri-dʷi      see yuuřaŋ-  
*mud, slosh* lit. *stirred up earth*,  
 HIS: yal-yet, yal-yu-ret KGS 'wet' (Gre, Moo).
- yaambitʷ                      ya-amb-itʷ < ya-mba-dʷi      see yaumbitʷ  
*spoon* inferred from  
 HIS: yumbich (Rae).
- yaan ?                      ya-an < ya-na  
*what?* pron. interr., inferred from  
 HIS: ya-an 'where' (Arm), ya-an, ya-arn 'what, why?'  
 (Gre), yan 'what?' (Moo).
- yaanitʷän-                      ya-an+itʷ+än- < ya-na+tʷi+na-  
*to cause what, to happen* CAUS-CONT, lit. *to keep causing what*,  
 cf. yaaldʷi- *to do what* WDL, inferred from  
 HIS: dtonga gori yan echennägä 'what can have befallen,  
 or happened, to my ears lately?'; when a man wants to

express that he does not take in or comprehend at all what you are telling him" (Moo 37) = tuaanq quaʔi yaanitʔānaq?

yaandil	plant <i>Swamp Yate</i>	ya-and-il < ya-nda-li ( <i>Eucalyptus occidentalis</i> Endl.), inferred from HIS: yandil (Abb,Has), yundill (Abb,Rae).
yaann-		ya-an+(a)n- < ya-na-na- to move (to and fro), to go, walk CONT, not WUD, inferred from yana- to walk (besides yangu-) NGA, yannima- to make it move hither NWL, yanda- to come Walmatjarri, yana- to go, to move Common Australian, and HIS: yāni 'went' (Bat 1914:67), yan-na 'to walk, to move along slowly', en-now 'to walk, to move' (Gre), yannow 'to saunter, to walk, to move along slowly' (Moo), ennowin PRES, ennaga PAST (Moo).
yaannert	hip-joint	ya-an-(a)n+ert < ya-nna-rdi lit. to and fro go-er, inferred from HIS: yannt (Rae).
yaap	temples	ya-ap < ya-ba inferred from HIS: ya-ba (Arm,Gre), yaba (Lyo,Moo).
yaap-a-wilban	bird <i>White-fronted Chat</i> ( <i>Epthianura albifrons</i> Jardine and Selby 1828),	wilban not analysed! lit. temples white, inferred from HIS: wilban 'white' (Moo), yaba-wilban <i>Epthianura</i> <i>albifrons</i> Gould, Sanfoin bird (Moo), yaba-wilban (Ser).
yaarq-	to chuck it	ya-arq- < ya-rqa- (Cha), yaarq! chuck it! (Cha), yaarqin chucking it (Cha).
yääř		see yaal, yääřʔ.
yaawart	(1) marsupial big male kangaroo ( <i>Macropus ocydromus</i> Gould 1842), <i>Western Forester</i> or <i>Grey Kangaroo</i> (Tro), inferred from HIS: yow-art 'kangaroo, male' (Arm), yowart Perth, yooada Geraldton, yooada, yowardoo Murchison, yowdar WUD (Cur), yowart (Moo), yauart (Pat), (2) horse nandu kangaroo and horse, yaawardal on horseback (Cha).	ya-aw-art < ya-wa-rda
yaawinʔ	moon	ya-aw-inʔ < ya-wa-nʔi (Cha,Nor), HIS: yawain, yoween (Bat), yowinj WUD (Cur), yaa-win (Gre), union (Pal).

- yaawin<sup>y</sup> quunin<sup>y</sup> see quunin<sup>y</sup>  
                     *new moon* (Cha),  
 yaawin<sup>y</sup> tiärimmiit see tiärimmiit  
                     *full moon* (Cha),  
 yaawin<sup>y</sup> wäerniq<sup>y</sup> see wäerniq<sup>y</sup>  
                     *waning moon* (Cha),  
 HIS: yoween wening (Bat).
- Yäind<sup>y</sup>äp Yä-ind<sup>y</sup>-(ert)+äp < \*Ya-nd<sup>y</sup>i-rdi-ba  
                     n.g.  
                     Yanchep = *Bullrush-become*/GEO, inferred from  
 HIS: Yanchep 'Place where the rush, Yanget, grows'  
                     (Gla).
- yäind<sup>y</sup>ert yä-ind<sup>y</sup>-ert < ya-nd<sup>y</sup>i-rdi see yäint<sup>y</sup>  
                     plant  
                     *bullrush* (*Typha domingensis* Pers.) (Abb), and its edible root  
                     yäint<sup>y</sup> = *filamentous*, inferred from  
 HIS: yandijut (Abb-Drummond), djandjid (Abb), yanget  
                     'bullrushes' (Dav), n.g. Yanget-morning, Yangelbup,  
                     Yanchep, all: 'Place where the rush, Yanget, grows'  
                     (Gla), yun-jee-die, yun-jid (Gre), tanjil 'bullrush'  
                     (Has), yanjidi "an edible root of a species of flag  
                     (*Typha angustifolia*), growing along freshwater streams  
                     and the banks of pools. It consists of many tender  
                     filaments with layers of a farinaceous substance  
                     between. The natives dig the roots up, clean them,  
                     roast them, and then pound them into a mass, which,  
                     when kneaded and made into a cake, tastes like flour  
                     not separated from the bran. The root is in season in  
                     April and May, when the broad leaves will have been  
                     burned by the summer fires, by which the taste, accord-  
                     ing to native ideas, is improved." (Moo 112).
- yäint<sup>y</sup> yä-int<sup>y</sup> < ya-nd<sup>y</sup>i  
                     *filament, fine-grained*, inferred from above entries.
- yäint<sup>y</sup> yä-int<sup>y</sup> < ya-nd<sup>y</sup>i  
                     *tuft of emu tail feathers, filament*, inferred from  
 HIS: yun-jee (Gre), yanji 'a tuft of emu feathers'  
                     (Moo).
- yäert yä-ert < ya-rdi  
                     *breast, chest, front* (Cha), yardi *breast side, front* NWL,  
                     chin, jaw yuru *breast* NWL, inferred from  
 HIS: yet 'jaw' (Dav), yet 'chin' (Dou), yet KGS 'chin'  
                     (Moo), yet 'chin' (Nin), yid 'chest' (Wai).
- yäerderap yä-erd+er+ap < ya-rdi+ri+ba  
                     bird  
                     *Black Duck* (Cha) (*Anas superciliosa* Gmelin 1789), *Pacific Black Duck*,  
 HIS: yēt (Bat), yert 'wood duck', chert (Cur), yet<sup>erap</sup>  
                     'wild duck' (Dou), ya-et KGS 'a species of water fowl'  
                     (Gre, Moo), yake 'black duck' (Pal), yet (Rae), yate  
                     (Ser).
- yäiř yä-iř < ya-ři  
                     cave (Cha),

Tɬiurtt-yäiř = Tɬiurtt's Cave, near Esperance (Cha),  
HIS: yerr (Bat).

- yäitɬ                      yä-itɬ < ya-dɬi  
*thigh muscle, upper outer muscle*, inferred from  
HIS: yatj 'thigh, femur' (Dou), yite 'the large muscle  
at the outside of the thigh' (Gre), ya-ich 'femur'  
(Rae).
- yaluař                      ya-lu-ař < ya-lu-řa < tɬa-lu-řa partial MNFS  
*dance song, song dance*, import from the NW.: tɬaluřa *corroboree*  
*dance* NWL,  
HIS: yal-lore 'the name of the native dance at Perth'  
(Gre), yallor 'the name of the native dance among the  
northern men', yallor-wängow 'to chant' (Moo), yallor-  
gannow 'to dance' (Moo), jalaro 'danse' (Sal).
- yarap                      yar-ap < yar-ba  
*fast, quick, rapid*, inferred from  
HIS: yařap 'quick' (Dou), yab-bra or yar-bra, yarragil  
'quick, rapid' (Gre), yabbra, yuril, yirakal 'quickly,  
rapidly' (Moo).
- yarndiŋɬ                      no MNFS, loan from NGA yarndiŋɬ  
marsupial  
*wallaby*  
(Cha) = taamaar, former *Thylogale eugenii* Desmarest  
1817, now *Wallabia* sp. (Tro 196), to passive or S  
moiety (Bra 1977), married to Quokka, see  
HIS: yarding 'Tammer' (Pal).
- yäülɬänɬ                      yä-ülɬ-änɬ < ya-lɬu-nɬa      see yiälɬänɬ  
*flesh*  
see yalyu *blood, red, pink* Warlbiri, inferred from  
HIS: i-lyn (Arm), yaaling 'flesh, muscle' (Bat), yel-  
line, e-line, yar-lin Vasse (Gre), ilyn (Moo), yarlin  
(Nin), ialagn 'viande' (Sal).
- yaumbitɬ                      ya-umb-itɬ < ya-mbu-dɬi      see yaumbitɬ  
*spoon*  
lit. *which is twisted*, see yambou 'crooked, twisted'  
(Gre),  
HIS: yumbich 'spoon' (Rae).
- yaunguř  
yaungüř                      ya-ung-uř < ya-ngu-řu      cf. yaan-  
                                    ya-ung-üř < ya-ngu-řu  
marsupial  
*big male Grey Kangaroo* (Cha) (*Macropus ocydromus* Gould 1842), lit.  
(*what you should*) *go for*, deriv. of yangu- *to go for*,  
e.g. NGA, cf. waur doe, lit. (*what you should*) *beware*  
*of*,  
HIS: yun-gor (Arm), yongar, yunggurr (Bat), yön'gar  
(Bat 1914:67), yongar, yunkera, yungar, younger, yonga,  
yonger, yongor, yungur (Cur), yonga, n.g. Yonga-ūp =  
Ongerup (Dav), yonka (Dou), n.g. Yongarillup 'Place of  
male kangaroo' (Gla), yan-gur (Gre), younger, yongar,  
youngah (Has), yan-gor (Moo), yungur (Nin), younger  
(Pal), yonga (Rae), longor (Sal), yon-ga (Isa).

- yaunguĩ-maann      ya-ung-uĩ+ma-ann < ya-ngu-ĩu+ma-(ma-)nna  
     *a boomer kangaroo*, (Cha),  
     ṇaütʷ yaunguĩ-maann puaminʷ = *I killed an old man kangaroo* (Cha).
- yaunguĩ-maatt      ya-ung-uĩ+ma-att < ya-ngu-ĩu+ma-dda  
     *plant*  
     *Kangaroo Paw* (Cha), "plain red" (Cha), lit. *kangaroo leg*,  
     (*Anigozanthos rufus* (Labill.)).
- yauq      ya-uq < ya-gu > yaug-a BLCD  
     *woman* (Cha),  
     yauq piert-e-yiäĩ *the boss's wife* (Cha),  
     yauq taadʷälaq or taayälaq *yauq promised wife, girl-friend, sweetheart* (Cha),  
     HIS: E. yög York, yök Williams, yög Bridgetown, yog Kent, Albany, Mt Barker, yok Jeramangup, yog Esperance (Bat 1914:77sq.), yok (Dou), yock (Nin), york (Pal),  
     yungar yogg 'native women' (Bim),  
     W. yago, yagoman, yago-ak, yagol, yagoal, yagoin (Arm, cases), yago Bunbury (Bat 1914:77sq.), yor-ka (Isa)  
     BLCD, ya-go (Gre), yago (Moo), yagoman PL (Moo), iaco (Sal).
- yauq-a-maan      ya-uq+a+ma-an < ya-gu+ma-na  
     *women* PL (Cha),  
     HIS: yagoman (Arm, Moo), but
- yauq-a-maann      ya-uq+a+ma-ann < ya-gu+ma-(ma-)nna  
     *relations*  
     *wife's father* (Cha).
- yauq nʷiänaṇ      ya-uq nʷi-än-aṇ < ya-gu nʷi-na-ṇa  
     *being married* (of a woman), inferred from  
     HIS: iaco-gninan 'marié' (Sal).
- Yaugalqaar      Ya-ug-al+qa-ar < Ya-gu-la+ka-ra  
     *constellation*  
     *Pleiades* inferred from  
     HIS: Yoggalgorra (Bat), Yog-galarung (Bat 24/144).
- yaugalun paaraṇ      ya-ug-al-un pa-ar-aṇ < ya-gu-la-nu pa-ra-ṇa  
     *got it from the wife's side*, inferred from  
     HIS: yoggalong burring (Bat 14/53).
- yaugurt      ya-ug-urt < ya-gu-rdu  
     *sun, time* see yagurdu *sun* NGA, inferred from  
     HIS: yokaṭ (Dou), youite 'time' (Pal).
- yaütʷ      ya-ütʷ < ya-dʷu  
     [*yu:t*]      *testicles* (Cha), who often produces t for final tʷ,  
     HIS: E. yoitch (Moo), yoits (Pal),  
     W. yad-yo (Gre), yadyo (Moo), yadyu (Pat).
- yauwarl      ya-uw-arl < ya-wu-rla < ya-bu-rla  
     (1) *soft bark, paperbark*, see yarlu *bark* NGA, inferred from  
     HIS: yab-bal (Arm), yorl (Bat), tjapaḷ (Dou), jorlor, yaulla, yold, ubil, yoobal, yellow (Cur), yab-bul (Gre), yabbal 'bark of Banksia or Hakea' (Moo), yalo (Sal), yubal (Wai), yor-la 'paperbark' (Isa) BLCD.  
     (2) *Saltwater Paperbark Tree* (Cha, Gor) (*Melaleuca cuticularis*),  
     HIS: yorl 'ti tree' (Bat), yaull 'tea-tree' (Pal), yawl (Rae).

Yauarllaŋ-qüeräp n.g. Lake Warden	Ya-u(w)-ar1+la-uŋ+qü-er+äp < *Ya-wu-rla+la-ŋu+ku-ri+ba Esperance (Cha), lit. <i>Paperbark trees-out of+around-become</i> /GEO.
yauwarlaq plant <i>Blackboy tree</i>	ya-uw-ar1-aq ya-wu-rla-k/ga DIM? <i>species</i> , inferred from HIS: yorlok Williams (Bat 1913).
yiädalʷ <i>feather(s)</i>	yi-äd-alʷ < yi-da-lʷa inferred from HIS: idal 'feathers' (Bat 4/155), e-dal-ya 'feathers' (Gre), idal-ya (Moo).
Yiädalʷ-(w)auq class name <i>Feather(y)-natured</i> , inferred from	Yi-äd-alʷ+wa-uq < *Yi-da-lʷa+wa-gu HIS: Idalyuk: "some short thickly built Balaruk in the Busselton and Augusta districts were called I. but the reason for such designation was not obtained." (Bat 4/155).
yiäddiy <i>song</i>	yi-ädd-iy < yi-dda-yi see yuert-yiäddiy inferred from yuert-yiäddiy (Cha) and HIS: yed-dee 'song', yed-dig-e-row 'to sing' (Gre), yeddi or yetti 'a song', yeddi-garow 'to sing' (Moo).
yiäl <i>edge, teeth row</i>	yi-äl < yi-řa see yiäřa (Cha), HIS: yea-al 'teeth' (Fli), yalluc 'teeth or tooth' (Pal).
yiälʷänʷ <i>flesh, muscle</i>	yi-älʷ-änʷ < yi-lʷa-nʷa see yäülʷänʷ see ilʷdʷan <i>flesh</i> WDL, inferred from HIS: i-lyn, yel-line, e-line (Gre), ilyn (Moo).
yiämp <i>bark of tree</i>	yi-ämp < yi-mba (Cha), shell, husk, HIS: yimba 'the husk of everything' (Gre), yimba 'the husk, or shell, or rind of anything, the bark of the paperbark-tree' (Moo); deriv. of yimba: yoonbuk 'thin paperbark vessel' (Bat 12/47), yūmbak 'paper bark' Swan (Bat 1914:80).
yiäřa <i>on edge, high,</i>	yi-äř+a < yi-řa+a see yiäl <i>up, upright</i> (Cha) LOC, see yiřa <i>edge, point, row of teeth</i> NWL, S.NWL, yiäřa yuaŋinʷ <i>standing upright</i> (Cha) = yiřa yakinj (Dou), yiäřa paardŋ-nʷiänŋ <i>up jump and sit = get into it (car)</i> (Cha), HIS: i-ra-gan, yi-ra-gan, yerak 'high' (Arm), yīra 'high' Swan (Bat 1914:75), yidarra, yidarr 'up, in the act of going upward' (Dav), yiřa, yařa 'high, upright' (Dou), e-ra 'upright, elevated', e-ra-go 'to arise', erap 'to arise, go, walk', yee-rap 'get up' (Gre), yir-ra-gan 'elevated, high up', ira, irap 'get up', irak 'upwards' (Moo).

yiäřal	up on	yi-äř-al < yi-řa-la LOC, see yiřala <i>sail (up on the mast)</i> NWL, puurn-yiäřal <i>up on a tree</i> (Cha).
yiäřalinga	upright	partial MNFS poetical (Joe Dab) in a song for Whitefellows.
yiäřaŋ	up, above, from top	yi-äř-aŋ < yi-řa-ŋa (Cha), waup yiäřaŋ yuaŋaŋ nviänaŋ, lit. <i>play, up stood and sat</i> to mean: <i>we were busy recording language</i> (Cha), (Cha), upstream HIS: yaŋaŋ 'on top, above' (Dou).
yiäřaŋitv-	to do up, "knock up", to build, erect	yi-äř-aŋ+itv- < yi-řa-ŋa+tv- (Cha's F.F.) CAUS, maay yiäřaŋitv-e-puaminv a <i>bed (of green leaves) put up and knocking up</i> (Cha's F.F.).
yiäřap-	to get up, arise, inferred from	yi-äř-ap- < yi-řa-ba- HIS: erap 'to arise, go, walk', yee-rap 'get up' (Gre), irap 'get up' (Moo).
yiäřaq/ġ	up to, to the top	yi-äř-aq/ġ < yi-řa-ga OBL (Cha), yiäřaġ quallinv <i>going up</i> (Cha), HIS: e-ra-go 'to arise', yar-ruk 'high up' (Gre), irak 'upwards' (Moo), iraculo 'monter' (Sal).
yiäy	now, today	yi-äy < yi-ya < yidva/yiga see yiäi <i>now</i> NGA, yaalařa Walmatjarri, yidvāla, yiyala, yaala, yiiga <i>now</i> NWL, yaitya 'fresh' Kaurna, inferred from HIS: y-yi (Arm), yē, yeya, yeyi, yee-agur (Bat), jea, yeyur, jiai, yee, yaiya, yeake, yeacha, yeye (Cur), yey (Dou), ya-ya (Gre), yy-i (Moo), iēi, jei, iain 'maintenant, tout à l'heur' (Sal), yeelak 'at once' (Gre).
yiäyinuvuŋ	new, fresh, young, strange, deriv. of yiäy, inferred from	yi-äy-inuvuŋ < yi-ya-nvi-ŋu see -inuvuŋ HIS: yyi-nāng 'young' (Arm), yiee-nung, yin-yung 'new, fresh, young, a stranger' (Gre), yy-ināng 'new, fresh, young, strange' (Moo), eeniung 'young', erniung 'Class' (Nin) (younger generation as against taa-man or tem 'older generation', see täimänn, täimmään).
yiilitv-	to search, look for	yi-il+itv- < yi-li+tv- CAUS, yiilitvinv qäilla <i>searching for the boomerang</i> from HIS: yilijin kila 'search for that boomerang' Capel (Bat 1914:79).
yiimuŋq	forehead	yi-im-uŋq < yi-mi-ŋgu inferred from HIS: yimmung (Dav), yimuŋk (Dou), ya-mung (Gre), yimäng (Moo).
yiinaŋ	widow, widower	yi-in-aŋ < yi-ni-ŋa inferred from



		HIS: yeenung (Bat), ya-nung (Gre), yinǎng (Moo).
(y)iiniyin ?		yi-in+iy-in < yi-ni+yi-ni ?
plant		
rushes		"material for string and hats" (Cha) ( <i>Scirpus nodosus</i> Rottb.), field specimen No.14 (Bra).
yierd-		yi-erd- < yi-rdi-
to travel		(Cha), yierdin <sup>v</sup> travelling (Cha), yierdin <sup>v</sup> -bi-yierdin <sup>v</sup> travelled and travelled (Cha's F.F.) poetical.
yierdǎř		yi-erd-ǎř < yi-rdi-řa
in file		(Cha).
yierdǎř qǎǎyün		yi-erd-ǎř qǎ-ǎy-ün < yi-rdi-řa ka-ya-nu
in single file		(Cha).
yierdařit <sup>v</sup>		yi-erd+ař+it <sup>v</sup> < yi-rdi+řa+d <sup>v</sup> i
stranger, vagabond		(Han), no HIS?
yiert		yi-ert < yi-rdi see mual <sup>v</sup> -yiert
peg, strip, stripe		(Cha), see yirdi line, peg, strip, stripe NWL, HIS: -yat (Arm,Moo) in mulyat 'nose-peg'.
yiǎř		yi-(y)ǎř < yi-řa see yiǎř
an edge		(Cha).
yuaát		see yuawát
no		NEG.
yuag-		yu-ag- < yu-ga-
yuag-		yu-aǵ- < yu-ga-
to stand		(Cha,Nor), see yuga- to stand NGA, yugaři-, yuwaři- to stand S.NWL, yuaǵin <sup>v</sup> standing (Cha), yuaǵaŋ stood (Cha), yiǎřa yaařaŋ yuaǵin <sup>v</sup> teeth standing from top = upper row of teeth (Cha), yiǎřa ŋaardaŋ yuaǵin <sup>v</sup> teeth standing from below = lower row of teeth (Cha), iyǎř yuaǵ! get up! (Cha), HIS: yu-gow (Arm), yeera yuk 'to stand up, erect' (Bat), yira yakinj (Dou), euga Vasse (Gre), yugow, yugow-in PRES, yuga-ga PAST (Moo).
qǎǎyünit <sup>v</sup> yuag-		
to stand as one, to stand friendly, inferred from		
		HIS: gain-it-yu-gur (Gre).
yuaǵaŋ n <sup>v</sup> iǎn-		yu-aǵ-aŋ n <sup>v</sup> i-ǎn- < yu-ga-ŋa n <sup>v</sup> i-na- see yaagaŋ ?
[jayan n <sup>v</sup> en-]		
to stay, to insist		(Cha), niät <sup>v</sup> yuaǵaŋ n <sup>v</sup> iǎnaŋ staying here, settled here (Cha), niundül yuaǵaŋ quullin <sup>v</sup> Kalgoorlie? will you insist on going to Kalgoorlie? (Cha).
yuaǵaŋ-qǎip		yu-aǵ-aŋ+qǎ-ip < yu-ga-ŋa+ka-bi
bird		
Pacific Gull		(Cha) ( <i>Larus pacificus</i> Latham 1801), lit. standing (in/at) water, HIS: yorringup 'large white gull' (Has-Dls).

- yuáll  
*here, hither*      yu-all < yu-lla < \*yun-la  
(Cha, Gor, Sam), dem.pron. LOC, see yulla *here, hither*  
NGA, yulla yangu- *to come* NGA, yualla! *come here!* (Sam),  
yuall quull! *come here!* (Gor),  
HIS: yu-al 'hither' (Arm), yuäl kûliŋ 'they are coming'  
(Bat 1914:71), yuwaļ 'direction towards speaker, this  
way' (Dou), yool, yoo-al 'hither' (Gre), yual 'hither'  
(Moo), iualculan 'venir' (Sal).
- yuállan  
*close to, near, at hand, lit. here-of* GEN, inferred from  
HIS: yoo-lung (Gre), yulang 'nearer, closer' (Moo).
- yuaŋ-  
*to give*      yu-aŋ- < yu-ŋa-  
(Cha), see yuŋu-, yuŋi- *to give* NGA, yungu- *to give*  
NWL, yuŋ- WDL,  
yuaŋ! *give!*, ŋaütʷ yuaŋinʷ *I give it* (Cha),  
HIS: yaŋi 'gave' Swan, yaŋ'aga 'gave it' Vasse, yōŋa  
'give!' Swan, yaŋa! 'give!' Gingin (Bat 1914), yungin  
(Bat), yon-ga, young-a, eun-ga (Gre), yong-a (Moo),  
ian 'donner' (Sal).
- yuaŋawaŋ  
*plant*      yu-aŋ+a+waŋ ?  
*puffball*      "a fungus, edible when young" (Gor).
- yuarlǎř  
*north wind*      yu-arl-ǎř < yu-rla-řa  
(Cha), see yurla-yurlařa *rainy haze* NWL, WDL,  
HIS: yoolur (Bat), youler (Has), jar-rarl 'north' (Isa).
- yuarn  
yuern  
*lizard*      yu-arn < yu-rna > yu-arn-a BLCD  
*Bob-tailed Lizard* (Cha) (*Tiliqua rugosa*), see yurna NGA,  
HIS: E. yooern (Bat), yuŋ (Dou), n.g. Yornup (Gla),  
youan, youen (Has), youern (Nin), yuumm (Rae),  
W. yur-na (Arm), yur-na (Gre), yor-na 'bob tail' (Isa)  
BLCD = yu-arn-a.
- yuawát  
*no*      yu-aw+át < yu-wa+da  
NEG, not WUD, lit. perhaps affirmative negated by  
-at < -da ABESS (Bra 1965:656), inferred from  
HIS: yooat (Bat), yuät, yu-ät 'ägä (Bat 1914:75,66),  
yuwat 'no!' (Dou), yuada 'no' (Moo), yuat (Rae), yuà,  
yuät 'non' (Sal).
- yuawäntʷ  
*bird*      yu-aw-äntʷ < yu-wa-ndʷa      see yuawarl  
*Barn Owl*      (*Tyto alba* Scopoli 1769), lit. *whitish one*,  
HIS: yuwintj 'a devil bird, probably the barn owl'  
(Dou), yarch 'night owl' (Dav), yon-ja 'Strix  
delicatulus, lesser White Owl' (Moo), iuongia  
'clouette' (Sal), yon-ja Perth (*Tyto alba*) (Ser).
- yuawarl  
(1) *white ashes*      yu-aw-arl < yu-wa-rla      see yuawart

(2) <i>flour</i>	(Alb), HIS: yooerl 'ashes' (Bat), yu-aw-art < yu-wa-rda see yuawarl to the ashes, <i>fireplace</i> (Sam), see yuwarda <i>fireplace</i> Yindjiparndi NWL, yugarda Pandjima NWL, HIS: yur-da 'fireplace' (Arm), yuṭ 'white ash used for mixing with pulku for chewing tobacco' (Dou), yurda 'fireplace, hearth, the ashes of a fireplace, the spot where a person has been accustomed to make his fire ...' (Moo).
yüiddil <sup>y</sup> er policeman	yü-idd+il <sup>y</sup> -er < yu-ddi+il <sup>y</sup> -ri < n <sup>y</sup> u-ndi+il <sup>y</sup> -ri (Cha,Gor), lit. <i>tie-up</i> , see n <sup>y</sup> undi <i>dead, numb, stiff</i> NWL, HIS: yutila 'policeman' (Dou), yutina 'archaic word, policeman' (Dou).
yüiddern- to tie it	yü-idd-ern- < yu-ddi-rni- see n <sup>y</sup> uṛaṛ-, cf. nuiit <sup>y</sup> CONT, cf. n <sup>y</sup> undi <i>dead, numb, stiff</i> NWL, inferred from HIS: yu-tarn- (Arm), yut-arn, yu-darn 'to tie, fasten' (Gre), yuttarn PRES, yuttarn PAST 'to fasten, to tie' (Moo), yutininj 'tying, binding' (Dou), cf. nund-yäng 'narrow, tight' (Moo).
yuert good taste, melody, tune (nouns) melodious, pleasant, well joined (adj.), inferred from	yu-ert < yu-rdi yurdi <i>good taste, melody, tune</i> NWL and below.
yuert-yiäddiy bird Grey Butcherbird ( <i>Cracticus torquatus</i> Latham 1801), and/or Pied Butcherbird (Cha) ( <i>Cracticus nigrogularis</i> Gould 1837), lit. good taste-song (the latter bird is an excellent musical performer), to active or Q moiety, married to paül <sup>y</sup> Yellow-throated Miner (Bra 1977), HIS: yoichiddi 'Derwent Jackass' (Has-Dls), yoijeddie Pallinup River (Ser).	yu-ert-yi-ädd-iy < yu-rdi-yi-dda-yi see yiäddiy
yuiyaq fish Pilchard	yu-iy-aq < yu-yi-ka see yuuyaq (Cha) ( <i>Sardinops neopilchardus</i> ), lit. <i>little thing</i> DIM, see yuyu <i>thing, gadget</i> NWL, HIS: yoi-yuc KGS 'a small species of fish' (Gre), yoi-yu KGS (Moo).
yurndal relations daughter	no MNFS see wurndal (Cha), loan from WDL, see 'urndal <i>daughter</i> NGA, kurndal <i>daughter</i> Walmatjarri, Nyangumarda NWL.
yuṛaṛaq- to tie up	no MNFS (Cha), see n <sup>y</sup> uṛaṛmanu- <i>to tie up</i> NGA, yuṛaṛaqin <sup>y</sup> <i>tying it up</i> (Cha).

- yuugil  
shell sp.      yu-ug-il < yu-gu-li < tʷa-gu-li  
inferred from tʷaguli *pearl-shell* Walmatjarri NWL and  
HIS: yukal 'the large Volute, or conch shell' (Moo),  
iuchil 'coquille, servant de vase à boire' (Sal).
- yuulaart  
lizard      yu-ul-a(y)-art < yu-lu-ya-rda      see yuulay  
*Bluetongue Lizard* (*Tiliqua scincoides*), lit. deriv. of -art of  
yuulay *lazy*, to passive or S moiety (Bra 1977),  
HIS: yulaṭ 'bob-tailed lizard' (Dou), dillert (Dav).
- yuulay  
idle, lazy      yu-ul-ay < yu-lu-ya  
(Bra), inferred from  
HIS: dillert (Dav), yu-ly 'lazy, idle' (Gre), yuly  
'lazy' KGS (Moo).
- yuump  
yuupp      yu-ump < yu-mbu  
yu-upp < yu-bbu  
*magic, magic bundle of feathers or hair for sorcery* (Cha), NWL loan,  
see yumbu *feather magic*, lit. *compressed bundle*, deriv.  
of yumbi- *to squeeze together* (e.g. hair or feathers)  
NWL,  
HIS: yump 'death magic, sorcery ...' (Dou).
- yuundaq  
yuundunḡ  
goanna sp.      yu-und-aq < yu-ndu-ka DIM      see yuunt  
yu-und-unḡ < yu-ndu-ḡu ABL      see yuunt  
deriv. of yundu *yellow* OWCD,  
HIS: yoon-dong 'a sp. of guana' (Gre), yundung (Moo),  
yoon-duk 'a sp. of guana' (Gre), yundāk (Moo), yon-  
dong 'black iguana' (Isa).
- yuunt  
yellow      yu-unt < yu-ndu  
inferred from  
HIS: W. only, yundo 'yellow' (Moo).
- yuurāt  
forehead, head, top of head, inferred from  
yu-uṛ(a)t < yu-ṛdu > yu-uṛd-a BLCD  
HIS: yoorat 'head' (Lyo), yooro 'forehead' (Lyo),  
yurdo 'the forehead' (Moo), yor-da 'top of head' (Isa)  
BLCD, cf. yuraitch 'the cheek' (Gre).
- yuurāḡ-  
to pound, scrape, scratch, shake, see yuṛama- *to scratch, dig* NWL,  
HIS: yurangawin PRES, yurang PAST 'to shake together,  
to rub roots, to clean and prepare them for eating'  
(Moo), cf. yu-reer-rung-win 'stirring up' (Gre),  
yurir-āḡwin (Moo).
- yuurēritʷ  
stirred up, wet      yu-uṛ-er+itʷ < yu-ṛu-ri-dʷi      see yaal-yuurēritʷ  
REL, inferred from  
HIS: yal-yet or yal-yu-ret KGS 'wet' (Moo).
- yuuritʷ  
cheek      yu-uṛ-itʷ < yu-ṛu-dʷi  
inferred from  
HIS: yw-ryth (Arm), yuraitch (Gre), yu-rytch (Moo),  
iurat 'joue' (Sal).



Muellwaall

Mullewa,  
*Mountain devils = Fear-belonging (Bra).*

Muerditv̄ap

Margaret River,  
*Fast-become/GEO (Cha).*

Muerditv̄aṇqa(i)p

Lake Mortijinup,  
*Bird-water (Cha).*

Muuniṇv̄äp

Swamp 15 miles W. of Dalyup River,  
*Receding-water (Cha).*

Naanap

Nannup,  
*Stop-CONT-GEO = Stay-GEO (HIS).*

Nuarnalap

Nornalup, E. of Walpole,  
*Western Tiger Snake-at-GEO (Bra).*

Nuarnap

Swamp NW. of Esperance, called Snakeup,  
*Western Tiger Snake-GEO (Cha).*

Nyiammaaaqq-taannaṇqaarap

Creek with springs W. of Oldfield River,  
*Mountain Ducks-climbing-PL-GEO = Mountain Ducks  
 swimming upstream-GEO (Cha).*

Ṇaambäṛaṇap

Namarup Lake and Hill, 25 km W. of Esperance,  
*Off the rock hole-GEO (Cha).*

Ṇaarilvaar-qäyün-taagginvaṛap

Gnurrlar kendockenarup, Broomehill Stn 1903,  
*Ribs+PL-one-breaking-about-GEO = Man jumped on and  
 his ribs broken (HIS).*

Ṇuarnitv̄inṽ

Noonegin (Gla),  
*Making him lie down (Bra).*

Ṇüäṛaqaṛap

Noggerup,  
*Ringtail Possum-about-GEO (Gla,Bra).*

Paardaṇinṽ-nviänaḡap

Promontory E. of Salmon Beach, Esperance,  
*Stepping across he sat down-GEO (Cha).*

Pa(a)rndv̄ilaṇap

Bremer Bay,  
*Banjelungup (Bat) = Silver Bream-out of-GEO (Bra).*

- Pualaar-miäl  
Mt Bluff Knoll, Stirling Ranges,  
Bullah Meul *Great Many Face Hill* (Has 702).
- Qaagiřin<sup>y</sup>-tuaardaqq-paagin<sup>y</sup>-qaaraŋ  
Qualalup 30 miles W. of Esperance,  
*Qaagiř-dog-by-biting-angered* (Cha).
- Qaallaqq-piid<sup>y</sup>äp  
Waterhole or soak W. of Dalyup River,  
*Fire-by-dry-become-GEO* (Cha).
- Qäip-qäill  
Esperance,  
*Water-boomerang* (Cha).
- Qäip-qäill-taandaŋit<sup>y</sup>  
Wireless Hill, Esperance,  
*Water-boomerang where the climbing is* (Cha).
- Qäip-quant  
Speddingup, N. of Esperance,  
*Water-camp = Soak* (Cha).
- Qäip-taubit<sup>y</sup>  
Cape Arid, 100 km E. of Esperance,  
*Brown Snake-water* (Cha).
- Qäip-qiit<sup>y</sup>-aq-qiit<sup>y</sup>  
Border point of Nyungar territory near Gegelup,  
see Introduction p.vii, *Spear-after-spear Water* (Tin).
- Qäip-wuurluq  
Capewelluck springs near Esperance,  
*Seaweed Water* (Cha).
- Qaittap  
Caitup Creek, 20 miles W. of Esperance,  
*Drop down* (initiation place) (Cha).
- Qaurap  
Lake 10 miles N. of Esperance, short for  
or  
Qaurap-t<sup>y</sup>iännaaŋ  
Qaur-t<sup>y</sup>iännaaŋap  
*Looking back-GEO*, story p.74, (Cha).
- Qaüt<sup>y</sup>-quumpaarlagaŋ  
Koichgomorlgup near Broomehill Stn,  
lit. *axe-all-for-become/GEO = Place for getting flint  
for heads of hammers* (1903).
- Qiit<sup>y</sup>-puurtaan-qääyün-taaggin<sup>y</sup>ařap  
Gutchboordankendockenarup, Broomehill Stn 1903,  
*One "Hard-pierce" spear became broken* (Bra).

## Quaraagap

Name for Mr Leonora, meaning  
*Originated long time ago* (Bra),  
 HIS: Mt Eleonora called Guaragup (Dempster 1864).

## Qüerdep

Lake Caitup, NW. of Esperance,  
*Round-GEO* (Cha).

## Quumarl-ngurluq

Dempster's Top Station, 4 miles from Dalyup crossroads,  
 NW. in the river, a rock called  
*Possum's head with teeth* (Cha).

## Quumarl-piiräp

Coomalberrup, Esperance Stn (Gla),  
*Possum claws-GEO* (Bra).

## Quumarl-püidvāp

Coomalbidgup, 40/50 km W. of Esperance on the  
 Ravensthorpe road,  
*Possum-gravy-GEO* (intestinal juices) (Cha).

## Quwar-(q)aarap

Queerearrup, Esperance Stn 1903,  
*Lot of bush kangaroo = Brush Kangaroos-GEO* (Bra).

## Raadvininv

Rossiter Bay, E. of Esperance,  
*Soak* (Cha).

## Taalvāraq-muuruq

Farm W. of Pink Lake, Esperance,  
*(a ?) Tallerack (tree) to/for the back* (Cha, Bra).

## Taambil/řitvāq

Town of Dumbleyung WA 6350,  
*Somebody buried, covered over, see taambiřitv-*.

## Täilv-a-piärlap

Talyuberlup Peak, between Gog and Magog, 783 m, in  
 the Stirling Ranges,  
*Froth-glittering/flashng-become/GEO* (Bra).

## Tiurndäřap

Torndirup National Park, Albany,  
*White/Sandy-about-become/GEO* (Bra).

## Tuabernap

Lake Gore, 35 km W. of Esperance, 10 km S. of Dalyup,  
*Where coitus took place* (Cha).

## Tuadvunva

Israelite Bay tribal name, meaning  
*Waddy* (Cha).



- Tu(w)älʷ-paaraŋap  
Mr Toolbrunup, Stirling Ranges,  
*Drizzle-carrier*-GEO (Bra).
- Tyäilʷinʷ  
Dalyup River,  
*Frothy one* (Cha).
- Tyäilʷäp  
Dalyup River, as named by Dempster,  
*Froth-become*/GEO.
- Tyiärdap  
Hill S. of Merrivale,  
*Bird-become*/GEO (Cha).
- Tyierl-yiäŋaanap  
Chillinup, NE. of Albany,  
*Wing tips upward kept*-GEO = *White-bellied Sea-Eagle*-  
GEO (Bra).
- Tyiurttinʷ-mualʷaqq-nuurdaq-paaraŋ-qaaraŋap  
A rock S. of Mt Ragged, W. of Israelite Bay,  
*Where Tyoording was angry about a blowfly in his*  
*nose*-GEO (Cha).
- Tyiurttülap  
Mt Chudalup near Windy Harbour, south coast,  
*(Place) originated by Tyoort* (Bra).
- Tyiurttuq-wauber  
Picnic Point near Esperance,  
*Play(ground) for Tyoort* (Cha).
- Tyiurtt-i-yäiŋ  
Cave at Poodie's Harbour, W. Pink Lake, Esperance,  
*Tyoort's Cave* (Cha).
- Tyiürtt-yäälap  
Gegelup Point, 8 km N. of Cape Dempster, boundary  
between Nyungar and Ngadjumaya, NGA name Tyidʷilanʷa,  
*White-earth*-GEO (Bra).
- Waaaraŋap  
Mt Trio, Stirling Ranges,  
*Three-become*/GEO (Bra).
- Waarder-yaugu  
Salmon Gums, N. of Esperance,  
*Woman-watcher*, i.e. "woman run away with a man" (Cha).
- Wäidʷäŋap  
Wagerup,  
*Emu-about*-GEO (Bra).

Wäidvin̄

Wagin,  
*The Emu* (the ESS -in̄, -in̄ replacing -ap in the NE.  
 parts of the South-West) (Bra).

Wäidvin̄iqap

Waychin(n)icup River, E. of Mt Manypeaks E. of Albany,  
 q for t̄ (-it̄ CAUS),  
*(River) that puts Emus into being* (Bra).

Waurap

place NW. of Thomas River,  
*Kangaroo doe's lair* (Cha).

Waur̄l-ŋ̄iiddäp

Frenchman's Peak, Cape Le Grand National Park,  
*Cold Heaven or Vortex-cold become*/GEO (Cha).

Waur̄ld̄vi-quaddap

Mt Hannett near Esperance,  
*Eagle-nest*-GEO (Cha).

Waur̄lid̄vaq-quaddap

Hill SW. of Mt Merrivale near Esperance,  
*A nest for the Eagle*-GEO (Cha).

Yäind̄v̄äp

Yanchep, N. of Perth,  
*Bullrush*-GEO (Cha).

Yaungǟr-maatt

Esperance,  
*Kangaroo Leg* (Dic).

Yaungūr̄

Yonger, Beverley District 1903,  
*Kangaroo*.

Yaungūr̄-qwaaberap

Yongerguagerup, Mt Barker 1903,  
*A good place for kangaroos*.

Yaungūr̄ap

Yungarup Hill in Cape Le Grand National Park,  
*Kangaroo (male)*-GEO (Cha).

Yauwar̄l-laung-qüerap  
 Yauwar̄l-laung-qüerdäp

or

Lake Warden at Esperance,  
*Paperbarks around* (Cha).

## ENGLISH-NYUNGAR

## A

above	qanaǵäl	ants, red	qurat
accompany, to	qaambärn-	anus	quan
ache, to	paagan-	apart	qaardin
across	qaadäñ	appetite, to	maüyer-puutt
	wiera	arm, bent	warnuq
	wieran	arm, lower	marag
	wuarar	arm, right	warnuq
	wuerar	arm, upper	warnuq
	maař-wauber	armpit	qaalʸ
aeroplane	wäiyänn	around	-ař
afraid	wäiyänn-		-qüer
afraid, to be	-q/guarn	around that	-qüert
after	-q/guern	arrange, to	paulař
	ñaitt		tuǵul-
again	qaur		tugurn-
	ñaitt-a-ñaitt	arse	quan
again and again	qaur-naa?	ashamed	qaanʸa
again what?	-kunminʸu	ashes	talap
age group, same	piärditʸ	ashes, white	yuawarl
aged boss	quurt-qäyün		yuawart
agreeable	quunq	ask, to	qaag-
aid	maař		qaag-
air	tiurddaqq	asked for	qaaganʸ
alive	tʸiurddäqq	asleep	naugurt
	paarañ-tiurddaqqanañ		naugurt
alive, to keep	quumpaär	associate with,	qaambärn-
all	quumpaarmiit	to	
	nuuřu(ñu)uř	astray	piiř-e-quarn
all of you	n/nʸuunqar	atmosphere	maař
ally	läiřmaall	autumn	puurnuř
alone	qäyünin	aware	waarderitʸ
	taal	away	maun
along	quüdʸaṅ		wautt
already	quüdʸaṅitʸ	axe, stone	qaütʸ
already, which was	-ñaardaṅ		quütʸ
also	qaudʸin	axe handle	qaütʸ-puurn
	tauwil		qandi
always	tʸuup-u-paarañ-	axilla	qaalʸ
amuse, to	wi		
and	qaaraṅ	B	
anger	qaaraṅ-quumpaäräp-	baby	quuninʸ
angry, to become	pilaq	baby, having a	quuninʸinʸ
ankle	taarnt	back, the	puaggall
	ñuambert		quunq
Anteater, Banded	ñuambap	back, letting it	puaggallaitʸinʸ
	wuubař	come over the	
Anteater, Spiny	mualatʸ	back of neck	narnaq
ant hill	mi inʸit	back, retour	qaur
ants, little	miäñ(in)	backbone	muuř
ants, little black	mutʸtʸiän	backing, a	quunq
	qiip	backside	muuř
		bad	wara

bag  
 bald  
 bald-headed  
 band of men  
 barbel  
 bare  
 bark  
  
 bark hut  
 bark of Marri  
 bashed, to be  
 bashful  
 basin  
 bat  
 be, to  
 beard  
 beat, to  
 beat down, to  
 beautiful  
  
 bedding  
 bee  
 bee's nest  
 beer  
 before  
  
 beg, to  
  
 behind  
 -being, a  
 belonging to  
  
 below  
  
 belt  
  
 beneath  
 bent  
 bent back, with  
 bent down  
 best  
 betrothed  
  
 beyond  
 bid, to  
 big  
  
 "big word"

quut  
 paann  
 qaatt-paannitv  
 miüř  
 tawill  
 paann  
 maup  
 yauwarl  
 yiämp  
 maay  
 mari  
 paabuř-puam-  
 qaanva  
 ŋüäř  
 paabilv  
 nviän-  
 ŋarnaq  
 puam-  
 puam-  
 qwaabalitv  
 ŋueranv  
 ŋueranvaŋ  
 wuaddil, waaddilv  
 ŋuaq  
 ŋuaq  
 tailviřaq  
 quadvaŋ  
 quüdvav  
 ŋaag-  
 ŋaag-  
 taanabili  
 -wauq  
 -inuŋ  
 -invuŋ  
 -waall  
 ŋaardař  
 pua(ġ)al  
 puaġal-ġaag  
 puagaq(q?)  
 nvuairilv  
 nvuairilv-paurn  
 nvuairilv-pual  
 ŋaardař  
 quurlüř  
 quarlüř  
 puaġal  
 qwaapaadaq  
 taadvālaq  
 taayālaq  
 muandaq  
 waaraŋan-  
 quumpaer  
 tiärimmiit  
 tiärinv  
 paalwiinv

bird (generic) tviärt  
 bird game piüř  
 bird's nest tviärt quant  
 BIRDS:  
 Avocet yaa(ř)a-tvaainv-quařaŋ  
 Bush Thick Knee wiülv  
 Bustard, Kori piibälviüř  
 quarläy  
 Butcherbird, Grey yuert-yiäddiy  
 Butcherbird, Pied yuert-yiäddiy  
 Buzzard, Black-  
 breasted quardarp  
 Chat, White-  
 fronted yaap-a-wilban  
 Cockatoo, Black  
 White-tailed  
 Red-tailed  
 Corella, Little  
 Cormorant, Great  
 ŋuulvařaq  
 wuulva(ř)aq  
 qaaraq  
 maanitv  
 qaardagaart  
 qaart-qaart  
 qaagaq  
 ŋarnaq-wäiyänn  
 ŋarnka-wäiyänn  
 tviäiřpüürn  
 tviämmarlau  
 quardilvaŋ  
 quardül-yuaŋ  
 yäerderap  
 nviämmäāřaq  
 quuttvaāaq?  
 quuttvaāaq  
 waurlitv  
 waurliq  
 wäitv  
 wiürn-e-mäitv  
 tvitti-tvitti  
  
 Devil Bird  
 Duck, Black  
 Duck, Shelduck  
 Duck, Musk  
 Eagle  
 Emu  
 "Emu, Old"  
 Flycatcher,  
 Restless  
 Goshawk,  
 Australian or  
 Brown  
 Grebe, Hoary-  
 headed  
 Grebe, Little  
 Gull, Pacific  
 Gull, Silver  
 Hawk, Brown  
 Hawk, Little Grey  
 Heron, White-  
 faced  
 King Parrot  
 Lorikeet, Purple-  
 crowned  
 "magpie"

yaap-a-wilban  
 ŋuulvařaq  
 wuulva(ř)aq  
 qaaraq  
 maanitv  
 qaardagaart  
 qaart-qaart  
 qaagaq  
 ŋarnaq-wäiyänn  
 ŋarnka-wäiyänn  
 tviäiřpüürn  
 tviämmarlau  
 quardilvaŋ  
 quardül-yuaŋ  
 yäerderap  
 nviämmäāřaq  
 quuttvaāaq?  
 quuttvaāaq  
 waurlitv  
 waurliq  
 wäitv  
 wiürn-e-mäitv  
 tvitti-tvitti  
  
 qařganv  
  
 puař-tviän  
  
 mauř-yaap  
 yuaġaŋ-qäip  
 tvieraŋer  
 qařganv  
 tuumbanv  
 pualluŋ  
  
 tvierälvaŋ  
 tvierälv-tvierälv  
 tvierälv-paardaŋ  
 qaauer  
 qaauar PL  
 qaaraŋart

Magpie, Australian	quřabert quřabürt quřpaur	Police Bird	quardilʷaŋ quardül-yuaŋ
Malleefowl	ŋauw	Quail, Brown	muuřitʷ
Miner, Yellow-throated	paulʷ paulʷ	Quail, Painted	muuřulaŋ
Moorhen, Dusky	puař-e-puař	Raven	wardaŋ
Mopoke or Southern Boobook	maup-puaaq	Robin, Red-capped	miernitʷaŋ miernitʷitʷaŋ
Mudlark, Australian, or	quurt-u-ŋaaŋaŋʷ	Sea-Eagle, White-bellied	tʷierl-yiäřaanaʷ
Magpie-lark	quurt-u-ŋaaŋaŋʷüŋ	Snipe, Painted	tiit
Osprey	tiurndänʷ	Sparrowhawk, Collared	tuumbanʷ
Owl, Barking	wauř	Spoonbill, Royal	miiäl-qaallya
Owl, Barn	piiäner, yuawäntʷ	Swamphen, Western	muulař
Owl, Masked	munaar		querlam
Oystercatcher, Sooty	quarn-quarn		tʷaarndiy
parrot sp.	tiädʷip		tʷaurndiy
Parrot, 28-	maarliŋ-maatt taa-miiälaq taawuernart	Swan, Black	tʷiurndiy quulʷtʷaaqq wiülüř
Pelican	nʷieřimba paay-u-puur paudaluŋ piülařpauŋ piibäp	"Teal Duck"	ŋaap
Penguin, Fairy	marnbi	Teal, Chestnut	qaall-yuaŋ
Pigeon, Bronzewing	ŋuambanʷ wuada	Teal, Grey	qaall-yuaŋ
		Thick-knee, Bush	wiülüʷ
		Turkey, domestic	qaabiř-qaabiř
		Wattlebird, Little	tʷaaŋ-ŋarnq
		Wattlebird, Red	taaŋ-qaallaq
		Willy Wagtail	tʷiřiŋ-tʷiřiŋ tʷitti-tʷitti

## BIRDS SCIENTIFIC NAMES: (according to Schodde and Tidemann 1986)

*Accipiter cirrhocephalus* Vieillot 1817, Collared Sparrowhawk, tuumbanʷ  
*Accipiter fasciatus cruentus* Vigors and Horsfield 1827, Brown Goshawk, qařganʷ  
*Anas castanea* Eyton 1838, Chestnut Teal, ŋaap, qaall-yuaŋ  
*Anas gibberifrons* Müller 1842, Grey Teal, qaall-yuaŋ  
*Anas superciliosa* Gmelin 1789, Pacific Black Duck, yäerderap  
*Anthochaera carunculata* Shaw 1790, Red Wattlebird, taaŋ-qaallaq  
*Anthochaera lunulata* Gould 1838, Little Wattlebird, tʷaaŋ-ŋarnq  
*Aquila audax* Latham 1801, Wedge-tailed Eagle, waurliʷ  
*Ardea novaehollandiae* Latham 1790, White-faced Heron, pualluŋ, puurluŋ  
*Ardeotis kori* Burchell 1822, Kori Bustard, "Turkey", piibäliʷüř, quarläy  
*Barnardius zonarius* Shaw 1805, Twenty-eight Parrot, ma(a)rliŋ-maatt,  
 taa-miiälaq, taawuern, taawuernart  
*Biziura lobata* Shaw 1796, Musk Duck, quut-tʷaa-aqq  
*Burhinus grallarius* Latham 1801, Bush Thick-Knee, wiülüʷ ("Curlew")  
*Cacatua pastinator* Gould 1841, Little Corella (long-billed race), maanitʷ  
*Cacomantis flabelliformis* Latham 1801, Fan-tailed Cuckoo, "Storm Bird", puayil  
*Calyptorhynchus banksii* Latham 1790, Red-tailed Black Cockatoo, qaaraq  
*Calyptorhynchus latirostris* Carnaby 1948, White-tailed Black Cockatoo,  
 ŋ/wuulʷařaq  
*Coracina novaehollandiae* Gmelin 1789, Black-faced Cuckoo-shrike, ŋarnka-wäiyänn  
*Corvus coronoides* Vigors and Horsfield 1827, Raven, wardaŋ  
*Coturnix ypsilophora* Bosc 1792, Brown Quail, muuřitʷ  
*Cracticus nigrogularis* Gould 1837, Pied Butcherbird, yuert-yiädidiy

*Cracticus torquatus* Latham 1801, Grey Butcherbird, yuert-yiäddiy  
*Cygnus atratus* Latham 1790, Black Swan, quulv-tvaa-aqq 'pus on beak'  
*Dromaius novaehollandiae* Latham 1790, Emu, qaaläy, wäitv  
*Epthianura albifrons* Jardine and Selby 1828, White-fronted Chat, yaap-a-wilban  
*Eudyptula minor* Forster 1781, Little or Fairy Penguin, piibäp  
*Falco berigora* Vigors and Horsfield 1827, Brown Falcon, Brown Hawk, qarğanv  
*Gallinula tenebrosa* Gould 1846, Dusky Moorhen, puař-puař  
*Glossopsitta porphyrocephala* Dietrichsen 1837, Purple-crowned Lorikeet, qaauer  
*Grallina cyanoleuca* Latham 1801, Australian Magpie-lark, quurt-u-qaagalyüq  
*Gymnorhina tibicen* Latham 1801, Australian Magpie, quřabürt, quřpaur  
*Haematopus fuliginosus* Gould 1845, Sooty Oystercatcher, quarn-quarn  
*Haliæetus leucogaster* Gmelin 1788, White-bellied Sea-Eagle, tvierl-yiä(ř)aanv  
*Hamirostra melanosternon* Gould 1841, Black-breasted Buzzard, quardarp  
*Larus novaehollandiae* Stephens 1826, Silver Gull, tvieraqer  
*Larus pacificus* Latham 1801, Pacific Gull, yuaqaq-qäip  
*Leipoa ocellata* Gould 1840, Malleefowl, nauw  
*Manorina flavigula* Gould 1840, Yellow-throated Miner, paulv, paülv  
*Milvus sphenurus* Vieillot 1818, Whistling Kite, tandu, t(i)andu  
*Myiagra inquieta* Latham 1801, Restless Flycatcher, tvitti-tvitti  
*Ninox boobook* Latham 1801, Southern Boobook or Mopoke, maup-puaaq  
*Ninox connivens* Latham 1801, Barking Owl, wauř  
*Pandion haliaetus* Linné 1758, Osprey, tiurndänv  
*Pelecanus conspicillatus* Temminck 1824, Pelican, nviäřimba, paay-u-puur,  
 paudaluq, piülařpaug  
*Petroica goodenovii* Vigors and Horsfield 1827, Red-capped Robin, miernitvaq  
*Phalacrocorax carbo* Linné 1758, Great Cormorant, qaardagaart, qaart-qaart  
*Phalacrocorax melanoleucos* Vieillot 1817, Little Pied Cormorant, qaagaq  
*Phaps chalcoptera* Latham 1790, Common Bronzewing, marnbi, quambanv, wuada  
*Platalea regia* Gould 1838, Royal Spoonbill, miäl-qaallya  
*Poliocephalus poliocephalus* Jardine and Selby 1827, Hoary-headed Grebe, puařtvian  
*Porphyrio porphyrio bellus* Gould, Western Swampphen, muulař, querlam, tvaarndiy  
*Purpureicephalus spurius* Kuhl 1820, Red-capped or King Parrot, tvierälvap,  
 tvierälv-tvierälv, tvierälv-paardaq  
*Recurvirostra novaehollandiae* Vieillot 1816, Avocet (Red-necked), yaa(ř)a-  
 tvaainv-quařaq  
*Rhipidura leucophrys* Latham 1801, Willy Wagtail, tvitti-tvitti  
*Rostratula benghalensis* Linné 1758, Painted Snipe, tiit  
*Strepera versicolor* Latham 1801, Grey Currawong, Squeaker, tvaiřpüurn, tviammarlau  
*Tachybaptus novaehollandiae* Stephens 1826, Australasian or Little Grebe, mauř-yaap  
*Tadorna tadornoides* Jardine and Selby 1828, Shelduck, nviämmaařaq  
*Turnix varia* Latham 1801, Painted Quail, muuřulaug  
*Tyto alba* Scopoli 1769, Barn Owl, piiäner, yuawäntv  
*Tyto novaehollandiae* Stephens 1826, Masked Owl, miinaar

## ENGLISH-NYUNGAR CONTINUED:

birth, at	ñila	black colour	qaup, qaurp, quap,
bit, a	quütv		quarp
bitch	qaanq tuaart	bladder	quump
bite, a	paagin	blind	miälpuutt
bite, to	paagan-		paumbal
bitter	qaar, qaer, qaaräp	blind, going	miäl waara
		blood	quap, quup
bitter (water)	qaarniinq	blood relations	kunminvu
black	mařu, mauğurn		muuřurt

blow with mouth, to ɣaa-  
 blowfly nuart  
 blue nuurt  
 blue skies nʸiäl  
 boat wauri püälʸ  
 qäibäŕa  
 qäibŕaq  
 bone quitʸ  
 book piibäl  
 boomerang qäill  
 qaerl  
 boss piert-e-yiäŕ  
 boss, aged piärditʸ  
 bough maraq  
 boy nuap  
 brackish qaarniŋʸ  
 brain maalʸ  
 qaatt-nuruq  
 branch maarŋgalʸ  
 maraq  
 bread mäiŕinʸ  
 break, to taagg-  
 teegg-  
 break in two, to qaart-teegg-  
 break-away country qaart puiy  
 teeggin-teeggin  
 breast, female piip  
 breast, male yäert  
 breastbone ɣuurnt  
 breath wauq  
 breathe, to ɣaa-  
 waug-  
 bright tʸierälʸ  
 bright, to be qaan-  
 brightness tʸiurnt  
 bring, to paaraŋ-  
 qaangq-  
 bring to mind, to paaraŋ-qaattitʸ-  
 build, to yiäŕaŋitʸ-  
 bull ant qäälliil  
 bull frog waart  
 waardäm-waardäm  
 bullock pulliäq  
 pullimään  
 burn, a naaraŋ  
 burn, to naar-  
 burned, one's mouth taa-qaalaq  
 bury, to taambiritʸ-  
 miüŕ paaraŋ-  
 bush muandaq  
 bush walk, a waander  
 bushes taalʸäŕ  
 butterfly puurnaŕ  
 buttock paay  
 by and by puaert

## C

call, to miäŕ-  
 call, birds' maay  
 camel tʸura-tʸura  
 camp qaall  
 quandä  
 quant qaall  
 camp fire wautt paardalaŋinʸ  
 camp, moving nʸuuŋaŕ ɣaanaŋmiitt  
 cannibal waarlar  
 careless (ly) paaraŋ-  
 carry, to qaangq-  
 quard-  
 cast, to tʸuudʸinʸuŋ  
 cat, domestic paumbal  
 cataract pulliäq  
 cattle pullimään  
 waurlaqqitʸ-  
 cause a divi-  
 sion, to yäiŕ  
 cave qanpääŕ  
 centipede waurlaqq  
 centrifugal qaayaar  
 certainly mäantʸ-a-puam-  
 change, to INTR waurlaqqitʸ-  
 change, to TRANS qau(r)p  
 charcoal qua(r)p  
 maalqaaritʸ-  
 charm by a  
 spell, to taaläŋ-  
 chase, to ɣaarlaq(q)  
 cheek, the ɣarnaq  
 yuuŕitʸ  
 chest ɣuurnt  
 yäert  
 child nuap  
 quardinʸ  
 quulaŋ  
 quuninʸ  
 chin ɣarnaq  
 yäert  
 choke, to waurt paaraŋ-  
 chuck, to yaarŋ-  
 cicatrice ɣuamp-paurn  
 circle, the qur-  
 circle, in a -qüer  
 -qüert  
 -qüert  
 circling tʸaa-piiänʸ ?  
 circumcision tʸiürtt-yaal  
 clay, white paarnan-  
 clean, to qwaabaadaq  
 clear paarnan-  
 clear away, to qaan-  
 clear, to be

climb up, to	taandaŋ- taannaŋ- tiändaŋ-	cross-road	niint wierlbi
climbing down	puaŋal taandaŋinʸ	crouch, to	ŋaardaŋ-
cloak, men's	quaŋq	crowd	pual
cloak, women's	puaaq	cry of birds	maay
	puaŋq	cry, to	miäŋŋ-
close to	puaert		miäŋŋaŋ-
	puarduq		waal-
	yualay		wäil-
close, to	taan-tiid-	crying	wual-
	taan-tiidin-	curled	miälinʸ
	tiidin-	cut, to	quurlüŋ
close up, to	tuawaq	cuticle	paurn-
club, short	puaŋitʸ ŋaardiy		nalʸaq
coast, down at the	ŋuuväŋ	D	
coastal hills	muuŋaq	damper	mäiŋinʸ
coccyx	tuabern	dampness	quulʸ
coitus	maalŋuarn	dance song	yaluaŋ
cold	maalŋuern	dance, to	qäinn-
	nʸiiddinʸ	dark	mauŋurn
	ŋʸiiddinʸ	Dark ones, one of	Maurŋqaarlauŋ
collarbone	ŋaurdam	daylight	piän
come, to	yual quull-		piänaŋ
come here!	qauwaa!		qiadeeqq-quarn
commencement of	mualʸäq	deaf	tuaanq-puutt
action			tuaanq-a-tuut
community fair	määndʸäŋ	dead	nuiitʸ
	määntʸ	deceased, the	-wä
	määündʸäŋ	deep down	pua(ŋ)al-ŋaaŋ
confuse, to	tuaanq piäŋq-	defecating	quaninʸ
	piäŋan-	dent, dented	taant
constellations:		denture	ŋurluq
Delphinus	Qaardar	depression	waaŋäp
Orion	Nyuuŋaŋitʸ	between 2 waves	
	Nyuuŋaŋitʸmaan	desire, to	waaraŋan-
Pleiades	Yaugaŋqaar		qwaap tʸiännaaŋan-
cook it, to	puuŋuŋ-	devil	tʸanaq
copulate, to	muuyaŋ-		tʸinaq
	tääert ŋaan-		tʸiänaq
corpse	quardanʸ	dew	miäritʸ
cough, to	quulp-quulp-taan-		tuälʸ
countenance	taa-miäl	dew drop	tuuwälʸ
country, wild	muandaq	dictionary	miäritʸ
coward	wäiyänn-wäiyänn	die, to	waaranʸ-piibäl
crab	qaar		wäern-
	qaer		quard-
-creature	-wauq	dig, to	miäŋŋaŋ-quarnd-
creek	piül	digging stick	pi i (ŋ)än-
creep, to	ŋaardaŋ-	digging stick	waan
creep around low	waannan-	carrier	waan-paaraŋanʸ
crew of whaler	qaamp	dingo	tuaart muiyäl
crook	miänäq	dinner	mäiŋinʸ
crooked	ŋaarlinʸ	directly	yaagaŋ
cross-	wierlbi	dirty	mauŋurn



disappear, to let it	paalaŋitʷ-	dry, becoming dumb	piidʷäpinʷ taa-puutt maya-puutt talap quaŋiŋ-quaŋiŋ
dish, paperbark	werni		
dispersed	waurlaqq	dust	
distant	wautt-yaan	dust storm	
distinguishing mark	waart	E	
distribute, to	waurlaqq-yuaŋ-	each other	-tʷiidäp -tʷiilaŋ
-district	-aŋ		
divide, to	waurlaqq-yuaŋ-	ear	tua(w)anq
divided	waurlaqq	early	purdawaall
dive into, to	taaŋb-	earth	puadʷäŋ puudʷüŋ
doctor = thunder having	maalqaarŋaadaq		yaal, yäälʷ yääŋ
doctor, clever	maalqaar muerditʷ		maarnaŋ
dog	tua(w)art	east	qaagaŋ
"dog father"	tuaart-maann	east wind	yaalaq yaalamber
dog, female, bitch	ŋaŋq tuaart		ŋaan-
"dog mother"	tuaart-ŋaŋq	eat, to	maay-qaar-quullinʷ
dog, wild	tuaart muiyäl	echo	-iyaŋ
dog's tail	tuaart-taiyer	edge	yiäl yiyäŋ
Dolphin,	tuaart-a-paŋarŋ		yiäŋa
Bottle-nosed	tuaardu-wuanert tuaart-wiürniŋ tuaart-wiürnt waaŋanuŋ	edge, on	nuruq
	paal	egg	ŋambu
don't NEG	paal-wiinʷ	egg, white of	qualka
don't mention!	paal-wiinʷ	elbow	nuagitʷ ŋʷiuy(aŋ) warnuq
(mother-in-law)			quurt-puam-
don't tell me	paal-wiinʷ	embrace, to	ŋalup
anything!		emu feathers	muuŋaqq
dot, a	paŋ	emu tail-	piŋ
down, the	ŋaurnt	end piece	quüdʷaŋ
down of Emu	wäitʷ ŋalup	enough	quütʷ
down	ŋaardaŋ/ŋ puagal puagaq(q?) puagitʷ		quumpaar
	puafaaq	enter, to	taaŋb-
down in(side)	taadʷälaq	entrance	taaŋbäl
dowry	taayälaq	erect, to	yäŋŋitʷ-
	paaraŋ-maaul-quull-	estuary	taaŋbäl
drag along, to		even	-ŋaardaŋ
(spear with toe)		evening	qiadeeqq puäert
drizzle, a	tuälʷ	examine, to	paaraŋ-tʷiäŋnaaŋ-
	tuuwälʷ	exchange, an	määntʷ paararŋ
drizzle-carrier	tuälʷ-vaaraŋ		määntʷ-a-puam-
(wind, mountain)		exchanged, to be	quan
drown oneself, to	maurdaqqilʷäp-	excrement	quit
drowned one, a	maurdaqqananʷ	excrescence on	
drop, a	paŋ	tree	
drunk	qäiba-qäiba	exhale, to	ŋaa-
dry	piitʷ	eye	miäl
	piütʷ	"one eye" = "no	miäl qääyün
	taa-piitʷ	good"	

eyeball	miiäl tʷiurnt	fingertips	maraq piŕiqaar
eyebrow(s)	miiäl-ḡaurnt	finish with NEG	paal
	miiḡern	finished	-puun
eyelashes	miiäl tʷuuwinʷ	fire	qaall
	qaamp-paar		qaay
	qaanp-i-qaar	fire lighting	puuŕuḡanʷ
eyelid	miiäl-nalʷaq	one	
	miiäl-paardälv	fireplace	yuawart
F		fire stick	puurn-qaall
face	mii	firm	tiit
	miiänitʷ		-tuut
	paap	first	muälʷäq
	taa-miiäl		yaalaq
faeces	quan	fish (generic)	pii
fair	tiurndiqʷ	fish game	taaty-piiitʷ
	tʷiurtt	fish-hook	taaal
fair,a	määntʷ	fish weir	miiḡqaar
	määuntʷ	FISHES:	
	määündʷäŕ	fish sp.	qiiälbitʷ
fall,to	qaitt-	var.	tʷiiälbitʷ
	quard-	flat fish sp.	tʷiurndalar
	wäern-	Bream,Black	miärdiŕaḡ
fame	waart		puanaḡ
familiar	qaalliyäp		puurnaḡ
family	maatt		paarndiy
	-kunminʷu	Bream,Bony	wuer-qaatt
far	maun	Catfish,longtail	qaarälv
fart,to	nuurt waarḡ(g)anʷ	Catfish,eel-tail	muuyert
fastened up	waütʷ	Cod,Rock	tawii
fast	muerditʷ		tawiiinʷ
	yarap	Cod,Brown-	ḡaawilʷ
fat,the	nʷiäŕwii	spotted or	
	tʷieraḡ	Groper	ḡaawilʷ
fear,in	wäiyänn	Herring,Hair	wuer-qaatt
feathers	ḡaurnt	Back	
	yiädalʷ	Mullet,Sea	miärdiŕaḡ
feather magic	yuump		miiäl-paumbala-
"Feather-natured"	Yiädalʷ-(w)auḡ		qaadaq
class name		Mulloyay or	tʷaaril-tʷiännaḡ
fell,to	puam-qäinn-	Butterfish	tʷaaril-tʷiännaḡ?
fellow,poor	wäiyännanʷ	Pilchard	yuiyaq
fellow,wild	qaa(r)anḡmiitt		yuuyaq
female,a (digging	waan-paaraḡanʷ	Salmon	ḡari
stick-carrier)		Shark,White	maatt-tʷiürtt
fetch,to	paaraḡ-		maar-tʷiürtt
	qaanq-	Skipjack	maatta-piiitʷ
fight,to	paaḡitʷ-		maatta-piütʷ
fighter	qaa(r)anḡmiitt	Sweep,Black	puurnaḡ ?
filament	yäintʷ	Whiting,Spotted	muurdaŕ
file,in	yierdäŕ	F CONTINUED	
file,in single	yierdäŕ qääyün	fishing line	piiäq
fine-grained	yäintʷ	fixed	tiit
finger	maar		-tuut
fingers	maraq piŕiqaar	flabby	qaabiŕ
		flames (tongues)	taaalaar

flap, a	qaabiĩnʸ paardäly	front (side)	yäert
flash, a	piärlaŋ	front, in	quüdyaq
flashing	piärlaŋ-piärlaŋ	froth	tyiäly
flat	maurdaqq naaǵl paann	fruit	mäiĩnʸ
flesh	mari yiälyanʸ	full	muarart
flour	baragood E yuawarl yuawart	funeral dance	qaambärniŋʸ qäinninʸ
flush with	maurdaqq	fungus sp.	qunʸaq
flutter, to (birds)	ŋaurndagga-	fur	tyuuw tyuuwinʸ
fly, a	nuart nuurt		
fly, to	paardaŋ-		
fly away, to	paarn-		
foam of waves	piärlaŋ-piärlaŋ		
fog	tuäly tuuwäly quulʸiĩ		
fog-carrier	tuäly-p/vaaraŋ		
following	-quarn -quern		
fontanel	waur-l-a-maatt		
food	mäiĩnʸ		
foot	tyiän		
foot, on	tyiänaq		
foot, with the	tyiänaqq		
forbidden	wäiyännitʸ		
forehead	miiäqitʸ paap yiimuxq yuuřat		
forget, to	tuagep-puutt		
forgetting	tuaanq-puutt tuaanq-qiänʸ		
four	quüdyiŋʸ-quüdyiŋʸ quütʸtyaal-quütʸtyaal		
fox (biter)	paaqwiinʸ		
frankly	paannaqq		
fresh	tyieräly tyiürddäq		
friend	ŋun, ŋunni, ŋuunt paabinʸ, paubinʸ quabuŋ		
friendly	naaǵl		
frightened	wäiyänn		
frightened, to be	wäiyänn-		
frog, little tree-	qeen-qeen		
frog sp., under-	qaagart		
ground	qaagagert		
frog sp., white in	yaařaqq-e-launq		
ground hole			
		G	
		gale	maařaqäinninʸ
		game (bird)	piüř
		game (meat)	taaty taaitʸ
		game, fair (any)	wiäyu
		gay	tyieräly
		get it, to	paaraŋ- qaaŋq-
		get it done, to	maan-
		get and let it go	paaraŋ-quullitʸ-
		get and secure it	paaraǵ-ti(id)in-
		getter, the	maanitʸ
		ghost	tyanaq, tyinaq tyiänaq
		giddy	miä-l-qäinninʸ
		girlfriend	qaurt-taayälaq
		give, to	yuaŋ-
		glittering	piärlaŋ-piärlaŋ
		go, to	paad(d)- quull- yaan-
		go across, to	qaardäř quull-
		go away, to	wauť quull-
		go back, to	qaur quull- muun-
		go down, to	ŋaardiŋ quull-
		go down below, to	ŋaardař/l quull-
		go down (hill), to	puaǵal quull-
		goanna, race-	qaardar
		horse-	waawäy
		goanna, Lace	
		Monitor	maanař
		goanna, "yellow"	yuundaq yuunduŋ
		God	maamanʸ
		good	qwaap
		good, coming	qwaababinʸ
		good-hearted	quurt-qwaap
		good-natured	quurt-qwaap
		"good tucker"	qaardiŋ-qaardiŋ
		gorge, to	quumpaaritʸ paagan-

grass	tviiälap	hand on whittled	maar-nviindvāy
grasshopper	tviiälp	sticks	
grave mound	tviiidily	hand, at	yuaallaq
grave, a	puaggall	handle	maatt
gravy	yääl		puurn
	piütʷ	handsome	quranʷ
	püitʷ		quranʷaq
grease	tvieraq		qwaapaadaq
grease, to	tvieraqül naab-		tvieraq
green	qiiälbitʷ	hang, to	qarn-
	tviiälap	hanging down	qaardiy quarddiqʷ
	tviiälp	hanging down	tawiil
	tviiälbitʷ	thing	
	tiurddaq	happen, to	yaanitʷän-
	tviiürddäq	happy	puḡul
green, the	taalyäl/ř	hat	qaatt-puaaq
grey, grey-haired	tviiürddal	having	-aadaq
	tviiurndal		-qaadaq
grey-haired	tviiürddalaq	hard	muerditʷ
grieve, to	miäřaq-		muert
grog	naaranaq		puur
	naarlauq	haze, blue	nviäl
	qaeriq, qaeritʷ	he (she, it) ESS	pauliny
	puadyäř	he, which is REL	paulitʷ
ground, the	puudyür	he who	paul
	yaal, yäälʷ, yäär	(mentioned)	
ground, on the	puagäl	head	qaatt
grow, to	maalady-		yuuřat
guardian	paabinʷ	head of lake	mualʷaḡ
	paubinʷ	headband, a	tuaart-maup-nüernt
gullet	taargaart, taargāart	headgear	nviintʷ
	waallaq		nviindyi
gully	piül	hear, to	qaattitʷ-
gum, edible of		heart	quurt
Manna Wattle,	mäin	"heart, having a	
Blackboy,	mäin	merry"	quurt qwaababinʷ
Jam Tree	mäin	heaven	maar
gun	piärlaq	"Heavenly one"	waurlitʷ
H		(Eagle)	
habit of, in the	maalanʷ	heavy	tiärinʷ
hair of body	qaurnt		tiärimmiitt
	tʷuuw	heavy, not	naaḡl
	tʷuuwiny		naagil
hair of head	qaatt-ḡaurnt	herbs	tviiälap
hair, matted mass	waütʷ	here, hither	tviiälp
half of	qaart	here, this	yuaall
	paart	hey!	niätʷ
half-caste	ḡiilaart		-qau
halo	miiäqūq maaya	hide, a	qauwaa
	puaminʷ	hide, to	nalʷaq
hammer	qaütʷ	hide it, to	niern-
	quütʷ	hidden	taamb ritʷ-
hand	maar	high	paaläř
hand, palm of	maara-quabül	hill	yiäřa
			qaatt

him, of GEN	paulaq	insist, to	yuaḡaq nʷiän-
him, to OBL	paula	instep	tʷiän-ḡuarlũř
	paulaq, paulaḡ/ḡ	intestines	ḡaaḡq-quabũřäl
hip, hip bone	querlaq	(colon)	
hip-joint	yaannert	intimate	qaalliyäp
hit, to	puam-	into	pua(ḡ)al-ḡaaḡ
hither	yuałl		puař
hockey ball and game	miitʷ	invisible	tʷiännaaḡ-puutt
hole, a	yäälʷ	island	puanitʷ
hollow, a	yäälʷ		quubitʷ
home, (at)	qaall	it is, which REL	quurt-puudʷũř
homeward	qaalla	it	paulitʷ
honey	tʷiint	itch, an	ali
honeycomb	ḡuaq		tʷiip-tʷiip
hop, to	paardaḡ-	J	
horse	ḡuuařitʷ	jagged	taant
horse, stallion	yaawart	jaw	yäert
hot	naaraḡ	join, to	nʷuař-
	ḡandʷi	judge, a	wadʷila piärditʷ
	tüitʷ	jump, to	paardaḡ-
house	quandä	jump down, to	qaitt-
	quant	jump off, to	wautt paardaḡ-
	maay	jump off a car, to	paardaḡ-tʷaagan-
how	waaäp	jump and drop, to	paardaḡ-tʷaagan-
howl, to	wual-	just	quaři
hungry	paandinʷ	K	
	puardinʷaqq	keep doing, to	-an- CONT
	quabũł-puutt	kidney	tʷuup
hunt, to	taalaḡ-	kidney fat	nʷierwii tʷuuba
hurt, to	paagan-	kidneys	tʷuup-u-qaar
hurting	miänditʷ	kill, to	puam-
husk	yiämp	killing, which I was REL	ḡaütʷ puamitʷwiinʷ
hut	maay	kind, a	maatt
I	quant	knee	puanitʷ
I ERG	ḡaütʷ	knife	taap
I ESS	ḡaannʷ		tääp
I	ḡaay	knock it down, to	puam-qäinn-
idle	ḡaan-	knock it up, to	yiäřaḡitʷ-
ignorant	yuulay	knot (in wood)	ḡuit
ill	tuaanq-puutt	know, to	tuaanq tauwil
ill, to be very	miänditʷ		tuaḡep-
immature	wauq-qaallan-	knows well, one who	tuaanq pualitʷ
increase, to	maandiy	knuckle	taarnt
inform, to	maaladʷ-	L	
-ing PART	paannaqq waar(a)ḡ-	lad	quulammiitt
	-wiinʷ	"lain and left"	ḡuarnt-quull
	-inʷ, -iḡʷ	lake, a	ḡuäř
injure, to	ḡaattaḡ-	lament, to	miäřaḡ-
inside	maurdaḡ		
	maurdaq		
	puař		

land, the	puadyār puudyūr	lizard, bob- tailed	yuarn yuern
language	maay tʷaa	lizard, Common Bearded Dragon	paaddart
large	quumpaār	lizard, white, sleepy (not in NYU-E list)	qaallaari
last one in the family	paařaq puařaq	long	wuer wuerl-yäert
lasting	tauwil	long ago, long time, long way	quadyaŋ quaraa quüdyāŋ quaraa quüdyāŋ quüdyāŋ quaraa
late, the	-wä	long-necked	tʷura-tʷura
later on	purdalaan	look, to	tʷiän-näaŋ-
laugh, to	qaau-	look for, to	waard- yiilitʷ-
laugh, to let him	qaautitʷ-	louse	quul
lazy	yuulay	lover	quurt-qaadaq
"leave it!" NEG	paal!	lungs	waall-yaa(ř)aly
leaves	paalwiiny	M	
leech	maarŋgalʷ	mad	qaatt-waara
left (arm, hand)	nʷiänäim	magic	qaddawaa püälʷ yuump
leg	tʷuul	make it, to CAUS	-am- -itʷ- maan-
-less ABESS	maatt -puitt -puutt	male, a	miür-paaraŋanʷ
let go, to	paaraŋ-quullitʷ-	man, a	nuuŋař nʷuuŋař
let him sit, to	nʷiänitʷ-	man, father to be	maammařap
let know, to	tuaŋep-	man-eater	nʷuuŋar ŋaanaŋmiitt
lice	quul	man's cloak	quařq
lick, to	taalaŋ-	manage it, to	maan-
lie on belly, to	quabül ŋuardd-	manly	maammařap
lie down, to	ŋuarnd- ŋuardd-	many of us	ŋaaluur ŋaaluul quumpaār
light (not heavy)	naaŋ(i)l	march fly	qanpääř
light-coloured	tʷiürtt	mark, a	quamp-paurn
light (bright), be	qaan-	MARSUPIALS:	
light a fire, to	puuřuŋ-	Anteater, Banded	ŋuambap ŋuambert
lightning	piärlaŋ	Bandicoot, Western Barred	maal maarl
-like	wii-maařau -iil -muaginʷ -muuginʷ	Bandicoot, Rabbit	taalgitʷ
line, a	piert	Bandicoot, Short- nosed	quernt quernder
lingo	taawaall	Cat, Native	pař-e-tʷiärt tʷiurdditʷ tuurdditʷ
"limb in the sky" (= out on a limb)	maarŋgalʷ-u- wauräl	Honey Possum (Noolbenger)	nʷuařily-pii(ř)än- qär
limb of tree	maarŋgalʷ		
lips	taa, taa		
listen, to	taaalimpaar qaattitʷ- tuaangaqq qaattitʷ-		
little (short)	naaŋ(i)l quart quarat qurat		
liver	maüyer		
lizard, striped, blue-tongued	yuulaart		

Kangaroo, Grey, big male	yaunguř yaunguř yaunguř-maann yaawart waur	money moon, "little face" moon moon, full moon, new moon, waning moonlight more moreover morning	puiy mii(y)äq  yaawin yaawin tiärimmiitt yaawin quunin yaawin wäernin miiyäqan GEN gaitt quadi in piän piänaq niřüq niř(a)nu qadi-qadi muell-waall taa, taa t'aa quull- quull- yaann- CONT
female			
Kangaroo doe	qaanq		
Kangaroo joey	t'iuřddin		
Pademelon, Short- tailed=Quokka	quağüř		
Possum, Brushtail	quumarl		
Possum, Ringtail	quäřaq waamp waülv	mosquito	
Rat Kangaroo, Brushtail		motor-car	
Wallaby, Scrub or Quokka	quağüř	Mountain Devil	
Wallaby, Tamar	taa-maar yarndin	mouth	
Wallaby, Western Brush	quar quwar qwar	move, to move it, to move to and fro, to move and get it, to move and pad, to move and pound it, to move, let it move off, to moving camp much	quull- quull- quull- quull-paaraq- quull-paad(d)- quull-yuuraq- quullit- paad(d)- wauřt paardalaqin pual pualaarug yaal-yuureřit qaar qaer taa-waara wuulit wuulagit qaardin-qaardin niälän niälau
M CONTINUED:			
mate, a	maatt qaalliyäp		
may be	puaert purdalaan		
me, by ERG	qaat qaüt		
me, of GEN	qaanaq qaann'ar		
me, to AD/OBL	qaanaq		
meat	mari taat taait püit	mud Mud Crab	
meat juice	qaambärn-	mud-slinging	
meet, to	yuert	muscle of calf of leg	
melodious	maatt	muttonfish shell	
member	taan-tiid-	myself, I ESS	
mend, to	taanil' puaaq	myself, for OBL	
mend oneself a (female) cloak		N	
metal	puiy	naked (man)	quařq-puutt
might (perhaps)	purdalaan	naked (woman)	puaqq-puutt
milk	quiř quiy qurndu piip	name	qaal quiäl
milk, mother's	qaaya	nape	qarnaq
mine OBL	-puitt	narrow	n'uařil'v
-missing ABESS	-puutt	nature	wauq
mist	niäl quul quulviř	-natured	-wauq
	puamit- CAUS	navel	piil quait yuälän
mix, to	quulviř	near	quunq
moisture	t'ii	neck	waurt
moment, a			

neck, which is the	narnitʷ	one	qäyün
nest	quandä	one side	qaardiq
never NEG	quant	only	-qäit
	qeen		quaudʷin
	qiän	onward	yaagaq
	qiäyän	open	paann
new	naag(i)l	open, in the	paannaqq
	quuninʷ	opening, an	taa, taa
	yiäyinʷuq		tʷaa
news	waart	orange yellow	tʷiürddäq
next	puarduq	orphan	paannap
next day	piänaq-piänaq	other side of	-agalauq
nice	naag(i)l	over	wieran
	qwaapaadaq		wierar
night	maugurdaq		wuarar
	maugurn		wuerar
night, at	qiadeeqq	over there	puaqitʷ
nipple	piip	over there it is	puagidʷitʷ
	piip-mualʷ	overcast sky	maar
no NEG	yuawát	overfeed, to	quumpaaritʷ paagan-
no good	wiürddäy	own, on one's	yuagaq
no more	puuddulanʷ		
nobody	qeen	P	
	qiän	painful	miänditʷ
	qiäyän	pant, to	waug-
north	maaraq	paper	piibäl
	miürnaq	paperbark	piibäl
	tʷierälʷ		yauwarl
NNW. wind	qaardanař	part, a	qaart
nose	mualʷ	part of	paart
nose-peg	mualʷ-yiert	partner (mostly	qaurt
"not allowed"	paalwiinʷ	female)	
not yet	yaalaq	passion	qaaraq
nothing	qeen	past	quüdʷaq
	qiän	past (after)	-q/ġuarn
	qiäyän		-q/ġuern
nothing having	qeen-qaadaq	past (old)	wiürnaq
now	quaři		wiürnt
	qüert-qüert	path	piert
	yiäy	peaceful	naag(i)l
numb	nui(dd)itʷ	peak	qaatt
O		people	nuuqař
			nʷuuqař
ochre, red	see red	pendant	tawil
observe, to	waard-	penetrate, to	taanaq-
observation	waart	penis	miärt
off	maun		mirät
	wautt	perhaps	puaert
offside, on the	wautt-yaan	pierce, to	taan-
old, older	piärditʷ		taanaq-
	wiürn(d)aq	pinch, to	pii(ř)än-
	wiürnt	place, in that	puaqitʷ
old man	piärditʷ	plain, a	paann
"old woman"	qabarli	plain	paann
once, at	tʷiiäl		



PLANTS: (see also PLANTS SCIENTIFIC NAMES)		Karri	qaaril
Acacia sp. (beans)	ḡaamäṛüṛ		qaariy
Acacia sp.	paadṽaḡ	"Kidney, Little"	tṽuubaḡ
Acacia sp.	piibaṛaḡ	orchid bulb	
Acacia sp.	qaaraqaar	Mallee, Ridge-	quararl
Banksia sp.	tuuaatt-e-yi-äṛ	fruited	
Banksia sp.	taaalinṽ	mallee scrub	muert
Banksia sp.	waalṽ	mallee root/wood	miitṽ
Banksia flower	maungitṽ	Mallet, Brown	maarlert
beach grass	waaddilṽ, wuaddil	Mallet, Silver	tuälṽ-a-muuḡ
"beans, old tucker"	ḡaamäṛüṛ	Manna Wattle	paadṽa
berries sp.	maarnin	Marri	mari
Blackboy	paalaḡ	marsh mallow-	tau, taau
Blue Flag orchid	taaalinṽ	like plant	
Broom Honey Myrtle	quidṽit	( <i>Daemia</i> sp.)	
bottlebrush sp.	piäṛaṛ	"Matted Mass"	waütṽ
bullrush sp.	yäindṽert	creeper	
bush	ḡṽaaminṽ-ḡṽaaminṽ	"Milk-with"	quiy-u-waall
bush with berries	maarl	Myrtle, a Honey	quulṽaḡ
bush, yellow	paatt-e-paatt	Myrtle, White	quidṽit
flowers	paarde-paatt ?	"needle tree"	taant-tṽin
cauliflower bush	ḡuṛaan ?	orchid, "Blue	taalinṽ
Cherry, Wild	tṽiyäḡ	Flag"	
Christmas Tree	muant-tṽäüṛ & var.	paperbark tree,	yauwarl
coastal shrub	wuayam	saltwater	
Coral Vine	waalluḡ	Peppermint, W.A.	wäernaḡ
creeper, rootless	maṛbu	<i>Petrophile</i> sp.	waallarl-waalarl
creeper, barrel-	quuṛäp	Pigface	miern
shaped fruit			miernitṽ
creeper	taa-piüluṛuḡ		päin
"creeping low"	waanninṽ	("short one")	quardinṽ
bush		"Pigface Eater"	Miernḡaanqaar
"Devil's Leg"	tṽanaḡ-maatt	(Albany Nyungar)	
"Devil's Penis"	tṽanaḡ-miärt	puffball fungus	yuaḡawaḡ
<i>Dioscorea</i> sp.	quaḡarn	Quandong	tumbari
	wuaḡarn		waḡ
<i>Dryandra</i> sp.	paaṛaṛüḡ	reed grass sp.	waalṽ-waalṽ
"Exudation"	qurndu	rushes	paatt
( <i>Euphorbia paralias</i> )		Salmon Gum	wueraḡ
fruit, blue-	ḡṽaaminṽ-ḡṽaaminṽ		wüerlaḡ
greenish			wuḡerḡ
fruit, blue, sweet	qa(a)maḡ	saltbush	puurn-qäip
grass (generic)	paatt	Sandalwood	wiilaṛaḡ
grass sp.	paatt-e-paatt	Sheoak, Swamp	querl
grass tree	paalaḡ		querlay
gum-tree 2 sp.	quararl	"Smoky"	puuyur
gum-tree, Blue or	quurlärt	spearwood, a	puurtaan
River Gum		spearwood, a	waaddiy
<i>Hakea</i> sp.	ḡauw	Tallerack gum-	taalṽäṛaḡ
<i>Hakea preissii</i>	taant-tṽin	tree	
<i>Hakea recurva</i>	tṽanaḡ-miärt	tea-tree sp.	miindiyyiert
Jam Wood	maanqaart	tea-tree sp.	tṽäädilaḡ
Jarrah	tṽierälṽ	tea-tree sp.	tṽiinṽuwaall
Kangaroo Paw	yaungur-maatt	Tea-tree Broom	quidṽit

Tuart gum-tree	tuuaatt	White Myrtle	quidv it
water-tree	narda	white flower	gauw
	wiänvurt	(Hakea)	
wattle sp.	piibařaq	Wool-grass	quraq, quuraq
Wattle, Black	řaamäřüř	yam, blue flower	qaugänv
Wattle, Golden	maar-nviindv äy	yam sp.	tvuul
White Gum (Tuart)	tuuaatt	Yate, gum-tree	mauw, muaw
White Gum (Wandoo)	waurnt	Zamia Palm seeds	päüyin

## PLANTS SCIENTIFIC NAMES:

*Acacia* sp., wattle sp., piibařaq  
*Acacia acuminata* Benth., Jam Wood, maanqaart  
*Acacia cochlearis* C. Andrew, Silver Wattle, wiilvur-waar  
*Acacia cochlearis* (Labill.) Wendl., bushes, qaraqaar, qaraqaar  
*Acacia cyclops* A. Cunn., "a pie of meshed-up peas eaten, called quanert"  
*Acacia cyclops* A. Cunn., "refers to beans and peas", řaamäřüř  
*Acacia glaucoptera* Benth., Flat Wattle, paardepaatt  
*Acacia lasiocarpa* Benth., paadvay  
*Acacia microbotrya* Benth., Manna Wattle, paadvay  
*Acacia pycnantha* Benth., Golden Wattle, maar-nviindv äy  
*Acacia saligna* (Labill.) H.L. Wendl., Black Wattle, řaamäl/řüř  
*Adenanthos cuneata* Labill., "no use, honey in flowers", tuuläř  
*Agonis flexuosa* (Spreng.) Schauer, W.A. Peppermint, wäernař, wäernilv  
*Anigozanthos manglesii* D. Don., Kangaroo Paw, yaungul/ř-maatt  
*Anigozanthos rufus* (Labill.), Kangaroo Paw, yaungul/ř-maatt  
*Anthocercis littorea* Labill., "reed grass, good string", waalv-waalv  
*Banksia attenuata* ?, bottlebrush in swamps, piäřař  
*Banksia grandis* Willd., bottlebrush in swamps, piäřař  
*Banksia nutans* R.Br., "honey out of cones", taaalinv  
*Banksia occidentalis* R.Br., waalv  
*Banksia pulchella* R.Br., "like pine needles, honey in July", tuuaatt-e-yiäř  
*Billardiera latifolia* (Turcz) Druce, "creeper with barrel-shaped fruit, green, when ripe brown", quuřäp  
*Billardiera lehmanniana* F. Muell., "Coorup, a much-branched twiner ...", quuřäp  
*Calocephalus brownii* (Cass.) F. Muell., 'Smoky', "no use, in dunes", puuyuř  
*Carpobrotus edulis* (Linn.) N.E.Br., Pigface, päin, päüyin  
*Cassytha racemosa* Nees, creeper, bundles as fishing nets, waüt  
*Casuarina obesa* Miq., Swamp Sheoak, querl, querlay  
*Daemia kempeana* (Hel 323), "like marsh mallow", tau, taau  
*Dioscorea hastifolia* Endl., Spear-leaved D., quagarn, wauřarn  
*Dryandra longifolia* R.Br., "yellow flowers, a bit honey", paařařüř  
*Eucalyptus adstringens* (Maiden) Maiden, Brown Mallet, maarlert  
*Eucalyptus angulosus* Schauer, Ridge-fruited Mallee, quararl  
*Eucalyptus calophylla* Lindl., Marri gum-tree, mari  
*Eucalyptus cornuta* (Labill.), Yate, broad-leaved gum-tree, mauw, muaw  
*Eucalyptus diversicolor* F. Muell., Karri, qaril, qaariy  
*Eucalyptus falcata* Turcz., Silver Mallet, tuälv-a-muug  
*Eucalyptus gomphocephala* D.C., White Gum, Tuart, p.105sq., tuuaatt  
*Eucalyptus incrassata* (Labill.), "stunted, no use", quararl  
*Eucalyptus loxophleba* Benth., York Gum, tuatta, tuuaatt  
*Eucalyptus marginata* Donn ex Sm., Jarrah gum-tree, tvieräl  
*Eucalyptus macandra* F. Muell. ex Benth., Long-flowered Marlock, tuuaatt  
*Eucalyptus occidentalis* Endl., Swamp Yate gum-tree, mauw, muaw, yaandil  
*Eucalyptus patens* Benth., W.A. Blackbutt, tuatta, tuuaatt  
*Eucalyptus platypus* Hooker, mallee shrub, 'hard', muert, maala/uq

*Eucalyptus rudis* Endl., Blue Gum or River Gum, quurlä/ürt  
*Eucalyptus salmonophloia* F.Muell., Salmon Gum, wueraq, wüerlaq, wuğerq  
*Eucalyptus tetragona* (R.Br.) F.Muell., White Mallee, Tallerack, taalvāraq  
*Eucalyptus wandoo* Blakeley, White Gum or Wandoo, tuuaatt, waurnt  
*Euphorbia paralias* Linn., 'exudation', "no use", qurndu  
*Exocarpus sparteus* R.Br., Wild Cherry, tvi(ř/y)äq, tviäq  
*Gompholobium tomentosum* Labill., bush with berries, maarl  
*Grevillea hookeriana* Meissn., water-tree, wiänvurt  
*Haemadorum* sp. (Gre,Moo), resembling *Haemadorum paniculatum* Lindl., madja  
*Haemadorum spicatum* R.Br. (Nin), "scarlet roots, roasted, pounded, not found  
in the interior", miern, miernitv  
*Hakea preissii* Meissn., "Needle Tree", taant-tvinv  
*Hakea recurva* Meissn., 'Devil's Penis', "small tree with stiff, curved, needle-  
like leaves and cream flowers", t'anaq-miärt  
*Hakea* sp., "wild flower", qauw, cf. *Melaleuca elliptica*  
*Helipterum manglesii* (Lind.) Benth., Pink Sunray, qvāaminv-qvāaminv  
*Hibbertia* sp., low bush, waanniqv  
*Hypocalymma angustifolium* Endl., White Myrtle, quidvit  
*Isopogon polycephalus* R.Br., "yellow flowering bush...", paatt-(e)-paatt  
*Kennedia coccinea* Vent., Coral Vine, waalluq  
*Lagurus ovatus* Linn., Wool-grass, quraq, quuraq  
*Lepidosperma gladiatum* Labill., Coast Sword Sedge, 'scratcher', qaerbanv  
*Macarthuria australis* Hueg., Pigface (Dou), quardin' 'short one'  
*Macrozamia riedlei* (Fisch. ex Gaud.), nuts and seeds of Zamia Palm  
*Macrozamia riedlei* (Fisch. ex Gaud.), prepared food: querniqv  
*Macrozamia riedlei* (Fisch. ex Gaud.), unprepared food: paüyin  
*Melaleuca cuticularis* Labill., Paperbark (saltwater), dark green, yauwarl  
*Melaleuca elliptica* Labill., Granite Bottlebrush, qauw  
*Melaleuca nesophila* F.Muell., Tea-tree, miindiyiert  
*Melaleuca polygaloides* Schau., a honeymyrtle, quulvāq  
*Melaleuca striata* Labill., Tea-tree, "health tea", t'vāädilaq, tviinvuwaall  
*Melaleuca uncinata* R.Br., Broom Honeymyrtle, quidvit  
*Nuytsia floribunda* (Labill.) R.Br. ex Fenzl, Christmas Tree, muant-tvāüř and var.  
*Olax phyllanthi* (Labill.) R.Br., 'Devil's Leg', t'anaq-maatt  
*Olearia axillaris* (D.C.) F.Muell., 'milk-with' (Cha), 'rosemary' (Dampier)  
quiy-u-waall  
*Persoonia scabra* R.Br., "berries stay green when ripe in October", maarnin  
*Petrophile teretifolia* R.Br., "no use", waallarl-waallarl  
*Platysace compressa* (Labill.) Norman, creeper, "no use", taa-piüluřuq  
*Platysace effusa* (Turcz.) Norman, 'Little Kidney', orchid bulb, t'vuubaq  
*Santalum acuminatum* (R.Br.) A.DC., Quandong, tumbari, waq  
*Santalum spicatum* (R.Br.) A.DC., Sandalwood, wiilařaq  
*Scirpus nodosus* Rottb., rushes, "for string and hats", (y)iiniyin  
*Solanum symonii* Eichler, common fruit along coast, qaamin  
*Sollya heterophylla* Lind., creeper, "blue flowers, blue, sweet berries", qaamaq,  
qamaq  
*Spinifex hirsutus* Labill., beach grass, reed, waaddilv, wuaddilv  
*Stipa tenifolia* Steud., "a long grass", paat-(e)-paatt  
*Templetonia retusa* (Vent.) R.Br., "beans, old tucker", qaamāřüř  
*Typha domingensis* Pers., bullrush, 'filamentous', yiändvvert  
*Xanthorrhoea preissii* Endl., Blackboy or grass-tree, paalaq

## ENGLISH-NYUNGAR CONTINUED:

play, to	waub-	play thing	wauberdi
player	wauber	playing	waubindvi

pleasant	yuert	recollect, to	paaraq-qaattitʸ-
plenty	pualaarun	red	wilgilauŋ
	quumpaap	red ochre	qualbau
pluck out, to	paarnan-		qualbinʸ
point, a	piiř		qualbuq
pointed, to become	pii(ř)äp-	region	-ař-
policeman	maanitʸ	RELATIONSHIP:	
	nʸuařilʸer	brother	ŋun
	quandäger	brother (is)ESS	ŋunni
	yuiddilʸer	brother (did)	ŋuunt
pond	ŋüäř	ERG	
poor fellow	maanäbitʸ	brother, my	ŋuundann
porpoise	see Dolphin	brother, younger	wuurt
portion	paart	brothers, younger	wurdumaan
	qaart	brother, my	maamann piärditʸ
possessing-	-qaadaq	father's oldest	
posterior	paay	brother-in-law	ŋuulʸař
pound, to	yuuřaŋ-	brother's sons	pierdiŋqaar
pour, to (rain,	puam-	and daughters	
sweat, blood)		(woman speaking)	
pregnant	quabülül	cousins PL	tʸiidʸaar
press together, to	puam-qäinn-	daughter	wurndal
pretty	wieraŋ		yurndal
prey, a	taatʸ, taaitʸ	daughter-in-law	qaambäřaq
prickle, a	paatt	generation	qauŋq
promised	taadʸälaq	level, superior	
promised girl	qaurt-taayälaq	generation, ego's	täim,
puffball fungus	yuaŋawaŋ	older and	täin
pursue, to	taalaŋ-	younger, of	
pus	quulʸ	other moiety	
put in order, to	tuŋul-	" " my Tami	täimann
put it inside, to	tʸaardaŋ-itʸaŋ-	" " my grand-	täimmään PL
put it through, to	tʸaardaŋitʸaŋ-	fathers	
Q		father	maam
quarter	-ař-	father, my	maamann
quick	qüert-qüert		maann ?
	yarap	father, my very	maannitʸmaann
quiet	naaŋ(i)l	father, the (God)	maamanʸ
R		father-related	maannap
rabbit	waülʸ	father-in-law	qauŋan(n)
rage, in a	qaaraŋ	father's wife	maann-yauq
rain coming	qäip yuall quullinʸ	fathers (mar-	maamqaar PL
rainbow	waur-l-qäinn	riage potential)	
rapid	yarap	granddaughter	qiigin
raw	tiurddaqq	grandfather, old	täim
raw wood	taalʸäř/l		täin
rays of the sun	paatt	grandfather, my	täimänn
really?	qaur-naa?	old	
recede, to	muun-	grandfathers	täimmään
receding (tide)	pidʸu-pidʸu	grandmother, my	täimänn yauq
	piütʸ-piütʸ	granny	qabarli
receive, to	ŋaan-	mother	ŋaaŋq
recently	quaři	mother's brother	qauŋan(n)
			qauŋq
		mother's br., my	qauŋann

mother's brother's children tviidvaar PL  
 mother's mother qabarli  
 mother-in-law maann-yauq  
 nephew maiyir  
 nephews or nieces pierdinqaar  
 (woman speaking)  
 niece qaambäraq  
 qaambart  
 sister tvaug  
 tvaug  
 sister,my tvaugann  
 sister-in-law quulvaar-yauq  
 sister's sons and daughters (man speaking) pierdinqaar  
 son nuap  
 son-in-law qaurq  
 son-in-law, the qaugann-maann  
 man you give your daughter  
 wife, spouse qaurt  
 wife, promised qaurt-taayälaq  
 wife's father yauq-a-maann  
 R CONTINUED:  
 relatives, blood muururt  
 relatives maannap  
 relish, to gaan  
 remember, to tuaanq-tauwil  
 remote wautt yaan  
 renown waart  
 retaliation paanarl  
 retour, back qaur  
 reversed foot-steps tvaar-tvian  
 ribs gaarilv  
 ridiculous, utterly qaautitv-a-qaau  
 rifle piärlaq  
 ripples qäip-qaitt  
 right girl qaurt-taayälaq  
 right (hand) quurnmaun  
 rise, a qaatt naagl  
 river piül  
 road niint  
 roasted, to become puurugap-  
 rock, a puiv  
 rock axe qandi  
 rock hole qaamärr/l  
 qaambärr  
 rope mäaitv  
 miiirity  
 rough puur  
 rub, to naab-  
 rum naaranag  
 rump paay

run, to taal-nvian-  
 runner, biggest muert-e-qäinn-quull-  
 of intestines qaanaq quabürül  
 S  
 sacred (taboo) wäiyännitv  
 saliva tväilv  
 salty qaarap  
 "Want it salty" (class) Naaqqaarnauq  
 same as -muagin  
 -muugin  
 sand, sandy quayar  
 yäälv  
 sand-dunes quuvär  
 sandhills quuvär  
 sand plain qua(y)arq-qaan  
 qua(y)ar-qaann  
 satisfied muarart  
 scar, raised quamp-paurn  
 scorn qaaraq  
 scorpion tvaaril  
 scrape, to yuurraq-  
 qäärbaq-  
 scratch, to pii(r)än-  
 yuurraq-  
 qäärbaq-  
 sea maernbagart  
 wuadarn  
 wuadarn  
 sea-level paann  
 seaweed wuurluq  
 Seal, Australian tuaart-puallgaart  
 Fur  
 Sea, White-capped tuaart-puallgaart  
 Hair  
 search for, to yiilitv-  
 secret, a paalwiin  
 secretly paalär  
 secure tiit  
 tuut  
 secure, to tiidin-  
 -self nvial/r  
 semen quantv  
 senior piärditv  
 senior man piert-e-yiär  
 separate, to tväirän-  
 separated waurlaqq  
 set it properly tuqul-  
 settled, to be yuaqag nvianag  
 sew up, to taan-tiidin-  
 sexual act muuyitv  
 shade, the wuurdaq  
 shake it, to yuurraq-

shallow naaḡ(i)l  
 shame! paannaqq!  
 shank maatt  
 share, to waurlaqq-yuaḡ-  
 sharp qaar  
 qaer  
 quitʸ  
 sharp, to become pii(ṛ)äp-  
 shave, to tʸinkan-  
 sheep kurkundʸäĩi  
 taurnt  
 taurndiḡʸ  
 tiurndiḡ  
 shell of something yiämp  
 shell sp. yuugil  
 shell ornament qaraṛ  
 shield, a wurnda  
 shinbone maatt  
 shine, a tʸiurnt  
 shining tʸierälʸ  
 ship qäibäṛaq  
 qäibṛaq  
 tʸiert E  
 shirt qaart-teegg-  
 shiver, to quart, quarat  
 short qurat  
 quardinʸ  
 shorten, to quardan-  
 shoulder muanq  
 quunq  
 shy qaanʸa  
 sick miänäq  
 miänditʸ  
 sidestep, to querl(aq)-qäinn-  
 sigh, to miäṛaq-  
 silly qaddaqaa  
 qaatt-waara  
 qaatt-yaala  
 qaatt-waara-apinʸ  
 similar -muaginʸ  
 -muuginʸ  
 similar to wuanert  
 wuuneraq  
 simply yaagaḡ  
 sinew mäil  
 mäilin  
 piert  
 nʸiän-  
 sit, to waurl,  
 skies, blue waurl pualʸ  
 waurl  
 skin maup  
 nalʸaq  
 skin of female pṛuaaq-qaart  
 kangaroo  
 skull qaatt quitʸ

sky maaṛ  
 waurl  
 Sky Emu, in Milky Waitʸ-maaṛ  
 Way  
 sky magic waurl püälʸ  
 sleep, the piidʸar  
 sleep, to naugurt  
 naugurt  
 slender wuerl  
 wuerl-yäert  
 slosh yaal-yuuṛeritʸ  
 slow, slowly taa-paaganʸ  
 small naaḡ(i)l  
 quuninʸ  
 smell, to päernaḡ-  
 smoke, a puay  
 puüy  
 SNAKES:  
 Carpet Snake wauq-qaall  
 Death Adder quünt  
 qwuant  
 Dugite taubitʸ  
 tuabitʸ  
 Dugite var. qaabart  
 "Kabarda"  
 Mulga Snake maarḡganʸ  
 "little sand snake" maarliḡ  
 Western Tiger nuarn  
 Snake  
 "yellow water snake" taap-miĩritʸ  
 "yellow snake miinʸ-naal  
 1 foot"  
 S CONTINUED:  
 sneak, to ḡaardaq-  
 sneak along/on, waannan-  
 to  
 sneeze, a mualʸaĩitʸ  
 sneezing mualʸ waarḡinʸ  
 "snorter" see horse  
 so wuun  
 so, being wuunitʸ  
 so, which is wuunitʸ  
 soak, a qäip-quant  
 soakage Raadʸininʸ  
 solid tiit  
 some day piänaḡ-piänaḡ  
 some time piänaḡ-piänaḡ  
 song, a yiäddiy  
 song dance yaluaṛ  
 soon puaert  
 purdalaan  
 tʸiäl  
 sooner or later purdauan-purdau

sooner or later	purdauq	steal, to	qaagily-
sore, a	piärgän	"take the	qaagan- paaraq-
	qurndu	wanted"	
sore, a bit	piärg-piärg	steal on, to	qaarda-
sore, getting	piüdyäpin	step, to	qäinn-
sorry	wäiyag	step across, to	paarda-
	wäiyännan	stick, a	puurn
soul, the	quurtmiitt	sticky (hot)	tüit
	wauq	still (yet)	yaalaq
sound asleep	piidyar	stink, a	nuart
sour	qaar		nuurt
	qaer	stink, a little	piidyag
south	qaardiy	stirred up	yuuřerit
south-west	qaaniq	stomach	quabül
southerly (wind)	wierit	stone	puiy
sparks	tviürddäp	stone axe	qaüt
speak out, to	paannaqq waara-		quüt
spear, a	qäit	stooped	puaqal
	qiit	stop, to	naan-
spear, fighting	paangarl		naanap-
spear-thrower	miür	stop moving, to	tiidin-
species, a	maatt	stop up, to	naan-quull-
speech	maay		taan-tiid-
Spider, Black	qaar	straight	tiidin-
	qaarar	stranger, a	wiiräq
Spider, Trapdoor	qaar, qaarar		puiyag
spike, a	paatt		yiäyinyuq
spin, to	quařag-	strangle, to	yierdarit
spine, the	puaggall	strike, to	waurt paara-
spirit (ghost)	tvaq	string, a	puam-
	tvaq		määit
	tviänaq	strip, a	miiřit
spirit (nature)	wauq, -wauq	stripe, a	yiert
spoon	yaambit	strong	yiert
	yaumbit	stump (tree)	muerdit
spouse	qaurt	stunted	mualyag/q
springtime	qaambäřag	subincision	quart
	tviialap	such a way, in	piiyan ?
	tviialp	such a way,	wuun
squeeze, to	pii(ř)än-	being in	wuunin
stab, to	taana-	suck blood, to	
stamp, to	qäinn-	suddenly	quabu paagan-
stand, to	yuaq-	sugar (=fat)	waarlar
	yuaq-	summer cloud	tvierag
stand as one, to	qäyün yuaq-	sun	maar
star, a	maal-yaann		qaagq
	taurndur		qaagq yauq
	tviurndur		qaagq yaugurt
	tvierndag		tviurnt
	tuqul		tviurtt
	tuul, tuur		yaugurt
stay, to	naanap-	sundown	qaagq puaqit
	yuaq-	"night soon"	quardag
	yuaq-	support, a	qiadeeqq puaert
	yuaqag nviän-		quunq

surface paann  
 sweat (profuse) paanʸ  
 sweat (nightly?) pidʸari  
 sweat quurnqaar  
 quurnqaar  
 sweat,to quurnqaar puam-  
 sweep,to paarnan-  
 sweetheart qaurt-maatt  
 qaurt-taayälaq  
 syllable,a qaart-tʸäiřer

## T

taboo paalwiinʸ  
 wäiyännitʸ  
 tail muur  
 nüernt  
 nüertt  
 nüerndilaar  
 "tailers" (kanga-  
 roo intestines)  
 take,to paarag-  
 qaang-  
 take away,to wautt paarag-  
 take in,to ʒaan-  
 talk,to waar(a)ʒ-  
 waaragan- CONT  
 talk to,to taa-waarʒ-  
 tall wuer  
 wuerl-yäert  
 tame (dog) maandiy-puutt  
 taste,good yuert  
 tea maarʒq  
 tea leaves maarʒq  
 tear off,to tʸäiřan-  
 tears miiäl-yiin  
 teeth ʒurluq  
 yiäl  
 tell,to waar(a)ʒ-  
 waaragan- CONT  
 tell a lie,to paardep-  
 temples,the yaap  
 temperament,a wauq  
 tender (meat) tʸuanʸil  
 "squeezable" tʸuanʸil  
 tendon piert  
 termites wiütʸ  
 termite mound mualatʸ  
 testicles yaütʸ  
 that (is it) ESS paulinʸ  
 that (which is  
 mentioned before) paul  
 that direction,in paulař  
 that,around paulař  
 theirs paulapaq  
 them,of paulapaq  
 there puuq

there are...who paulapinitʸ  
 they paulap  
 they ESS paulapinʸ  
 thigh muscle yäitʸ  
 thigh,upper taa(w)uül  
 thin,to make it tʸinkan-  
 this (is done) niinʸ  
 this (does it) niütʸ  
 this here niätʸ  
 three mäerdinʸ  
 waaraq  
 throat waurt  
 throttle,to waurt paarag-  
 throw,to quard-  
 quarditʸ-  
 waann-  
 throwing stick tuawaq  
 thumb maar-ʒaangq  
 thunder "water-  
 father" qäip-maam  
 tick,a miint  
 tickle,to tʸuup-u-taan-  
 tide,high qäip tiärimmiitt  
 tide,low qäip wäerniʸ  
 tie it,to yüiddern-  
 tie it up,to nʸuař-  
 yuřařaŋ-  
 tight (firm) tiit  
 -tuut  
 tight (narrow) nʸuařilʸu  
 tighten,to tiidin-  
 time,the yaugurt  
 tip,the mualʸ  
 piiř  
 tired miänditʸ  
 toad waardäm-waardäm  
 today yiäy  
 toe,big tʸiän-ʒaanginʸ  
 toenail tʸiän-piiř  
 toes,small quuluŋqaar PL  
 together puarduq  
 together with, waallart  
 one who insists  
 to be  
 tomorrow piän  
 piänaq  
 piänaq-piänaq  
 tomorrow morning purdawaall piänaq  
 tongue,the taaalanʸ  
 taaalinʸ  
 "tongues" = taaalaar  
 flames  
 too -ʒaardaq  
 tooth ʒurluq  
 top,from yiäřaŋ



top of, on	qanaǵäl
top of the head	yuurät
tortoise, short (?) - necked	yaaginʸ
touch, to	paagan-
tough (meat)	waarlar-qaalläp
totem	quabuŋ
toward	-aǵart
town	taun E
track of foot	tʸiän
track	maatt
	piert
trackless	tʸuaŋ-tʸiän
travel, to	yierd-
traveller	(y)ierdaritʸ
tread, to	quull-paadd-
tree, a	puurn
tuft of emu tail- feathers	yäintʸ
turn round, to	quaŋaŋ-
turning into	-apinʸ
twig	maarŋgal
twigs	taalʸäl/ŋ
twist, to	quaŋaŋ-
twisted	quurlüŋ
two	quüdʸinʸ
	quütʸ-tʸaal
U	
unable to	-puutt
	-puitt
unanimous	quurt-qäyünül
unawares	waarlar
unconscious	nuiitʸ
	nʸui(dd)itʸ
under no circumstances	paalwiinʸ
understand, to	qaattitʸ-
until later	purdau
untraversed	tʸuaŋ-tʸiän
unwell	piert-paap
up	yiäŋa
up on	yiäŋal
up (from above)	yiäŋaŋ
"up, to do"	yiäŋaŋitʸ-
upper thigh	taa-(w)uül
upright	-iyaŋ
	yiäŋa
	yiäŋalinga
upstream	yiäŋaŋ
upward	tän(d)i-täin(d)ba
urine	quump
urinate, to	quum(p-pua)min-
us EXCL OBL	qailauuŋ
equal moieties	

us, all of	qaalauuŋ
	qaalaq
us, many of	qaaluul quumpaap
us, with all of	qaalaŋ
us two it is who	qäilülüitʸ
used to	maalanʸ
useless	piert-paap
	wiürn(d)aŋ
	wiürnt

## V

vagabond	(y)ierdaritʸ
vagina	tääert
vanish, to let it	paalaŋitʸ-
vault of heaven	waurl
vein	piert
vertex	waurl-a-maatt
very big	quumpaarmiitt
very good	qwaabalitʸ
very good indeed	qwaabitʸ-qwaap
very great	quumpaarmiitt
vessel, thick, paperbark	muudert
vigorous	maandiy
virulent tongue	taa-waara
vocabulary, a	waanʸ-piibäl
voice, a	maay
voiceless	maay(a)-puutt
vomit, to	qaandaŋ-
vortex	waurl
vulva	tääert

## W

wail, to	waal-
	wäil-
	wual-
	yaalaq!
wait!	naan-nʸiän-
wait, to	yaann-
walk, to	paadd-
walk briskly, to	muert-e-qäinn-quull-
walk on foot, to	tʸiänaq quull-
wandering in the bush	waander
want, to	qaag-
	qaag-
wanted	qaaganʸ
warder, a	waarder
warm	tüitʸ
watch for, to	waard-
watchful	waarderitʸ
"Watcher"=Raven	Waardaŋ
water	qäip
	qäap
	kaba

waterhole, a	ḡüäř	whitebait "want	ḡaaḡḡaarn
wave, to	waař-	it salty"	
waves	waařäp	whittle, to	tʷinkan-
we PL INCL	ḡäiluuř	whittled stick, a	nʷiintʷ
we two D INCL ERG	ḡäilül	who?	ḡäinʷ
we two D INCL ESS	ḡäilinʷ	who? ESS	ḡäininʷ
we two	ḡäil	whose? GEN	ḡäinaḡ
we two (X with me)	ḡaannʷwaall	why?	naadʷaq
(respectful)		widow, widower	yiinaḡ
weak, weary	miänditʷ	wild (angry)	qaaraḡ
	piert-paap	wild country	muandaḡ
	wiürddäy	wind	maař
	wiürn	wind = "fog-	tuäly-vaaraḡ
	maař	carrier"	
weather	tiurnday	WINDS (compass):	
weather, clear	ḡüäř	NNW.	ḡaardanař
well, a native	qwaap	NW/W.	waarditʷ
well (good)	qwaap-qwaabanitʷ-	SW.	päernaḡ ?
well, to make him			wäernaḡ
keep it	tuaanaḡ pualitʷ	S/SE.	wierit
well known, what is	wäernaḡ	E.	qaagař
west, the = dying	wäernaḡ-e-qaall		yaalaḡ
of the fire	waarditʷ		yaalamber
westerly (wind)	yaal-yuüreritʷ	wind, to (twist)	quurd-
wet ground	mii-muanḡ	winding	quurlüř
Whale, Sperm and		windpipe	taargaart
Black	naa?	(gullet)	waallaḡ
what?	waa?	wine	qaaritʷ
(where?)	yaan?		qaeritʷ
	yaanitʷän-		qaeriq
what, to cause	qaur-naa?		ḡuap
what again?	waau?		ḡuup
what for?	waa?		naarlaḡ
where?	wäindʷal?		wauberdi
	wiindʷal?	wing, keep on the	ḡaurndaggan-
wherefore?	naadʷaq	winter	maḡulu
where from?	wäindʷuḡ		mauguř
whirl, a	waurł	wiry	wuer
whirl around, to	quařaḡ-quařanan-		wuerł-yäert
whirlwind	quařiq-quařiq	wish, to	waaraḡan-
whiskers	ḡaurnt	-with	-waall
white	tiurnt	within	puař
	tiurtt	-without ABESS	-puutt
	tʷiürddal		-puitt
	tʷiurndal	woman	yauḡ
Whites, the	tʷiurndilʷäär	women	yauḡ-a-maan
white ants	wiütʷ	wood	puurn
whitefellow	wadʷila	wool	tiurndiq ḡaurnt
	tʷanaḡ	word	maay
white (flowers)	tiurndinʷ		taa-waall
white of the eye	miiäl-tʷiurnt	word with, to	waaranʷ
"White Leg"	maatt-tʷiürtt	have a	taa-waarḡ-
(shark)		worn out	wiürdday
white sand	tiurnt		wiürn(d)aḡ
	tiurtt		wiürnt
	tʷiürtt		

wound,a	miänditʷ	you 2 SG and D	niün-
wound,to	ḡaattaḡ-	you 2 SG ERG	niündaqq
wounded	piäraq	you 2 PL	nua(w)al
wrap it up in,to	puamitʷ-	you all 2 PL EXCL	niunurdawaall
"wrong girl"	qaurt-maatt	you two 2 D	nuaalil
Y		yours (for you)	niundulau
yawn,to	ḡaa-	yours OBL	niunalaq
yellow	yuunt	young	naaḡ(i)l
yes	qaayaaṛ		quuninʷ
yesterday	quüdʷaḡ	young of animals	yiäyinʷuḡ
yet	yaalaq	youth,drunken	nuabinʷ
yolk	nuruq	youthful	maandiyin-quurdap
you 2 SG NGA	ḡundu	youthless (tame)	maandiy
you 2 SG and D	niun-		maandiy-puutt

## REFERENCES

ABBOTT, Ian

- 1983 *Aboriginal names for plant species in south-western Australia*.  
Technical Paper 5. Perth W.A.: Forests Department of Western  
Australia.

ARMSTRONG, Francis F.

- 1841 see C. SYMMONS

AUSTIN, Peter

- 1981 Proto-Kanyara and Proto-Mantharta historical phonology. *Lingua* 54:  
295-333.

BASEDOW, Herbert

- 1925 *The Australian Aboriginal*. Adelaide: F.W. Preece and Sons. Re-  
printed AMS Press New York 1979.

BATES, Daisy M.

- 1907- Native vocabularies - south-east. Typescript copy of MS, Battye  
Library of Western Australian History, Perth W.A.
- 1913 Typed list 272-297, 318-448, 487-497, Department of Lands and  
Surveys, Perth W.A.
- 1914 A few notes on some south-western Australian dialects. *Journal of  
the Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland*  
44:65-82.
- n.d. Manuscripts ANL-MS 365, National Library of Australia, Canberra.

BERENGIER, Théophile, R.P.DOM

- 1878 *La Nouvelle-Nursie, Histoire d'une colonie Bénédictine dans  
l'Australie occidentale 1846-78*. Paris-Lyon.

## BIMBAR, Tommy

- 1916      Typed list Native Vocabulary p.18, Department of Lands and Surveys,  
Perth W.A.

## BRANDENSTEIN, C.G. von

- 1965      Ein Abessiv im Gemein-Australischen. *Anthropos* 60:646-662.
- 1970a      Linguistic salvage work on the Eastern Goldfields and the south-west of Western Australia. *Bulletin of the International Committee on Urgent Anthropological and Ethnological Research* 12:45-59. (Vienna).
- 1970b      *Narratives from the north-west of Western Australia in the Ngarluma and Jindjiparndi languages*. 3 vols. (with a 7" record). AAS 35,L14. Canberra: Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies.
- 1970c      Portuguese loan-words in Aboriginal languages of north-western Australia (A problem of Indo-European and Finno-Ugrian comparative linguistics). In S.A. Wurm and D.C. Laycock, eds *Pacific linguistic studies in honour of Arthur Capell*, 617-650. PL, C-13.
- 1977      Aboriginal ecological order in the south-west of Australia - meaning and examples. *Oceania* 47/3:169-186.
- 1980      *Ngadjumaja: an Aboriginal language of south-east Western Australia*. Innsbrucker Beiträge zur Kulturwissenschaft. Sonderheft 48. Innsbruck.
- 1982a      *Names and substance of the Australian subsection system*. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press.
- 1982b      The respect language of the Pilbara (Western Australia). *Innsbrucker Beiträge zur Kulturwissenschaft*. Sonderheft 50:33-52. Innsbruck.

## BROCKMAN, F.S.

- 1949?      see Samuel ISAACS

## BULLER-MURPHY, Deborah

- 1958      *An attempt to eat the moon and other stories recounted from the Aborigines*. Melbourne: Georgian House.

## CURR, Edward M.

- 1886      *The Australian race*, vol.I. Melbourne-London.

## DAVIS, Jack

- 1969      *A study of the Bibbulmun dialect*. Perth, W.A.: Western Australian Aboriginal Association (First edition).

## DEMPSTER, Andrew

see John RINTOUL

## DEPARTMENT OF LANDS AND SURVEYS, PERTH, W.A.

- n.d.      Native Vocabulary. Typed list 10-18, 20-28, 48-49.

DIXON, R.M.W.

- 1972 *The Dyirbal language of north Queensland*. Cambridge Studies in Linguistics 9. Cambridge University Press.

DONALDSON, Tamsin

- 1984 What's in a name? An etymological view of land, language and social identification from Central western New South Wales. *Aboriginal History* 8:21-44.

DOUGLAS, Wilfrid H.

- 1976 *The Aboriginal languages of the south-west of Australia*. AAS Research and Regional Studies 9, 2nd edition. Canberra: Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies.
- 1977 *Illustrated topical dictionary of the Western Desert Language*. Canberra: Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies.

EILERS, Wilhelm

- 1982 *Geographische Namengebung in und um Iran*. München: Bayrische Akademie der Wissenschaften.

ELKIN, A.P.

- 1956 *The Australian Aborigines. How to understand them*. 3rd edition reprinted. Sydney, London, Melbourne: Angus and Robertson.

ERICKSON, Rica, A.S. GEORGE, N.G. MARCHANT, and M.K. MORCOMBE

- 1983 *Flowers and plants of Western Australia*. Revised edition. Frenchs Forest NSW: A.H. and A.W. Reed.

FALKENBERG, Aslaug and Johannes FALKENBERG

- 1981 *The affinal relationship system*. Oslo-Bergen-Tromsø: Universitetsforlaget.

FLINDERS, Matthew

- 1814 *A voyage to Terra Australis*. London.

FORREST, Sir John and his local officers

- 1900, *Aboriginal names of places in Western Australia*. *Science of Man*,  
1903 22 March 1900 and 23 November 1903.

GLAUERT, Ludwig

- 1950 Provisional list of Aboriginal place names and their meanings. *The Western Australian Historical Society Journal and Proceedings* 4/2:83-86.
- 1957 *A handbook of the snakes of Western Australia*. 2nd edition. Perth, W.A.: Western Australian Naturalists Club.

GREY, George

- 1840 *A vocabulary of the dialects of South Western Australia*. London.
- 1841 *Journals of two expeditions of discovery in North-West and Western Australia*. London.

## GÜNTHER, J. Rev.

- 1892 Grammar and vocabulary of the Aboriginal dialect called Wirradhuri. Appendix to L.E. Threlkeld *An Australian language as spoken by the Awabakal* ... re-arranged, condensed and edited with an appendix by John Fraser. Sydney.

## HALE, Kenneth L.

- 1966 Linngithig. *Anthropological Linguistics* 8/2:176-197.

## HASSELL, Ecnie

- n.d. Native Vocabulary, typed list Nos. 215-271. Perth, W.A.: Department of Lands and Surveys.

## HASSELL, Ethel

- 1936 Notes on the ethnology of the Wheelman tribe of southwestern Australia. Edited by D.S. Davidson. *Anthropos* 3:679-711.
- 1975 *My dusky friends. Aboriginal life, customs and legends and glimpses of station life at Jerramungup in the 1880's.* Perth, W.A.

## HAVILAND, J.B.

- 1979 Guugu Yimidhir. In R.M.W. Dixon and Barry J. Blake, eds *Handbook of Australian languages* 1:26-180. Amsterdam: John Benjamins B.V.

## HEATH, Jeffrey

- 1978 *Ngandi grammar, texts, and dictionary.* Canberra: Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies. New Jersey U.S.A.: Humanities Press.

## HELMS, Richard

- 1896 Anthropology. *Transactions of the Royal Society of South Australia* 16 (1892-96):237-332.

## HERCUS, Luise A.

- 1969 *The languages of Victoria: A late survey.* Part I and II. Australian Aboriginal Studies No.17, Linguistic Series No.6. Canberra: Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies.

## ISAACS, Samuel

- 1949? to F.S. Brockman 'Aborigine Proper Nouns'. Typed list 21-22, 48-49. Perth, W.A.: Department of Lands and Surveys.

## JOHNSON, Les

- 1982 *Love thy land.* Albany Shire Council.

## LYON, R.M.

- 1833 A glance at the manners and language of the Aboriginal inhabitants of Western Australia; with a short Vocabulary. *Perth Gazette and Western Australian Journal* 30 March, 6 April, 13, 20 May 1833.

## MATHEWS, R.H.

- 1903/4 Ethnological notes on the Aboriginal tribes of Western Australia, organisation. *Queensland Geographical Journal* 16 (1903/4):51sqg.

MOIR, R.K.

- 1971 Word list from "Chillinup" via Borden, Pallinup River. Original between 1880-1910, checked 1986.

MOORE, G. Fletcher

- 1884 *Diary of ten years' eventful life of an early settler in Western Australia and also a descriptive vocabulary of the language of the Aborigines.* London: Walbrook.

NIND, Scott

- 1831 Description of the natives of King George's Sound (Swan River Colony) and adjoining country. *The Journal of the Royal Geographical Society of London* 1:21-51. London 1832.

PATERSON, C.A.

- 1896 per Richard HELMS 1896:329-331.

PLATT, J.T.

- 1972 *An outline grammar of the Gugada dialect: South Australia.* AAS 48 LS 20. Canberra: Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies.

RAE, W.J.

- 1913 Native Vocabulary Nos.1-214. Perth, W.A.: Department of Lands and Surveys.

REUTHER, J.G.

- 1981 *The Diari.* Translated by the Reverend Philipp A. Scherer. A.I.A.S. Microfiche 2. Canberra.

RINTOUL, John

- 1967 *Esperance - yesterday and today.* Esperance Shire Council, 2nd edition.

SALVADO, R.

- 1851 *Memorie Storiche dell' Australia, particolarmente della Missione Benedettina di Nuova Norcia.* Society for the Propagation of Faith, Rome. (see Bérengier 1878).

SCHODDE, Richard and Sonia C. TIDEMANN

- 1986 *Reader's Digest complete book of Australian birds.* 2nd edition. Sydney: Reader's Digest.

SERVENTY, D.L. and H.M. WHITTELL

- 1962 *Birds of Western Australia.* 3rd edition. Perth, W.A.: Paterson Brokensha.

SHÜRMANN, Clamor Wilhelm

- 1844 *Vocabulary of the Parnkalla language spoken by the natives inhabiting the western shores of Spencer's Gulf.* Adelaide.

SYMMONS, Charles

- 1841 *Grammatical introduction to the study of the Aboriginal language of Western Australia.* West Australian Almanac.

TEICHELMANN, C.G. and C.W. SCHÜRMANN

- 1840      *Outlines of a grammar, vocabulary, and phraseology of the Aboriginal language of South Australia.* Adelaide.

TILBROOK, Lois

- 1983      *Nyungar tradition: glimpses of Aborigines of South-Western Australia 1829-1914.* University of Western Australia Press.

TINDALE, Norman B.

- 1974      *Aboriginal tribes of Australia, their terrain, environmental controls, distribution, limits, and proper names.* University of California Press.

TROUGHTON, Ellis

- 1957      *Furred animals of Australia.* Sydney: Angus and Robertson. 6th edition.

VAUGHAN, Harold

- 1982      *The Australian fisherman.* Dee Why, NSW: Lansdowne Press.

WAINBRET, an Aboriginal

- 1896      per Richard HELMS 1896:325-327.

WORDICK, F.J.F.

- 1982      *The Yindjibarndi language.* PL, C-71.